INITIATIVES AND CHALLENGES OF GOOD GOVERNANCE IN PRESENT INDIA."

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Introduction:

The concept of **"good governance"** often emerges as a model to compare ineffective economies or political bodies with viable economies and political bodies. The concept centers on the responsibility of governments and governing bodies to meet the needs of the masses as opposed to select groups in society. Because countries often described as **"most successful"** are Western liberal democratic states, concentrated in Europe and the Americas, good governance standards often measure other state institutions against these states. Aid organizations and the authorities of developed countries often will focus the meaning of **"good governance"** to a set of requirements that conform to the organization's agenda, making **"good governance"** imply many different things in many different contexts.

"**Good governance"** is a term that has become a part of the vernacular of a large range of development institutions and other actors within the international arena. What it means exactly, however, has not been so well established. Rachel Gisselquist highlights the problem of conceptual clarity when it comes to **"good governance"** and why this is problematic for the practical outcomes that development institutions and the like are trying to achieve. In the last twenty years, the concepts of **"governance"** and **"good governance"** have become widely used in both the academic and donor communities. These two traditions have dissimilar conceptualizations. First, there is the academic approach, which focuses mainly on the study of the different ways in which power and authority relations are structured in a given society. **Second**, there is the donor community's approach, which puts emphasis on the role state

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structures play in ensuring social, economic and policy equity and accountability through open policy processes.

In general, work by the World Bank and other multilateral development banks on good governance addresses economic institutions and public sector management, including transparency and accountability, regulatory reform, and public sector skills and leadership. Other organizations, like the United Nations, European Commission and OECD, are more likely to highlight democratic governance and human rights, aspects of political governance avoided by the Bank. Some of the many issues that are treated under the governance programmes of various donors include election monitoring, political party support, combating corruption, building independent judiciaries, security sector reform, improved service delivery, transparency of government accounts, decentralization, civil and political rights, government responsiveness and **" forward vision"**, and the stability of the regulatory environment for private sector activities (including price systems, exchange regimes, and banking systems). In short, working uses of the term **"good governance"** include a variety of generally **"good"** things. But these "good" things do not necessarily fit together in any meaningful way. Indeed, good governance would be a great example of a poorly specified concept for an introductory course in social science methodology. What makes a concept good ? In a political scientist John Gerring spelled out eight "criteria of conceptual goodness" that provide a useful framework. Four of these criteria are especially relevant here:

- **First**, "good governance" lacks parsimony. Unlike good concepts, good governance has endless definitions, and we always need the details of each to understand if we are talking about the same thing.

- **Second**, "good governance" lacks differentiation. Well-governed countries often sound a lot like functioning liberal democracies, for instance, and it is not clear how they differ.

- **Third**, "good governance" lacks coherence. Its many possible characteristics-from respect for human rights to efficient banking regulations-do not clearly belong together.

- **Fourth**, and most important, "good governance" lacks theoretical Utillity. It confuses, rather than aids, in the formulation of theory and the related project of hypothesis testing, not

least because the concept is so fluid that analysts can easily define it in the way that best fits their data.

Meaning of Good Governance:

Good Governance is an indeterminate term used in the international development literature to describe how public institutions conduct public affairs and manage public resources. Governance is "the process of decision making and the process by which decisions are implemented (or not implemented)". The term governance can apply to corporate, international, national. local governance or to the interactions between other sectors of society. **"Good Governance"** is a normative conception of the values according to which the act of governance is realized, and the method by which groups of social actors interact in a certain social context. The lack of a generally accepted definition of the concept is compensated by the identification of principles that strengthen good governance in any society. The most often enlisted principles include: participation, rule of law, transparency of decision-making or openness, accountability, predictability or coherence and effectiveness.

Good Governance is also based on the transparency of the decision-making process, which ensures that information is freely available and accessible to those involved or affected by the decisions taken. Transparency therefore means free access to information. Last, but not least, accountability and responsibility (of the institutions, just as much as of the civil society) are key requirements of good governance, with all of the participants in the political and economic processes being accountable for their decisions to each other. Good Governance is about the processes for making and implementing decisions. It's not about making 'correct' decisions, but about the best possible process for making those decisions. Good decision-making processes, and therefore Good Governance, share several characteristics. All have a positive effect on various aspects of local government including consultation policies and practices, meeting procedures, service quality protocols, councillor and officer conduct, role clarification and good working relationships.

