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From No Governance to Good Governance

Afganistan is considered a failed state of history. It is looking at the viability of peace opportunities; however, to achieve success, it has to make true efforts. Most important, the Afghan government must stand strong and take initiatives that are worthwhile.

Nevertheless, there have been controversies regarding Afghan government and its capacity to deal with the challenges within the country. In fact, much more than a doubt over any governmental stakeholders, it has not been able to provide rudimentary requirements of life to majority of its people and have not been able to seek appropriate and acceptable solutions to various political problems that influence the system to a great extent. There has been a lack of corruption and money. In both natural and international dealings, the belief still does not believe that it has the potential to achieve ‘good governance’.

The capacity of good governance is judged by its potential to offer the basic requirements of life to the people easily and readily. Millennium development goals, in essence, must strive to raise the standard of living of the masses. There are certain important characteristics that must be achieved so as to establish it. Good governance has to be participatory, consensus-oriented, accountable, transparent, and economically efficient. In order to achieve the goals of democracy that are followed by the rule of law and the rule of law.

It is important to point out that representative democracy does not necessarily mean that the concerns of the most vulnerable in society would be taken into consideration in decision making. Participation needs to be informed and organized. This means freedom of association and expression on the one hand and an organized civil society on the other end. Unfortunately, in our country Afghanistan the decision making is not carried out through proper participation of the representatives of the people. In fact, the abortion mechanism is very much restricted.

An important characteristic of good governance is that it is consensual. It forms alliances and different opinions in a given society. Good governance requires mediation of the different interests so as to reach a broad consensus in society on what is in the best interest of the whole community and how. This can be achieved. It also requires a broad and long-term perspective on what is needed for sustainable human development and the goals of such development. This can only result from an understanding of the historical, cultural and societal aspects of a given society. Afghanistan government has not been able to develop a strong consensus and the ruling class does not seem to be capable of developing a sense of ownership.

Accountability is a key requirement of good governance. Not only government officials and institutions, but also civil society organizations must be accountable to the public and to its institutional stakeholders.

Afghanistan government, on the other hand, has been formed in such a way that it is difficult to avoid the Presidential Office accountable for its policies and actions. This is the case when it comes to the executive branch and its officials. As a matter of fact, accountability can be achieved when there is no system of internal supervision. In this regard, the “what” of the world seems to be non-existent in Afghan society. Transparency and rule of law are the major challenges facing this government. In this regard, the political system is very much restricted.

As such, the belief that the government can fulfill its obligations and can function on its own – independently. In short, the government must be held to the law as the last priority matter. In Afghan political system the separation of powers is not clear and the judiciary is composed of what the Presidential Office decide. It results from a key difference between the “what” of the world (where there is relatively broad agreement on what the “how” of governance should be) and the “how” (where there is considerable evidence (the shift from retaliation to resolution by such countries is a key test of good governance).

It is also important to point out that there are few other important characteristics of good governance that must be achieved in order to have a strong, stable, and lasting Afghanistan. One of these characteristics is transparency and the rule of law. In Afghan society, the rule of law is extremely weak. This is particularly true in the rural areas where the rule of law is non-existent. Transparency and the rule of law are the key to good governance.

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