



The Role of Good Governance in Creating Social Integration in Pervasive Crises

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Received: 10 Sep 2021 ; Accepted: 22 Nov 2021

Abstract

In almost all parts of the earth since the beginning of human existence, the most important method in facing all kinds of natural and unnatural calamities that mankind has faced has been solidarity and unity. Of course, in accordance with the formation of different communities and the creation of different cultures, and in parallel with the growth and progress of man and his movement towards evolution and excellence, the model of this alliance has also undergone changes. With the formation of the governments in the shadow of the decisions of the societies in today's form, several factors have played a fundamental role in creating this uniformity, and the progressive thought of man must have been influential in this regard. But what has provided the reasons for thinking about this matter is how to create this connection when necessary and prevent its disintegration, especially in the days when the lives of members of the society are involved in many crises. Following the influence of various ideas on the formation of governments and the undoubted efforts of thinkers and thinkers to reach a suitable and excellent model of governance, the idea of "good governance" has been noticed in recent decades. Good governance, which was faced with various definitions by the owners of wisdom, was introduced with different principles in the course of its evolution, each of which can play a vital and important role in the society. Participation, accountability, transparency, rule of law, etc. are among these principles, which can be examined and studied innumerable materials in the description of each of these principles. But what will be addressed in this area will be the formation of public consensus or in a suitable term "social convergence" as one of the basic principles in good governance.

Keywords: Economic development, Developmental state, Iran's government, Leftwich

Introduction

Undoubtedly, one of the challenges faced by governments today is the issue of how to create social integration, especially when society faces a crisis. Governments have well realized the importance of this issue that with all the power, facilities and authority they have, they cannot solve problems alone. Therefore, each of the governments try to devise the right way in this field according to their capacities, culture and facilities.

In the meantime, there are governments like the People's Republic of China that have been able to achieve a social convergence when facing crises by standing on their eastern social culture and relying on the governance order and comprehensive presence in various parts of the lives of the people of their society. Like what we saw during the fight against the coronavirus pandemic.

On the other hand, at the opposite point of this thought, the thinking based on individualism and the weak presence of the government in the individual lives of people in a country like Sweden is placed. that in these lands, insisting on preserving the rights of each and every member of the society is the behavior of the rulers; Even during the outbreak of the Corona disease and all the dangers that came with it, it did not prevent this transfer of behavior to the citizens and became an exemplary model in Western thinking.

In examining the behavior of rulers regarding the creation of social integration, especially during the Corona crisis, what we witnessed in our land has other indicators. The behavior and decisions of good governance in the Islamic Republic of Iran, which moved entirely in the context of tradition, culture and religion, caused us to witness a kind of adoption of a different method these days; In making decisions, the government

looked at the religious and traditional issues and interests of the society on the one hand, and on the other hand, looked at the development issues in successful countries in the field of curbing the Corona crisis.

Background

Considering the newness of the problem raised in the case study of the Corona crisis research, because not much background centered on this issue was found in the search of research records; Therefore, in relation to each of the variables of the current research, various research achievements have been made, which will be referred to related examples.

It is worth noting that none of the mentioned sources have put the role of good governance in creating social convergence in widespread crises as a special discourse. In the following, some related researches will be mentioned. Regarding the issue of good governance, we can refer to these research backgrounds.

Seifullahi & Zanjani, in 2019, in an article entitled "Study of the grounds and obstacles to the formation of good governance in contemporary Iran"; They introduced the theory of good governance with a complete explanation. According to them, good governance is a new model in development literature, which is formed by the interaction of three sectors: private sector, civil society and government. In fact, a stable civil society and a citizen-oriented government are the foundations for achieving sustainable development and good governance. The main goal of this research was to "study and investigate the role of political parties in the formation of good governance in Iran". The study and examination of the subject has been done in the form of a study and interview with experts and party-