According to the academic approach, the generic understanding of governance is the management of resources and policy-making by means of exercising authority (power). Thus, it
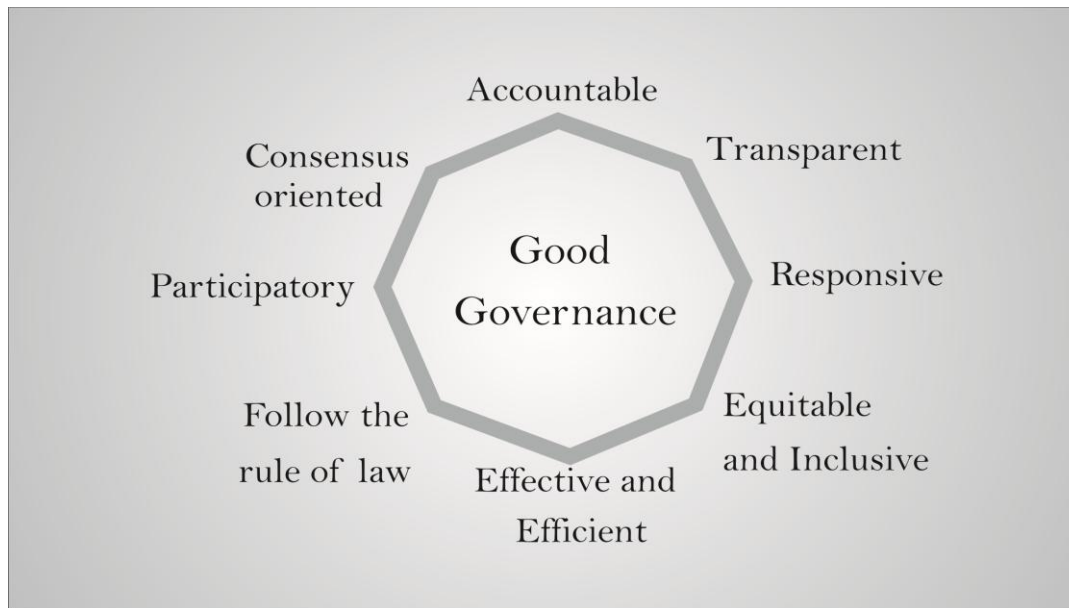
entails all instruments through which different policy stakeholders exercise legal rights with the aim to achieve political, economic, cultural and social objectives. In this sense, the term **"governance"** appears to be more and more used in order to denote a complex set of structures and processes (at the public as well as at the private level),which are generally associated with national administration.

Main Characteristics of Good Governance:

(1.)   Good Governance is accountable:-Accountability is a fundamental requirement of good governance. Local government has an obligation to report explain and be answerable for the consequences of decisions it has made on behalf of the community it represents.

(2.)   Good governance is transparent:-People should be able to follow and understand the decision-making process. This means that they will be able to clearly see how and why a decision was made-what information, advice and consultation council considered, and which legislative requirements (when relevant) council followed.

(3.)   Good governance follows the rule of law:-This means that decisions are consistent with relevant legislation or common law and are within the powers of council. In the case of Victorian local government, relevant legislation includes the Local Government Act 1989 and other legislation such as the Public Health and Wellbeing act 2008 and the Equal Opportunity Act 2010.

(4.)   Good governance is responsive:-Local government should always try to serve the needs of the entire community while balancing competing interests in a timely, appropriate and responsive manner.

(5.)   Good governance is equitable and inclusive:-A community's is wellbeing results from all of its members feeling their interests have been considered by council in the decision-making process. This means that all groups, particularly the most vulnerable, should have opportunities to participate in the process.

(6.)   Good governance is effective and efficient:-Local government should implement decisions and follow processes that make the best use of the available people, resources and time to ensure the best possible results for their community.

(7.)   Good governance is participatory:-Anyone affected by or interested in a decision should have the opportunity to participate in the process for making that decision. This can

happen in several ways community members may be provided with information, asked for their opinion, given the opportunity to make recommendations or, in some cases, be part of the actual decision-making process.

