The Challenges and Implementation of Good Governance in India

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ABSTRACT

The administration of public affairs in a just, fair, and reasonable manner is good governance. Federal countries like India are more likely to have a variety of administrative systems, which could create complications and difficulties that help to shape the concept of good governance. The Good Governance Index was created by the Indian government to assess the effectiveness of various efforts done by state and UT administrations in terms of governance. Governance, as per the 12th Five-Year Plan, is the management of all such processes that, in any society, define the environment that permits and enables individuals to raise their capability levels, on the one hand, and provide opportunities to realise their potential and enlarge the set of available choices, on the other. Where governance can be both good and bad, good governance is the responsible conduct of public affairs and management of public resources. It remains the key to a corruption-free country and realising the dream of an inclusive society. The idea of good governance was developed in India in response to numerous judicial and administrative issues. Although the term "good governance" was just used in the 1990s, the idea is not new to Indian culture. The universal appeal and relevance of fundamental ideas of just governance, responsibility, and fairness were emphasised in Kautilya's Arthashastra. An analysis of governance focuses on the formal and informal actors involved in the decision-making and decision-implementation processes, as well as the formal and informal structures that have been put in place to arrive at and implement the decision. By avoiding corruption, taking into account the opinions of minorities, and giving the voices of the most disadvantaged societies a voice in decision-making, good governance is ensured. Additionally, it is pertinent to the needs of the present and the future of society. This paper examines the challenges and implementation of good governance in India.

Keywords: Good Governance, Inclusive Society, Decision-Making, Challenges, Implementation

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INTRODUCTION

The term "Good Governance" is a mixture of two words as (Good + Governance), which simply refers to a good or effective management of every sphere in a particular country and Public Institutions and Governmental organs of there.
The origin of such concept may find out in the Quran, Bible, Geeta, Vedas, Mahabharta and also in the creation of greatest thinkers of the century like – Arthshastra of Kautilya, Republic of Plato etc. Throughout the such writings, we may find out that State's main concern has went around to carry the ideal of Good Governance. As Kautilya in his "Arthshastra" expected the best behaviour from the king. He said – "In the welfare of the people, king's welfare lies, whatever pleases the king is not good but what makes people's good, should be considered good". M. K. Gandhi in his "Hind Swaraj"(1909) defined that – "The actual meaning of "Good Governance" is that- all people may live their life in their own way of living, while maintaining the diversity of class, caste, status, community etc., in unity in a good manner" . Yajurveda's 20th chapter reveals that –"The government or state has three organs as- ' Vidhya Sabha', 'Dharma Sabha' and ' Rajya Sabha' and all these organs are parts of 'Good Governance'. Because these organs works for the welfare of the people and provide them justice in the state". After the cold war the two decades of 1980s and 1990s, in which major changes happened in the world politics, world economy and world society, such as, glasnost and perestroika (USSR) on 11 March 1985, fall of the Berlin wall on 9th November 1989, Dissolve of Warsaw Pact on 1 July 1991, disintegration of USSR in December of 1991, LPG in India 1991, end of colonial system from all over the world completely, role of IT etc. all these changes created ground for general discussions on how a country ensure its development through Good Governance, especially in the Asia-African countries. Now, after all the above explanations of the historical evidence behind the origin of the concept "good governance," we may find out that a state's origin basically lies in human welfare. And it is expected from the state that it will use its authority for human welfare, general welfare, and justice for all and will bring human development to its highest point." This good authority, in modern terms, is called "good governance.".

Governance is a concept that has been around for years and is commonly used by many people. There is almost no consensus on the official definition of governance because its use often depends on the intended purpose, the people involved, and the socio-political environment of the term.

According to the United Nations (UN), governance refers to the activities of all political and administrative authorities to govern their country. Meanwhile, as stated by the International Monetary Fund (IMF), governance is a concept in which a country is managed, including economic, policy, and legal aspects.

Thus, in general, governance has two meanings: the decision-making process and the process of determining which policies will be implemented and not implemented.

In the 1990s, the World Bank became the first international institution to adopt the concept of good governance into lending arrangements for developing countries and introduce the idea to the general public. In its 1992 report entitled "Governance and Development," the notion of good governance was written as the way in which power is used to regulate the economic and social resources of a country for development.