political activists and university professors using theoretical and purposeful sampling and using the fundamental theory method. The validity of the research is obtained in the form of verifiability in the form of avoiding the bias of the researcher, credibility or believability and trust of the interviewees in the extracted data, and confidence in the form of going back and forth of the data with the interviewees and experts. Also, the research data obtained in the process of utilizing the fundamental theory method shows that the totalitarianism of the political system, political culture, political parties' awareness has been a consequence of conditional categories. And based on the findings of this research, the main problem and obstacle to achieving good governance in Iran has been created by political systems. According to the authors of this article, political systems both before and after the revolution have always threatened the distribution of power and limited the freedom of activities of parties and civil organizations. From their point of view, the departure towards sustainable development and respect for citizen-oriented and rule-of-law rights can be the fundamental basis for achieving good governance in Iran. In terms of the issue of good governance and a case study in Iran, the mentioned article is close to our research, but the main purpose of this article is the issue of good governance and its role in social integration.

Mark Beaver, in 2019, in the book "Governance, a very short admission", examines the issue of governance and its types. This book also explores the meaning of the word "governance" in detail, which is found in a part of this translation. "The fame that the word "governance" has gained today is undoubtedly due to its compatibility with the recent changes in the world." The main issue in the introduced book is the fundamental

investigation of good governance, of course, regardless of the role of its components in different parts of the society. A problem that will be discussed in detail in the upcoming research. And at the same time, the role of good governance in creating social integration will be explored in the discussion of widespread crises with an emphasis on the Corona crisis.

In 2017, Mohammad Baqer Heshmat Zadeh and others have introduced the theory of good governance in an article titled "Research on obstacles to good governance in Iran's political culture". They believe that in spite of the proposal of this theory in Iran and the major compatibility of its indicators with the religious and legal foundations of the country, there has been less serious movement to realize good governance in Iran. And despite the connection of this issue with the field of politics, its implementation in the body of the government and political system faces obstacles. This article shows that the main challenge of good governance in Iran is in dealing with the ruling political culture. So that in front of every indicator of good governance, there are components of political culture that prevent the realization of those indicators. In order to remove these obstacles, the category of political culture should be paid more attention than in the past and practical measures should be taken in order to reform the political culture, focusing on the role of the government. At the end of this article, the researchers give suggestions to overcome the obstacles ahead and also the possibility of getting out of the space created against good governance; Among them are the reduction of the government, national dialogue and understanding, and the expansion of civil society.

Imam Jomezadeh, Shahram Nia and Safarian, in 2016, in an article titled "Good

governance model, cooperative society and efficient government in development management"; have tried to find a relationship between these factors and the degree of influence of each other, By explaining the concept of development and the issue of good governance. This article claims that "one of the most recent approaches to development is the establishment of good governance model indicators". Indicators that organize the social and political system on a specific format and with a special system that bases its regulations on both negative and positive aspects. Based on this, the basic questions that have been raised are as follows: First, what effect does a good governance model have on the structure of the social system? And second, how does this model with this social organization affect development management? In this research, it is stated that by establishing the indicators of good governance model and synergy and partnership between the main actors of development, meaning the government, civil society and the private sector, the society will cooperate and the government will be organized efficiently. On the other hand, the authors have pointed out that there is a relationship between the indicators of a good governance model and comprehensive development. It is clear that this research background has targeted the subject of good governance and development management; The difference of which in the present research will be the emphasis on the role of good governance in the management of widespread crises, with an emphasis on the coronavirus crisis.

In 2011, Naderi introduced the theory of good governance in an article titled "Good governance, introduction and brief criticism" and explored the origin of the first theory and introduced its initial design in the field of economics. And on the other hand, he has

tried to criticize it briefly in the thought of political and religious leaders. In his opinion, after the World Bank was unsuccessful in implementing adjustment policies in some countries, it came to the conclusion that because the governments in those countries do not have the necessary qualifications, they cannot succeed in implementing the Bank's recommendations and freeing prices. In other words, accepting and implementing adjustment policies and recommendations of the World Bank requires a government that does not exist in those countries. This is actually the first stage of formation and discovery of the idea of "good governance". Also, in his opinion, although the economic factor has been quite effective in the emergence of this idea, in terms of the prominent role of the government in it, its close connection with the issues related to public administration cannot be ignored. According to the author, "good governance" is a type of governance that has the following indicators: accountability and the right to express opinions, political stability and the absence of violence, government effectiveness, regulatory quality, the rule of law and curbing corruption; But the upcoming research will deal with the issue of good governance in creating social cohesion.