The ancient Indian concept of Good Governance:

India is observing **'Good Governance Day'** today. The concept of good governance is qualitative in nature, and is intimately connected with the concept of the Welfare State. **'Governance'** basically refers to the process of framing rules, decision making, and implementation of those decisions, such that a society, a country, or an organization is sustained and taken forward towards progress. A UN document defines **'Good Governance'** as being participatory, consensus oriented, accountable, transparent, responsive, effective and efficient, equitable and inclusive, and follows the rule of law.
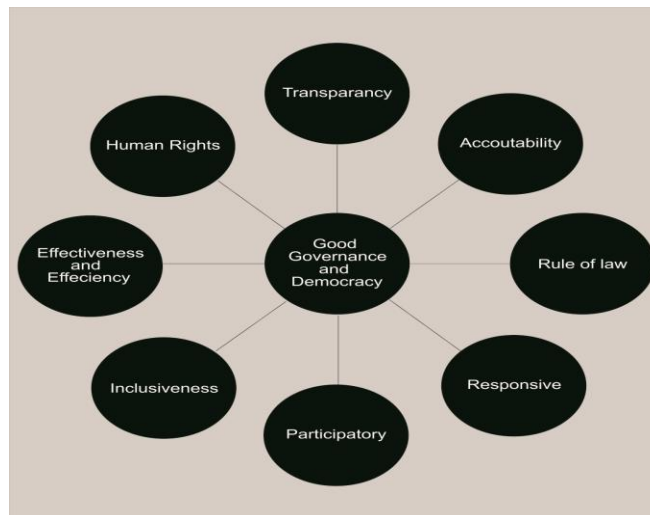
Government to identify bottlenecks in good governance initiatives:
The Narendra Modi government has decided to conduct a study to assess impact and bottlenecks in the implementation of good governance initiatives and best practices being followed in the states and at the Centre. A consultant would be engaged to conduct the research. The agency will complete the study within six months and come out with a final report. The study will identify the gaps in implementation of the good governance initiatives and provide practical suggestions

for its removal. It will also evaluate the sustainability, scalability and replicability of the initiatives being taken in a particular state to other parts of the country, government officials said. Prime Minister Narendra Modi had in July last year launched a website **'www.mygov.in'** to help citizens contribute in governance by giving their opinions and views on important issues like clean Ganga, clean India, skill development, job creation and girl child education among others.

The consultant, which can be an institution or organization of repute, will be engaged to understand the impact, utility and user satisfaction of good governance initiatives and will assist in developing a model practice by improving the good governance initiatives and incorporating technical advancement, changed requirement of people, etc for possible replication in states, the officials said. The selected agency will carry out a comprehensive and critical review of the good governance initiatives to analyse its tangible and intangible benefits and their overall socio-economic impact, they said. "The agency should also have a minimum annual turnover of Rs two crore from research, survey, consultancy services during the last three years preceding the current financial years," said the expression of interest document issued by the Personnel Ministry.

Good governance and Modi govt:

 'Governance' consists of traditions and institutions by which authority is exercised in a country. This includes the process by which governments are selected, monitored and replaced; the capacity of the government to effectively formulate and implement sound policies; and the

dignity of citizens and the state for the institutions that govern economic and social chemistry among them. Each government consider itself as the deliverer of the most transparent and equality-based governance with full of egalitarian choices. It is imperative here that citizens are allowed to participate freely, openly and fully in the political process. Good governance is associated with accountable political leadership, enlightened policy making and a civil service imbued with a professional ethos. The presence of a strong civil society including a free press and independent judiciary is a prerequisite for good governance.