Now, the term good governance has often been used by national and international organisations. Good governance aims to minimise corruption, take into account the opinions of minorities, listen to the voices of the oppressed in the decision-making process, and respond actively to the needs of the community now and in the future.

Features of Good Governance

- Provision of good education facilities that offer greater employability.
- Infrastructure development like roads, railways, telecommunications, etc.
- Ensuring the safety of public life as well as property.
- Provision of citizen-centric service.
- Reducing inequalities in society.
- Expanding the spheres of freedom of speech and expression, religion, and employment.
- Creating a healthy business environment and maintaining law and order.
- Providing choices to the vulnerable sections of the population to lead a dignified life

Objectives of the Study

1. To describe the Eight Principles of Good Governance
2. To examine the various challenges towards achieving good governance in India
3. To explain the strategies for good governance
4. To discuss the impact of good governance practices in India
5. To find out the need for reform and implementation of good governance.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

It is descriptive research. Secondary sources were chosen for this study. The data taken from various books, journals, articles, and websites, as well as government reports, are referred to in this research paper.

The need for good governance
To realise the goals set out in the constitution, not only in letter but in spirit, calls for the need for good governance. The importance of good governance is:

Economic Justice
To reduce the inequalities prevalent in society, good governance remains the key. Also, the growth of the economy cannot be achieved with the prevalence of weak administration. Thus, good governance can ensure economic justice in society.

Political Justice
Political justice calls for equal political rights for the population. This can be achieved through transparency and accountability in the established institutions and processes. Good governance can ensure constructive cooperation between the stakeholders in society and enable the realisation of political justice in society.

Social Justice
Social justice calls for fair chances for every individual and ensures an inclusive society. Good governance plays a key role in ensuring social justice by making the rights available to every individual, thereby leading to the prosperity of society.

Stakeholders in Good Governance
The stakeholders involved in ensuring good governance are

1. **State:** It comprises the different organs of the government, such as the legislature, judiciary, and executive. It also comprises other actors like political executives and bureaucracy.
2. **Market:** It includes the corporate sector, the organised as well as the unorganised, ranging from large corporate houses to small-scale businesses.
3. **Civil society** includes NGOs, pressure groups, trade associations, and media associations.

Eight Principles of Good Governance
Good governance principles ensure that every individual has a rightful say in decision-making and that the government is responsive to the present as well as the future needs of society. The principles of good governance are:

1. Participation: Participation remains the key cornerstone of good governance. Participation in the concept of good governance here is an opportunity for everyone to voice their opinions through institutions or representations. In addition, everyone, without exception, has the right to freedom of association and expression. It can be ensured directly or through some intermediate institutions. It provides an opportunity for every individual to voice their opinion on the decisions of the government.

2. Transparency: The principle of transparency ensures that everyone equally accesses information related to policy decisions. In addition, there must be a guarantee that any information related to the policy can be accessed by everyone, especially those who are directly affected by the policy.

3. Rule of law: The rule of law implies that the legal framework in the country is enforced impartially. It also means protecting the rights of the most vulnerable sections of the population.

4. Accountability: Accountability is the answerability of the government for its decisions. It facilitates the responsibility of the government towards the public. Not only the government but also civil society and corporate groups should be accountable to the public.

5. Responsiveness: The principle of responsiveness ensures that the services of government and institutions are available to the public within a reasonable time frame.

6. Consensus-oriented: It ensures that the decisions arrived at take into account the interests of every stakeholder in society. This ensures that everyone accepts the decision, which is in the best interest of the whole community. When the decision-making process cannot accommodate everyone's wishes, then, at a minimum, the decision must be one that can be accepted by everyone and does not harm anyone.

7. Equity and inclusiveness: Good governance should ensure justice, be it in terms of political, economic, or social, for the community. It strives to bring about an inclusive society where everyone has the opportunity to climb the ladder of growth.

8. Effectiveness and efficiency: Good governance ensures that the processes and institutions produce results that meet the needs of society by ensuring optimal utilisation of the available resources. Every decision-making process and its institutions must be able to produce decisions that meet every community need. Community resources must also be optimally utilised by the government.