Dr. Morteza Sameti and others 2011, in research titled "Analysis of the effect of good governance indicators on the human development index"; With a case study of South-east Asian countries (ASEAN) and using a panel data approach, they investigated the effect of good governance indicators on the human development index as a measure of economic development in those countries during the period of 2000-2009. In this study, due to the high correlation between the indicators of good governance as explanatory variables of the model, the factor analysis method has been used to examine the possi-

bility of removing some indicators in order to eliminate the model's collinearity and measure the validity of good governance. Also, by calculating the weighted average of good governance indicators, the quality of governance has been introduced and its effect on the human development index has been investigated. The results of the estimation of the models show that the quality of good governance calculated through the weighted average of the governance indicators has a positive and statistically significant effect on the HDI.

Sufi Majidpour, in 2004, in an article entitled "Theory of good governance as a development policy", has introduced the use of the idea of good governance in the path of development policy among political authorities; By taking advantage of it, you can be successful in the path of development in the society. In his opinion, the more positive features such as the rule of law, accountability, effectiveness and transparency of a government and the less corruption, additional regulations, political instability and violence; Governance in that society will be more successful to achieve economic development. The issue of good governance in this field has also been considered in detail and the emphasis of the article has been more on economic topics; But the important point is that it does not pay attention to the issue of the influence of good governance on social integration, an issue that will be addressed in the upcoming research.

Regarding social convergence, widespread crises and the coronavirus, the following series of studies are noteworthy:

In 2020, Mohammad Rahimi and Ashrafi, in an article entitled "Designing a model of national integration of ethnic groups in Iran", which was published in the scientific research quarterly of National Studies, deal with the design of a model of integration. In

this article, the authors focus on the topic of integration, especially national integration; National convergence is one of the main factors of the stability of political and social systems and one of the main goals and areas of political socialization in all political systems. They further point to the role of convergence in the stability of governance. But what has occupied the mind of the researcher of this research is the issue of social integration and the role of good governance in creating it, which is a different issue from the research background.

In 2020, in an article entitled "Coronavirus and Good Governance", Roshan is trying to measure the performance of governments in the face of the coronavirus by introducing the components of good governance; In this speech, the author's thought was mostly around the axis of health and treatment. In this article, the components of good governance are only theoretically mentioned and no coherent research has been done. It should be noted that the focus of the presented research is the role of governance in social integration, which will focus on a case study on creating integration in the face of the coronavirus crisis.

Bijan Abbasi and Mohammad Hossein Sadeghi in 2017 in an article titled "Proportional assessment of the competencies of the Supreme Crisis Management Council and the Crisis Management Organization of the country with the components of good governance"; By raising this question, what is the relationship between the rules establishing the authority of crisis management institutions in Iran's administrative law system and the components of good governance? They tried to prove that the theory of good governance has seriously affected administrative law under the title of the requirements for the realization of good and competent admin-

istration. They also concluded in the continuation of their research that due to the lack of experience in the field of crisis management coordination institutions, the legislator has not been able to organize the rules in such a way as to ensure the maximum efficiency of crisis management.

Ruholah Safarian and Seyyed Javad Imam Jomezadeh 2017 in an article entitled "Good governance model, social capital and comprehensive development"; They put forward the assumption that the model of good governance by creating social capital in the triple structure, itself causes development in managerial, political, economic, social and cultural levels. At the end of the research, they proposed the conclusion that the model of good governance by recognizing various social forces in different fields emphasizes the simultaneous role of the government and society in the path of development and public administration and in a way emphasizes decentralization in the social and political context of development. The model of good governance with parallel and horizontal social structure and the strategic nature of the government provides the conditions for cooperation, trust and creation of social capital at three individual, group and network levels as well as in the government itself.