The growing recognition of the link between good governance and successful development, as empirical evidence suggests, has stimulated the demand for monitoring the quality of governance across countries and within countries over time. The Worldwide Governance Indicators are a compilation of the perceptions of a very diverse group of respondents, collected in a large number of surveys and other cross-country assessments of governance. Some of these instruments capture the views of firms, individuals, and public officials in the countries being assessed. Others reflect the views of NGOs and aid donors with considerable experience in the countries being assessed, while others are based on the assessment of commercial risk rating agencies. It is aptly said that the wellspring of politics flows from the attitudes and behaviours of the ordinary citizen, and that the institutions of a democratic political process should be structured to respond to the citizenry. The outcome of the general elections of 2014 was a major break trough in terms of ...... Read More (+)

NITI Aayog: Transforming India's Development Agenda:
Reflecting the spirit and the changed dynamics of the new India, the institutions of governance and policy have to adapt to new challenges and must be built on the founding principles of the Constitution of India, the wealth of knowledge from our civilization history and the present day socio-cultural-economic contexts. The aspirations of India and its citizens require institutional reforms in governance and dynamic policy shifts that can seed and nurture unprecedented change. In keeping with these changing times, the Government of India has decided to set up NITI Aayog (National Institution for Transforming India), in place of the erstwhile Planning Commission, as a means to better serve the needs and aspirations of the people of India. A wide

consultation was held prior to the formation of NITI Aayog, with Chief Ministers, Experts, Economists & general public through My Gov.

Digital initiatives taken by the Present Indian government:

'The ambitious **'Digital India'** project of Prime Minister Narendra Modi has always been in news for the good reasons. The project having a total overlay of Rs. 1 lakh crore aims to transform the country into a knowledge economy. It aims to ensure easy access to technology infrastructure and government services to citizens. With the government completing its first year. Dataquest takes into all the digital initiatives undertaken by the government this year.

Digital Locker: This initiative eliminates the need for people to carry the hard copies of the certificates issued by states, municipal agencies, and other bodies. Birth certificates, school and college leaving certificates, residence and marriage proof, and even PAN cards will be digitized. For this, the government is expected to roll out a national depository that will hold these records. Each private locker will store all the important documents of users, which are digitally verified by the government. Now rather than sending physical copies, the link of that cloud folder having digital copies of verified certificates can be shared.

Major things that the Present Indian government :

In year 2015, the Indian government launched various schemes and programmes with an objective to transform the country and improve the economy. Prime Minister Narendra Modi launched campaigns catering towards different fields like agriculture, science, technology, finance, education etc.

Good Initiatives taken by Present Indian government:

Definition of Good is not universal and so is the definition of bad, worse etc. They depend on perception. I will here give some of the initiatives which everyone can judge as good/bad by his/her knowledge. The following are some of the initiatives of Central Govt.

(1.)   Beti Bachao Beti Padhao:- PM Narendra Modi launched the programme on January 22, 2015 with an objective to promote welfare of women. The government has spent over Rs. 100 crore to increase the safety of women. Later, in June 2015, Modi also promoted '#

SelfeWithDaugher'. **Beti Bachao Beti Padhao** To save and educate girl child Central Govt launched this scheme.

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(2.) **Digigal India: Digital India for Good Governance:-**The government of India launched the 'Digital India' campaign on October 1, 2015. The initiative was taken with an objective to ensure that everything, including the government services goes electronic. Digital India is an initiative of Government of India to integrate the government departments and the people of India. It aims at ensuring the government services are made available to citizens electronically by reducing paperwork. The initiative also includes plan to connect rural areas with high-speed internet networks. Digital India has three core components. These include the creation of digital infrastructure, delivering services digitally, digital literacy.

The plan included digitalizing rural India and increasing internet connectivity. Digital India is a flagship programme of the government. It aims to transform India into a digitally empowered society and knowledge economy. It is being coordinated by Deity and implemented by all concerned departments and agencies across the nation. Digital India centers on 3 key vision areas of (i) infrastructure as a utility to every citizen, (ii)governance and services on demand, and (iii) digital empowerment of citizens. The thrust of the initiative is articulated in terms of nine pillars. This umbrella programme covers multiple government ministries and departments. It weaves together a large number of ideas and thoughts into a single, comprehensive vision so that each of them is seen as part of a larger goal. Each individual element stands on its own, but is also part of the larger picture. Digital India is to be coordinated by Deity and implemented by the entire government.

¼I.)According to Narendra Modi (Prime Minister)-E-governance is an essential part of our dream of Digital India. The more technology we infuse in governance, the better it is for India.

