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Shift from Govern to Governance and Crisis of Governance in the Developing Countries.

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Abstract

Governance is a public interest issue and a political concern of modern society. Good governance is also a kind of international political issue like globalization. The shift from governance to good governance means moving from governance to good governance. Its main meaning is a political system of governance based on power and legitimacy, which is operated according to the will of the people. In governance, the government is operated with difficulty and control, while in good governance, the leadership of the government is operated according to modern tradition. It has collective representation. In this system, it is thought that private firms and non-governmental organizations can also do such work with the help and cooperation of government agencies, as in governance. When governing means controlling, then governance also means controlling. For that reason, it seems that the recognition of the new governance system and the recognition of the traditional governance system have remained. The relationship between one and the other has remained in a transformed form.

Keywords: Govern, Governance, Crisis of Governance, Developing Countries.

Objective and Methodology

This study uses qualitative methods and a systematic approach to analyze both primary and secondary sources. Primary data consist of official government documents, bilateral offices among countries, press releases from Nepal's Ministry of administration, and announcements from various foreign countries. Secondary data, derived through qualitative empirical analysis, mostly through desk exercises, are used alongside the primary data. These sources primarily include peer-reviewed journals and writings on social history of Nepal. This approach uses "process-tracing" to identify instances in which the government of like Nepal implemented new domestic-level policies in response to foreign diplomatic or economic pressure. This section provides an overview and analysis of the external dynamics impacting Nepal's politics today and find out This discussion is intended to demonstrate that the political, economic, and social factors present in the source text collectively constitute a strategic cockpit of regional and global powers in Nepal.

Background of the Study

By governance we mean the process and institutions, both

formal and informal, that guide the collective activities of a group. Government is the sub-set that acts with authority and creates formal obligations. Governance need not necessarily be conduct exclusively by government and the international organizations to which they delegate authority, Private firms, associations of firm nongovernmental organization often in association with governmental bodies, to create governance, sometimes without governmental authority (Dahal,2002). This is a system that emerged in the 21st century in the world order, where collective action is directed. It interprets the state as a proposition. The international order develops through the interaction of states. Diplomacy, international organizations, and law are key in this. It helps in facilitating governance. The concept of global governance is to stop war and move towards peace. The role of the UN is considered an example of this. It can play an important role in good governance. Governance is the Nepali translation of governance, state affairs, and good governance. Governance is the exercise of political power to manage a nations public affairs. (UNDP Discussion paper).

In the opinion of Thomas J. Biers taker, government is essentially purposive and should be distinguished from order, which does not require conscious purpose or intention. Order can exist without governance but governance requires some



form of order. Governance, good governance, is probably complete if it is achieved. In the mid-1970s, a need was felt in the world's political arena or world politics. From that time on, the talk of good governance started. As the pace of development progressed, the idea of this issue came to mind. Just as the traditional superstitions in social reform were removed, reform in politics is good governance. Development was not possible only by decentralizing power, so there was a need for good governance. Participatory democracy began to take its place in the place of representative democracy. The biggest problem of developing countries is the lack of political institutionalization. Developing countries have also been victims of many individualistic hereditary regimes everywhere. The government is formed through elections, the representatives of the people are in the government, but the problem remains where it is. In a democracy, the people should be governed, but if that does not happen, it is difficult for democracy to succeed. If good governance is implemented in collaboration between government, non-government and civil society, the chances of good governance are greater.

The United Nations Development Programmed states that "governance is the exercise of political power for the management of the public affairs of a nation."

Government is the exercise of power in a variety of institutional contexts (Robinson). The object of which is to direct, control and regulate activities in the interests of people as citizens, voters and workers." It applies to the exercise of power in variety of institutional contexts. The object of which is to direct, control and regulate activities in the interests of people as citizens, voters and workers (Robinson.). Governance is necessarily purposive and should be considered distinct from order, which does not require conscious purpose or intention. Order can exist without governance, but governance requires some degree of order. In Devraj Dahal's the Challenge of Good Governance, governance is also the human union of people's representatives collaborating for the collective task of public welfare. In fact, governance is also defined on the basis of its task, i.e. what it does and how it does it. In this regard, accountability, legitimacy, and transparency are the main things.

Findings and Discussions

Elements of Governance: The following is a brief description of some of the important elements of good governance.

Accountability, everyone involved in governance should ask themselves:

Who am I? What is my job? If I do something that shows bad behavior, it will lead to a deterioration of culture because of me. Responsibility is also a sense of responsibility and cooperation.

Legitimacy:

A task that is legally assigned to a person by law is legally legitimate. Practical work cannot be given an important place in this. Power and authority are very important in this.

Transparency:

It is the right of citizens to get information about everything

through various means. Therefore, it is also the responsibility of the state to provide all information about the state through various methods. Such actions are taken to increase the power of the people in the decision-making process. Transparency is an important question of an open society. Even in a democracy, some actions can take place secretly. Therefore, it is considered as a negative impact. Therefore, responsibility, transparency and legitimacy in governance are important elements of good governance.