Jafari and Foroughi in 2014, in an article entitled "Investigation and analysis of the spread of cholera and plague in Iran and their effect on the spread of social crises 1795-1847"; Cholera and plague have been mentioned as an influential factor in creating an all-round crisis in the field of Iranian society during the years 1795 to 1847. A problem that itself represents a widespread crisis at that point in time and has established the basis of this research with the aim of statistical investigation and information on the distribution of cholera and plague diseases in the first

half century of Qajar rule in Iran. Of course, the mentioned subject is close to the subject of the current research in terms of introducing one of the examples of widespread crises in a certain period of time in Iran (one of the countries given as an example in the current research). But what is particularly important in our research is the role of good governance in managing widespread crises by creating social integration, which is different from the mentioned background.

In 2014, Mirza Agha Nasab and Taqavi conducted research titled "Social capital and good governance" and conducted a case study on the situation of developing countries between 1996 and 2010. sought to investigate the effect of social capital on good governance in developing countries. Using the available statistics, they investigated the effect of social capital on governance indicators; And in order to achieve this goal, using the maximum data available in the years 1996 to 2010 for 14 developing countries, they designed econometric models using the panel data method. The estimation results of the models obtained show that the effect of social capital has a positive and significant effect on good governance. Abdolreza Amiri in 2012 in an article entitled "Study of the process and variables affecting the security of social crises in Iran"; With a descriptive method, he provides a definition of the crisis as well as its various forms that appear in society. In parts of this article, he points out the challenges of decision-making by community managers in crisis management.

Amiri explains the issue of securitization of social crises in various societies and by looking at the crises of the last two decades in Iran, he identifies the characteristics and variables affecting the securitization of social crises. This is different from my research on the role of good governance in creating so-

cial integration as an important and effective factor in solving the challenges of pervasive crises in society.

Research method

The method used in this research is the content and theoretical analysis of the data obtained based on the study of library sources, articles related to the subject in magazines and specialized websites. And also, the investigation of the behavioral model in the selected study cases in the article will be used to present the conclusion.

The theoretical framework of the research

Raising the question of how good governance plays a role in creating social integration in widespread crises? As the main question along with other questions and referring to the role of good governance components in creating social integration in the face of widespread crises as the main hypothesis next to other hypotheses raised, it has been able to depict the mental challenges of this research.

The author's purpose of conducting this research is to explain the role of good governance in creating social integration in pervasive crises. Along with detailing other goals, such as a comprehensive explanation of the role of social integration in solving widespread crises in society and dealing with governance methods in the face of the coronavirus crisis, this article includes important parts.

Good Governance

Humans are members of one body, which are from one gem in creation. When the times hurt one part, the other parts were not spared. Perhaps the day when Saadi in the 13th century expressed his words in the form of the above beautiful poems regarding the need for

cooperation and love of mankind in solving the problems and issues of his contemporary society; He never thought that hundreds of years later, his mental concern for the necessity of human unity and solidarity in the face of hardships would become the main issue of the day for thinkers, sociologists and even politicians.

Today, in the 21st century, the position of people as the main actors in solving the challenges of society is not hidden from anyone; And it is important to talk about this instead of the words of elders in various fields including culture, economy and politics. And everyone unanimously believes that solving the issues raised in the mentioned sections of the society will not be possible except with the presence and cooperation of one voice of the people.

In fact, this guideline has three main sides, and if thinkers and their thoughts are the two sides, then the third side, or better to say, the base of this triangle, is the all-round presence of the people of a society. But the importance of which is not hidden from anyone in this area is which factor or set of factors can play a role in creating this convergence and unity among the masses of society?

If we assume the society as a human body, in case of disease or disorder in one part of the body, other members of one voice and united by obeying the brain will start trying to treat the disease and repair the disorder. This narrative is absolutely obvious and vital in the society, and the role of the thinker brain as a factor in creating unity, in the form of good and powerful governance, is an undeniable fact.

To know more about the definition of the concept of "Good Governance", we will first refer to the meaning of the word "governance"; "Governance" in the word means administration and regulation of affairs and re-

fers to the relationship between citizens and rulers. (Meydori, 2004, p. 17).