(II.)According to Ravi Shankar Perased (Minister of Communications & Information technology)-Digital India is more for the poor and underprivileged. It aims to bridge the gap between the digital haves and have-nots by using technology for citizen

(3.)   MUDRA Bank:- Initially announced in February 2015, the formation of MUDRA Bank was launched on April 8,2015. The MUDRA Bank initiative was launched under Pardhan Mantri Yojana Scheme, providing low rate loans to people with small business like shopkeepers, fruit vendors.

(4.)   Smant Cities Mission:- Pardhan Mantri, Narendra Modi launched the Smart Cities campaign this year with an objective to develop hundreds of cities. Smart cities would be built in a way so that they have uninterrupted power, water proper sanitation, efficient management of solid waste decongestion of roads, last mile connectivity and effective use of ICT.

(5.)   Skill India:- On July 16, 2015 Pardhan Mantri, Narendra Modi launched the programme with an aim to train over 40 crore Indians in different skills by 2022.**Skill India(National Skill Development Corporation (NSDC))**

(6.)   Pardhan Mantri, Jeevan Jyoti Bima Yojana:- It is life insurance schemes in India which was launched by the government in May 2015. Initially, it was mentioned in the budget by Finance Minister, **Arun Jaitley.**

(7.)   Atal Pension Yojana:- The scheme was launched in May, 2015, **'Atal Pension Yojana'** is a pension scheme. backed by the government. According to the scheme, for every contribution that an individual will make to the pension fund, the government will contribute an equal amount to their fund. **Atal Pension Yojana** To address the longevity risks among the workers in unorganized sector and to encourage the workers in unorganized sector to 5000 per month. GoI will also co-contribute 50% of the subscriber's contribution or Rs. 1000 per annum, whichever is lower. Government co-contribution is available for those who are not covered by any Statutory Social Security Schemes and is not an income tax payer.

(8.)   DD Kisan:- The 24-hour Indian agriculture based television channel was launched on May 26, 2015. The channel is dedicated to agriculture and it runs shows related to farming techniques, water conservation, organic farming etc.

(9.)   Make in India:- The campaign was formally launched in September 2014. But since then a lot of developments were made related to many industries like automobiles, aviation, defence, technology textiles, tourism etc. **Make in India:** It is a programme to bring in Foreign direct investment into 25 key sectors which increases employment and make India a manufacturing hub. Out of the 25 sectors except in Space, Defence and Media houses rest sectors can have 100% FDI.

(10.) **Swachh Bharat Abhiyaan:-** The initiative was also launched in 2014. In the year 2015, many developments were made and in August 2015, about 80 lakh toilets were made. Moreover, from November 15,2015, the Indian government even imposed a Swachh Bharat Cess, increasing the service tax by 0.5 percent.

(11.) **Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana** (for Financial Inclusion): This scheme is the prime necessity for many Indians because without their inclusion into banking sector the govt can't give them the direct subsicides/benefits which reduce the quantum of corruption.

(12.) **Deregulation of diesel prices:** The prices are made dynamic with the international prices with the govt having less subsidy burden and less intervention of the Govt.

(13.) **Labour law liberalization:** The amendments of the labour law bill will exempt filing of returns and maintenance of records for units employing up to 40 workers. The definition of small establishments has also been proposed to be changed to firms hiring not less than 10 and up to 40 employees, against not less than 10 and up to 19 at present. The planned changes are expected to help small firms reduce paperwork, and harassment and encourage entrepreneurship and help create jobs.

(14.) **Pandit Deen Dayal Upadhyay Gram Jyoti Yojana:** Many places in India are electrified but without electricity, some don't have a reliable supply and others have voltage problems etc. To end all this Central Govt introduced this scheme. This scheme was entailed with an investment of 43,000 crore Indian Rupees.

(15.) **Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchai Yojana:** This is a central government's irrigation scheme which aims at bringing irrigation water to every village by converging ongoing schemes being implemented by various ministries.

(16.) **Land Acquisition reforms:** Perhaps the most controversial one and I think it is a necessary evil.

(17.) **Pradhan Mantri Mudra Yojana:** To encourage small entrepreneurs the Central Govt. launched this scheme and announced to setup a bank called MUDRA Bank. This Bank will refinance Micro-Finance Institutions through this Pradhan Mantri Mudra Yojana. The main aim is banking the "unbanked" and also funding the "unfunded".