Features of Governance:

Good and bad, good and bad, human culture and behavior are not all the same behavior. Being able to move forward and move forward from that path of the law is a characteristic of good governance. Gleme has included these types of characteristics of the Sun. **Political Accountability and Legitimacy** - In any system, not the system itself is good, but the conduct should be good. Democracy itself is not a good system, it becomes good because of the conduct of the leader. The people can control the rulers by being fully educated and aware. Accordingly, the rulers are responsible and only then can good governance be maintained.

Reliable Judicial System - The most important thing in good governance is a clean judicial system and equality. If exploitation, injustice, and tyranny can be completely controlled, there will be trust and fairness in the judicial system. There was a Nepali proverb that if justice is lost, go to Gorkha. At this time, the impact of good governance on the judicial system of Gorkha was felt. If we look at that time, it was an event many years before the reform of the judicial system in Europe.

Bureaucratic Accountability - Governance is just only if there is accountability in the bureaucracy that has succeeded in taking an important place in the country's governance system. **Freedom of information and expression:** Citizens should not be left without information to express their views and receive information from the government. When citizens point out the shortcomings of the government and the government listens to the problems of the citizens, all information and information can be obtained.

Effective and efficient management:

Effective and efficient management of the public sector (Effective and efficient pub sector management) The successful functioning of the government is a characteristic of good governance. If the public sectors are not operated efficiently, there will be no peace and no government. Being able to address the will of the people efficiently is a characteristic of governance.

Cooperation with civil society:

The more conscious civil society becomes, the more responsible the government appears. Social cooperation is mutual cooperation only if citizens can remain between the government as a brotherhood without self-interest. Even if the state administrators are corrupt, if citizens can show a smooth path, a reformative relationship can be established.

Governance as a process should be based on power and politics, so that it can guide collective action. It does not have to be carried out only by governments and international organizations, it can also be done by non-governmental organizations along with government agencies. This is the demand of the twenty-first century. A global government discusses all the problems in the state. One can prevent a situation that hurts the honor and reputation of the other. International organizations can be taken as an example of governance. There are such main elements of global governance. Which seems appropriate to describe in this way -

Networks

These are the networks that NGOs and parts of the government are working on. The functions of a network include the global governance private sector and government sector. Such networks can be divided into two parts: joint and networks. Firstly, computers and airlines act as a transnational network between different states to gain competitive advantage, while NGOs act as political Computers and airlines act as a transitional network between different states to gain benefits, while NGOs also assist in political activities and provide political information. The number of such links is estimated to be between 6000-26000.

Norms are the policies and norms of any action. Similarly, governance also has some such norms. The scope of which cannot be exceeded. Democracy should be considered as its special norm. In democracy, majority rule should respect the minority. There is no minority and majority in governance, there is a politics of consensus in it. In which partnership plays an important role. In a country, no one is forced to be under the control of anyone. Since every state has sovereignty and autonomy, no one is forced to tolerate anyone's quarrels and injustice.

In the modern world community, good governance is just a theory or a fantasy. The possibility of cooperative politics is not seen in any system, whether democracy, good governance, or autocratic. Be it fascism or communism, the ruler is always the ruler, and it cannot be compared with the people. If we look at the theory of world order, we do not see the characteristics of good governance anywhere. If we take the people who are always on the periphery of the central power, from the government to the state, as an example, the concept of a just system in modern times, which is busy with personal interests, is just a fantasy. Third world countries have to face so many challenges, and poor countries have no way out of them. Powerful countries have power Due to the practice, military power and indirect empire are being expanded. The dominance of the core power is maintained in international bodies like WTO/BW/IMF. The global regime is a method for the powerful to control the powerless. This is the purpose of globalization, it seems, and it cannot be otherwise.

The crisis of good governance in developing countries:

Due to the international development system, the countries of the world have been divided into 3 parts. Countries with a Human Development Index (HDI) of 0.116 to 0.489 are the

countries with low human development, the Third World countries with a HDI of 0.501 to 0.790 are the countries with a HDI of 0.800 to 0.996 are the countries with developed countries. This situation is seen when we look at the situation from the perspective of developing countries.

The way the practice of world order theory has progressed is seen as a problem. When the world is divided into three parts, the country that is most exploited is the Third World. Developed countries want to control the developing underdeveloped countries. Their civilization gives the name of governance to developed politics, monopolizes the means of production, the distribution of goods, and takes advantage of them as they wish, as well as buying raw materials at low prices, processing them and selling them at high prices, sending them to poor countries for research and testing drugs in the name of great assistance.