Obviously, the inference derived from this definition will be something beyond the issue of sovereignty and statehood; Because in expressing the reality of statehood, perhaps less attention has been paid to the relationship between the citizen and the government, and this doubles the sensitivity of attention to governance.

However, in recent decades, the issue of Good Governance has been the focus of researchers, an issue that, in addition to the opinion of political thinkers, has also gained significant importance in the field of social sciences. In terms of giving a comprehensive definition of "good governance", it will be a bit of a challenge in this regard, considering the many views expressed either by individuals or international organizations; Because each of the definitions provided by the experts believes in the completeness of its definition and its peripheral points of view.

The term good governance has not been used with this title in the past, but in the theme and content of ancient Greek ideas and after, signs of good governance can be seen with expressions such as good governance.

In his thought, Aristotle talked about good government and bad government, but of course his attention was mostly focused on public interests or individual and group interests.

After passing through the classical era and with the formation of broad concepts in civil society, it can be clearly stated that the concept of governance in ancient Greek thought is completely different from the concept of governance in the new era. And therefore, according to the author of governance, the relationship between the government and citizens in the current world is special.

From the 1990s onwards, the term good governance became ambiguous and was widely used, although there are many definitions for this concept.

According to the World Bank, good governance is "optimal use of resources for economic and social development". (Meydori, 2004, p. 18). A little attention to this definition is enough to be a seal of approval on the behavior of governments to achieve one of the great goals in the new century, which is the concept of development.

Mills defines this term as, "the use of political power, the exercise of control over society and the management of resources for social and economic development." (Miles, 2002).

Charlick defines this term as: "The efficient management of public affairs through the creation of a legitimate and legal government and rules in order to advance the social values of individuals and groups." (Sardar Nia, 2009, p. 135).

With a deep look at the definitions presented and other numerous definitions of the concept of good governance expressed by the experts in this field, it can be said that each of the above definitions refers to a dimension or dimensions of people's mental paradigms. If in Mill's thought, the concept of development is placed under good governance, in Charlick's perspective, the normative dimension of governance is superior to its political and bureaucratic dimension.

But one perception in this field seems quite logical and that is the difference between the issue of governance and the issue of government. Government can be defined as the ruling system with all its ability to exercise governance and politics, but governance is definitely the way and manner of governing.

The government consists of political, administrative, legislative, executive, judicial and military institutions, which are responsible for establishing order and security, managing the society and meeting the various needs of the people. While governance refers to campaigns or decision-making processes, how to exercise power and interaction between the government and citizens. Fundamentally, governance is about the exercise of power, interaction and accountability, and with important questions such as: how are decisions made, who or who are the decision makers, how should the interaction between the government and citizens take place? It is relevant and these questions can be raised at the local, regional, national, global and institutional level. (Plumptre, 1999, p. 3)

In the realization of good governance, not only the government, but the interaction of the government, civil society, private sector and citizens is necessary. In general, good governance can be defined as follows:

Correct and efficient guidance and management of society within the framework of the rule of law, rational and fair decision-making with accountability and public participation. (Sardar Nia, 2011, p. 97).

The important indicators of good governance have been considered and recalculated from various points of view, and the following can be mentioned as the most practical and comprehensive; The main indicators mentioned and almost the most widely used are from the point of view of the World Bank; the World Bank defines good governance based on six indicators, which are:

The right to comment and answer, the index of political stability, the efficiency and effectiveness of the government, the quality of laws and regulations, the rule of law and corruption control. (Ali Zadeh Sani & et al., 2007, p. 6).

In the meantime, the indicators of good governance again attracted the attention of many experts in this field, who all pointed to other manifestations of these cases by referring to the features governing the civil society, such as;

Legitimacy of government; It means general acceptance of the government and rulers by the people based on criteria such as the legitimacy of the rulers and their decision-making, gaining the satisfaction of the people and the efficiency of the government.

- Accountability of the government; Citizens and civil society for their decisions and behaviors.

- Efficient community management; In political, cultural, economic and social dimensions.

- Free circulation of information; Transparency in decisions.

- Free and equal participation; For all political, social and civic groups.

- Rule of Law; Equality of all before the law.