PM's message to the Nation on Good Governance:

Good Governance is the key to a Nation's progress. Our government is committed to providing a transparent and accountable administration which works for the betterment and welfare of the common citizen. **"Citizen-First"** is our mantra, our motto and our guiding principle. It has been my dream to bring government closer to our citizens, so that they become active participants in the governance process. During the last seven months, our government has been consistently working towards this goal. Mygov.in and interact with PM seek to make this engagement meaningful. The unprecedented response which these initiatives have evoked, places a large responsibility upon us, and I assure you, my countrymen that we will not let you down.

An important step for Good Governance is simplification of procedures and processes in the Government so as to make the entire system transparent and faster. The push towards self-certification in place of affidavits and attestations is another indicator of the relationship of trust between the citizens and the Government. Doing away with cumbersome and out-dated legislations which no longer have relevance is another focus area. Already Appropriation Acts have been identified for repeal and more Acts are being reviewed. Our government considers redress of public grievances as a very important component of a responsive administration. I have instructed all the Ministries to ensure that redress of public grievances receives the highest priority.

Ten Points on New Anti-Corruption Rules Cleared by PM Narendra Modi:

Prime minister Modi has cleared the 10 point on the rules for anti-corruption campaign. Modi just raised few new points and changes which will take place soon with a tougher form then before.

1. PM Modi has approved a cabinet note which favors amending the Prevention of Corruption Act.

2. A rule which requires the approval of government before carrying an investigation on an official will be brought back.

3. The Supreme Court, in 2014 had stated that it was necessary to punish a corrupt official irrespective of his rank.

4.   The lobby of IAS officers wanted the clause back which protected the officers from investigation.

5.   Officials in favor of the clause say that it will protect officers from unwanted harassment.

6.   The court stated that law cannot discriminate between public servants based on their ranks.

7.   After the approved changes in the law are made, senior management of corporate houses will be held liable only after their involvement in any given case in proved in the court.

8.   As per the current rules, if any company is found involved in bribery, then the head of the company is held guilty.

9.   The removal of the rigid "undue advantage" clause has been approved by prime minister Modi.

10.   The amendments to the Prevention of Corruption Fund are required to be cleared in the parliament.

Talking about the first point among all, Modi has approved a cabinet note to mend the act of preventing the corruption to fetch the protection critics believe water down the law. Modi introduced this point to make the anti-corruption acts more secure and to show to those who believe in the lack of anti-corruption laws. Another rule is raised by Modi is for agencies. According to this point, agencies are required to get the sanction of the government but it would be restored before the investigation.Rules which are in the consideration and have implemented will be for the entire class of people and the action will also be the same as per government seems to be ready to make it sure that no relaxation will be provided to the upper class in the matter of corruption.

National E-governance Plan:

The National e-Governance Plan (NeGP) has been formulated by the Department of Electronics and Information Technology (DEITY) and Department of Administrative Reforms and Public Grievances (DARPG) in 2006. The NeGP aims at improving delivery of Government services to citizens and businesses with the following vision: "Make all Government services accessible to the common man in his locality, through common service delivery outlets and ensure efficiency,

transparency & reliability of such services at affordable costs to realize the basic needs of the common man."

Government initiatives for m-governance:

Mobile Seva:-It aims to provide government services to the people through mobile phones and tablets. It has been developed as the core infrastructure for enabling the availability of public services through mobile devices. Mobile Seva enables the integration of the mobile platform with the common e-Governance infrastructure consisting of State Data Centres (SDCs), State Wide Area Networks (SWANs), State and National Service Delivery Gateways (SSDGs/NSDG). It enables a government department to integrate both web and mobile based services seamlessly and enhances the access to electronic services tremendously leveraging the very high penetration of mobile phones, especially in rural areas.

E-Goverance:-E-Governance effectively delivers better programming and services in the era of newly emerging information and communication technologies (ICTs), which herald new opportunities for rapid social and economic transformation worldwide. The governments at the national and state level seek to harness their potential and create new dimension of economic and social progress through bringing change in traditional governance structure to e-governance system. E-governance has direct impact on its citizens who derive benefits through direct transactions with the services offered by the government. It explores new facet of leadership approach, skill and mindset of the citizens of the country. However, the process of e-governance requires sustained commitment, political will; adequate resources which can develop a system of e-governance in order to make the current policies and practices of government more efficient and effective. E Governance can renovate the relationship between public, private sector and government and enables better policy outcomes, high quality services and greater engagements with the citizens the country.