By categorizing the world into two parts, developed and developing countries, it has been tried to highlight the problems by giving more importance to the developing countries, which are also suffering from political instability and corruption due to poverty. There is a lack of efficiency in governance. The main problems can be highlighted as follows: Developing and underdeveloped societies are in crisis in all respects. On the one hand, the possibility of adopting other cultures in the name of modernization has increased, while on the other hand, development has also affected internal resources and the youth of the third world are falling into addiction. In some societies, various ethnic groups and other interest groups are seen as challenges, while in some places, international physical structures have also emerged as problems. Each developing country may also have its own unique problems. Here, an attempt has been made to describe the good governance challenges of developing countries by including all their internal and external problems in a holistic manner.

Traditional social structure The biggest challenge is trying to practice the theory that society has passed from one stage to another in a traditional society. Developing countries cannot easily transform unless there is a cultural change. Traditional totalitarianism, whether political or social, persists in developing countries. In this situation, if change is expected, it cannot be anything other than a challenge and a crisis. Good governance cannot be imagined without freedom, equality, transparency, involvement, discussion and participation. In short, in developing countries, a crisis arises in the process of adjustment and transformation between new and old beliefs. Institutional challenges Institutional challenges are another crisis. Until old norms and institutions are changed and new norms are institutionalized, many challenges and crises arise in developing countries. Due to which change, society, civilization and culture are in crisis. The better the thinking of traditional power and the new type of parliament, executive, judiciary, bureaucracy and political parties are institutionalized, the faster good governance will be achieved. However, due to the lack of proper institutionalization, most developing countries are facing a crisis of good governance today.

Rule of law

Good governance is not possible until the idea of "I eat, I bring, I dance, I promise, happiness and fun are over and the idea of "We eat and we live" is developed because equality is the main feature of good governance. A society without the feeling of being powerless and powerful is an equal society. This principle is not possible in practice. Power and authority and high social status can show unequal behavior in any system. This is human nature. But if the rule of law is followed, the possibility of crisis would be less. If everyone does not follow this path, crisis will come. The problem of decentralization is to give the power that is in the center to the local level. Power is decentralized, but the main problem is the decentralized power and centralized decision-making of developing countries. This system is also being strengthened in democracy. Top-down policy decentralization only leads to power struggle. This problem hinders the central thinking of developing countries in good governance because decentralization in good governance can also empower the class at the lower level.

Pressure of interest groups:

As society begins to transform from a traditional stage to a modern stage, various organizations emerge in the name of new welfare organizations. In addition to these, other advocacy groups may also emerge. Some examples of this include organizations such as teachers' unions, trade unions, and student unions. They have two main objectives: one is to promote the interests of their group, and the other is to demand a new social position and role. These two things are not mutually exclusive. Bending government regulations in your favor and raising the issue of equality to work in your favor is a challenging task in itself. Corruption is a major problem in developing countries. Corruption is the violation of government policies and regulations and working for the benefit of vested interests. Corruption is both a policy and a behavior. It does not mean that financial benefits are required for it. This trend is not only prevalent in the second world, but is also prevalent in developing countries. The main reason for this is political instability.

Crisis in legitimacy:

Even elected governments are known to fall into crisis from time to time, and they have to face more than just good governance.

Leaders Activities:

This is what happens when you are unable to embrace change. Things like vision, leadership skills, and equal treatment can be detrimental to leadership. Even if it doesn't, a crisis can arise. To be honest, Nepal's political crisis is also the result of this kind of thinking.

International Pressure:

In most developing countries there is a lack of self-reliance. They fulfill their needs by joining forces with developed or stronger powers. Since they have to rely on international resources, there are many possibilities that their own decisions may not be implemented. Nations that cannot survive on their own are less likely to go beyond their

suggestions. And there are problems in assimilating the transformation and moving forward. The world order or globalization has also given the same message. Poor nations and their cultures have become equal under the rule of rich nations and their cultures. Good governance is for rich and prosperous countries, but for poor and needy countries, it is an indirect form of imperialism. Therefore, freedom is that in which everyone has equal status. Good governance in itself is very good, but international practice is not in the interest of poor countries.

Conclusion

The political reality of Nepal has long been deeply shaped by the vested interests of foreign powers. This requires a close examination of the political economy underpinning state-capitalist relationships. However, foreign aid and infrastructure investment can be both important supports for development and tools of geopolitical leverage, often tied to domestic policy placement or governance, which further complicates these frameworks. The findings suggest that Nepal's government and governance realities necessitate a thin-margin policy of "equidistance." Nevertheless, a volatile regional security calculus and economic interdependence periodically disrupt this pattern. In addition, international non-governmental organizations and global democratic norms have been effective in establishing social integration and constitutional change, but have subsequently competed with traditional political institutions. The study finds the need to Nepal's stability, sovereignty, and institutional resilience from external reverberations and their consequences. In most developing countries there is a lack of self-reliance. They fulfill their needs by joining forces with developed or stronger powers. Since they have to rely on international resources, there are many possibilities that their own decisions may not be implemented.

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