- Logical monitoring and control; Through the government on the society and the society on the government.

- Reducing discrimination and corruption; in all its various dimensions.

- Government neutrality and separation of powers.

- Independent media (Sardar Nia, 2011, pp. 97-98).

Undoubtedly, considering the indicators that were mentioned and are added to it day by day, we can confidently imagine a direct relationship with the realization of these principles in societies where democracy rules (Roshe, 2015, p. 15). Of course, among these are the developing countries or the third world, which are not neglected due to the tremendous influence that these principles contribute to the stability of governance.

Social Integration

In the thought raised about the problem of social convergence, it can be realized that reducing the social distances between groups helps to increase more and more compatible values and behaviors. Gathering different ethnic groups of a society regardless of language, class, beliefs, etc. without losing their identity. This action makes all regions have access to social life and removes discrimination. Factors such as cultural, linguistic, religious links and spiritual and historical heritage can lead to convergence in society.

Plato considered the weak human nature to be the originator of society in order to cooperate and meet human needs. Perhaps the model of Plato's utopia can be considered the clearest relationship between the interdependence of man and society and the necessity of creating order and unity in social relations on a micro and macro scale. Aristotle considers the cooperation and assistance of people in society as the most basic and deepest social relationship and the main reason for the development of Medina and society. And the division of labor for the benefit of society, which Aristotle mentions, is nothing but functionalism in today's complex world (Saber, 2015, p. 14).

If we examine the components of good governance such as: participation, rule of law, transparency and accountability, we can see that among those indicators, the issue of "formation of public consensus" also plays an important role in today's world. A topic that is addressed under the title of "Social Convergence".

It is interesting when looking for a comprehensive meaning about the word "social convergence", when the issue is looked at from the angle of analysis and separation of the two words that make up this phrase; It was observed that the meaning of "conver-

gence" in terminology is translated as "tendency of two thoughts or ideas in the same direction" (Mohajeri, 2007, p. 103).

Therefore, it was thought how much this concept has been translated. And this is what good governance seeks from the position of political science and its broad concepts in sociology and its crystallization in "social integration"; In order to be able to manage and solve the challenges and problems that arise in the society under the title of Pervasive crises, such as what we saw in the issue of the coronavirus in different countries.

But observing the way and behavior of different governments with different political and social thoughts in relation to the above issue caused us to conduct a research study on the results of thinking and different actions of good governance in the face of the widespread crisis of the coronavirus in the form of this article.

Paying attention to the different collectivist and individualist ideas regarding the role of good governance in creating social convergence in pervasive crises in depicting governance behavior can be very novel in its own kind.

Ibn Khaldoun believes that without cooperation and solidarity, the survival of the society will not be possible. This Islamic thinker considers the motivation of man's tendency towards community after providing the basic material needs, the need for security and protection from harm, dangers and threats of the environment and predators and rulers. Of course, he believed that the society cannot continue to exist except through the establishment of the government (Pouladi, 2007, p. 124).

In Ibn Khaldun's thought, the issue of being "naturally civilized" can be clearly observed; It can be concluded that the natural feature of human social life strongly shows

the importance of social integration and the movement of the organism of society.

Thomas Hobbes, referring to the agreement of people at the level of society to form a government, has a kind of tendency towards political unity in a society, which, by forming an alliance against a common enemy, make themselves safe and immune from his threats. In Hobbes's thought, all voluntary and voluntary actions are the result of thinking and reflection, and the existence of power that can unite the members of a society is absolutely necessary (Hobbes, 2020, p. 31). It can be accurately written in Hobbes' opinion that because a thinking person naturally seeks to create an order in his life and by forming "contracts" he finds this order in the government; Therefore, governance plays an essential role in creating a convergence when facing natural and unnatural risks of the society.