Challenges to Good Governance in India:

While evaluating India's stand amongst other countries of the world, it is revealed that   India is compared favourably with many developing countries though it has long way to go to attain the

level of developed countries. The criminalization of politics and corruption are two major challenges of good governance in India which need to be addressed on urgent basis.

The corruption has virtually spread in almost all aspects of public life. The person lying on the street is left to struggle incessantly with corruption throughout his life. Corruption is relatively inherent in terms of client public puzzle, harassed by opaque rules and procedures, excessive delay in disposal of public matters. It not only averts the benefits of globalization to reach the common men but also denies transparency, accessibility and accountability, confuses rules and procedures, proliferate mindless control and poor commitments at all levels. Hence, there is foremost need to check corruption at all levels through raising public consciousness and strong commitments not to make dishonest compromises which would put down the moral values and ethics of life.

India being the largest democratic country in the world is struggling hard to emerge as world class leader in the fields of social and economic development. However, the nexus of crime and politics is so strong that the common citizens of the country have no stand to say or exert their rights. In order to prevent such misuses on May 2, 2002, the Supreme Court of India has given a historic judgement following the public interest litigation (PIL) led by an NGO that, every candidate contesting an election of Parliament, State Legislatures or Municipal Corporation has to give true declarations of candidate's educational qualifications, criminal charges and financial records. Though, many commissions and committees have been framed to bring improvement in the situation, there reformative measures are just a drop in the ocean. So a new beginning is necessary to ameliorate criminalization from politics and the seriousness of matter should be properly worked out. The educated youngsters should be encouraged to enter into Indian politics and these young leaders should be properly nourished by the patriotic commitments and abide by the core principles of democratic governance. **Challenges in E-Governance** There are large numbers of potential barriers in the implementation of e-Governance. Some hindrance in the path of implementation, like security, unequal access to the computer technology by the citizen, high initial cost for setting up the e government solutions and resistance to change. Challenges identified as trust, resistance to change, digital divide, cost and privacy and security concerns.

Conclusion:

The effective functioning of governance is the prime concern of every citizen of the country. The citizens are ready to pay the price for good services offered by the state, but what is required is transparent, accountable and intelligible governance system absolutely free from bias and prejudices. In the present era when India is progressively moving towards development and prosperity, there is a need is to reformulate our national strategy to accord primacy to the Gandhian principle of **'Antodaya'** to restore good governance in the country. In such circumstance, when the nation/state machineries become more efficient and accountable, the citizens can enjoy higher per capita income, wide spread literacy, adequate health facilities with longer average life. After all, the good governance in the country can thrive only when every Indian citizen would ignite themselves in the flame of patriotism adhering to truth, peace and non-violence as means to perceive India of our dream. At this movement, every Indian should swear that the moral principles of our life should never be waved out by the money and muscle power. Let our moral strength succeed over material strength. Let's learn from our past Indian heritage. Being responsible citizens of the country it is our foremost duty not to pledge a vote for deviants to ruin our nation rather to vote for the honest and upright citizens who can be good administrators and reformers to bring positive transformations and can lead our nation under their dynamic leadership.

We have seen how the concept of e governance and m governance has evolved in Indian scenario and how much it is required for transparency and accountability on the part of government and at the same time it is also a toll to increase the participation of people in policy making by empowering them with the right information at right time. The penetration of internet, telecommunication services in India has increased in the last decade and this gives a ray of hope to the citizens of India to fight with the long persisting problems of poverty, corruption, regional disparity and unemployment. But at the same time, due to slow pace of project completion, red tape and resistance from the side of government employees and citizens too has not given the desired result.

The "Engine of good governance" is beaurocracy should be people oriented and duty bound without which it is not possible to establish good governance in real sense of the term.

Corruption should be eliminated from lower to the upper level of administration without which he concept of good governance become meaningless. The government should laid stress in solving burning issues of the states otherwise it will not able to solve the problems of insurgency which is a great hurdle in the path of good governance.

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