Jean-Jacques Rousseau in his treatise "Social Contract" proposes the idea of "common good" for the members of society. By proposing this idea, he actually wanted to say that if the society tends to isolation, the lives of its people will be defective and incomplete. Rousseau agrees with the opinion of Plato and Aristotle in this sense that he considers the relationship between man and his fellows as an organic or organ-like relationship that each one performs its own task and moves towards its own excellence with cooperation and harmony. In describing the problem of social contract, Rousseau believes that the individual must delegate all his rights to the ruler, which is the nation. In fact, according to Rousseau, "everyone who gives his rights to everyone has given them to no one" (Lalman, 2015, p. 65).

From this delegation of rights, Rousseau arrives at the "public will" that represents the "public good", which is what we demand and expect from good governance in the face of

social crises. It means maintaining public interests, which will not be achieved except in the shadow of creating social integration.

John Stuart Mill believed that there is a kind of correlation between the natural factors of society, which originates from "symbiotic units" that combine together. Mill claimed that the wise exploration of history will provide the empirical laws of society and finally the laws of nature will spread over the foundation of society. Now, if we generalize the law of unity in nature to the political order of societies, we can deduce the theory of the necessity of unity and convergence. According to Mill's thought, the influence of the government on the well-being of the society cannot be viewed and measured except in a general view of all the interests of the society. Mill believes that the common interests of the society can be examined as a criterion for good and bad governance (Mill, 2010, p. 56).

Maurice Duverger is one of the political thinkers who paid attention to the theory of convergence with a special perspective. This word, which has been translated into Farsi under the title of "Hamgunegi", according to Duverger, means; "The process of unifying a society, a process that tries to harmonize that society and establish an order that is felt by its members" (Duverger, 1997, p. 358).

Efforts were made in this area, while emphasizing the components of good governance and the type of governance performance in the widespread crisis of the coronavirus disease; We strive to provide a suitable model in these critical times, a method that is definitely an integral part of the government's efforts to create social integration.

Considering the complexities of human life today and the existence of many issues and problems surrounding it, especially in the course of his social life, solving these challenges individually is difficult and, in many

cases, impossible; Like facing the coronavirus, therefore, one of the sure ways in front of man is to face the difficulties collectively, and the role of the rulers and their thinking in the society is considered essential in order to create this solidarity.

Conclusion

The issue of good governance is one of the issues that have been the focus of political and social thinkers in recent decades. On the other hand, the issue of social integration has occupied the minds of political rulers, considering its impact in solving the problems and problems of human societies, especially in the challenges that take the form of crisis in recent events, whether at the global, regional or national level. Therefore, this research sought to understand the role of good governance in managing new issues that have affected various countries in the form of social crises; Like the problems related to the coronavirus, to examine and explain the misuse of the capacity of virtual networks, which all have unknown and new dimensions. This is a new issue in today's world according to the announced cases. Explaining the social and political structure of countries and studying their methods in relation to how to create social convergence in the face of widespread crises and identifying and introducing influential factors in this regard can play a very important role in the performance of good governance in these conditions.

Addressing the opinion of political thinkers and sociologists also helped to explain this category. By examining the issues raised, it can be concluded that in almost all government models and theories presented by experts, maintaining the public interests of the society and establishing order and movement in the path of progress and development are two sides of the same

equation; On one side of it is the strong role of good governance, which should provide various platforms for creating social integration so that it can overcome the created crises and especially the pandemic. Of course, in the middle of this, the task of informing the people is also included among the duties of a good ruler in the project of the proposed model in creating social integration. If Stuart Mill introduces the point of perfection that any type of government can achieve as "the growth of virtue and self-consciousness of the people" (Mill, 2010: p. 66), the realization of this is not possible except in the shadow of good governance. Of course, the role of the people as the other side of this equation can be considered.

By thinking about this importance, it is possible to establish a two-way relationship between the increase and growth of people's awareness and the creation of social convergence in the face of widespread crises such as what the world saw in the outbreak of the coronavirus.

The more the level of people's awareness and their virtue increases, the more their effort to create an all-round social integration grows. In the experience of the coronavirus pandemic, governments reached a relatively safe point when the level of virtue and awareness of the people also rose to the point where the effort to create convergence in the defeat of the coronavirus crisis was completely institutionalized in the minds of people. In the meantime, the existence of good governance to establish this balance is definitely evident in order to realize the most basic component of this theory.

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