Good Governance Day
Good Governance Day, also termed Susasan Diwas, is celebrated annually on December 25, the birth anniversary of the late Prime Minister Sri Atal BIhari Vajpayee, with a view to enhancing accountability in the government. Its observance began in 2014. Good Governance Index 2021 The good governance index is a comprehensive tool that seeks to assess the status of governance in the states and the impact of various interventions by the governments. It was launched in 2019 and is prepared by the Department of Administrative Reforms and Public Grievances under the Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances, and Pensions. It takes into consideration 10 sectors, which are further measured on a total of 58 indicators.

These indicators are given different weights to arrive at the value. In the Good Governance Index 2021, Gujarat, Maharashtra, and Goa were ranked the highest, i.e., 1st, 2nd, and 3rd, respectively.

Challenges towards Good Governance
Various challenges towards achieving good governance in India are:

1. Corruption and Nepotism
The prevalence of corruption has been one of the key obstacles to realising effective governance. The complicated and opaque command and control structure, the government's monopoly as the service provider, an undeveloped legal framework, a lack of information, and a distorted view of individuals' rights have all generated incentives for corruption in India.

2. Criminalization of Politics
The most insidious challenge to India's democratic governance comes from criminals and musclemen who are increasingly entering the lawmaking bodies. The criminalization of the political process and the unholy alliance of politicians, civil officials, and economic interests are having a negative impact on public policy formation and governance. The political elite as a whole is losing credibility.

3. Low Levels of Awareness of the Rights and Duties of Citizens
Low levels of awareness operate as a hindrance to effective government; when citizens are unaware of their obligations, they impinge on the freedom and rights of other citizens. Thus, a low level of awareness of the rights and duties of citizens leads to ineffective governance.

4. Lack of accountability
The inadequacy of the system to hold the Civil Services responsible for their activities remains one of the reasons for inefficiency in governance. The major reason for this is the lack of separation of powers and accountability on the part of the government and its institutions. Further, the lack of accountability in the government's performance evaluation processes and the lackadaisical attitude of citizens towards citizens and their problems have resulted in poor governance.

5. Ineffective implementation of laws
Hasty and ineffective implementation of laws and policies has led to hardship for the common man and even led to a lack of trust in the government's ability to be responsible.

6. Red tapism
The ill-conceived and rigid rules and procedures, in place of easing the realisation of good governance in India, have become a hurdle in themselves. The rigid rules have become an end in themselves rather than a means to an end. Addressing the challenges of achieving good governance Good governance is a crucial aspect of the effective functioning of any society. Addressing its challenges requires a multifaceted approach. Here are some strategies to tackle good governance challenges:

7. Accountability: Ensure that public officials and institutions are held accountable for their actions. Transparency in decision-making processes and mechanisms for reporting and investigating corruption are essential.

8. Transparency: Foster openness in government operations. Publish information related to policies, budgets, and public services. Citizens should have access to relevant data to hold authorities accountable.

9. Predictability: Establish clear rules, regulations, and procedures. Consistency in decision-making helps build trust and confidence in governance.

10. Participation: Involve citizens in decision-making processes. Encourage public participation through consultations, feedback mechanisms, and civic engagement.

11. Reducing Inequality: Address disparities with regard to resources, services, and opportunities. Prioritise policies that promote equality and social justice.

12. Balancing Immediate and Long-Term Needs: While addressing immediate challenges, also plan for long-term sustainable development. Striking balance is very crucial. Good governance is not a one-size-fits-all solution. It requires continuous efforts, adaptability, and collaboration among various stakeholders to create a better future for all.

STRATEGIES FOR GOOD GOVERNANCE

Decentralisation: Currently, the power is concentrated with the central and state governments. There is a need to provide more functional and financial powers to local bodies such as municipalities and panchayats so that they can deal with social issues more efficiently.

Freedom of press: India ranked 161 among 180 countries in the press freedom index 2023 (Reporters without Borders index, 2023), so there is a need to take steps so that the functioning of the press should be free from any political interference, as free and independent media can hold public servants accountable for their functioning.

Ethical standard: There is a need to inculcate ethical values in public servants such as integrity, objectivity, accountability, openness, honesty, leadership, and selflessness as recommended by the Nolan Committee, which are also called Nolan principles. (Committee on Standards in Public Life, n.d.)

Gender equality: Promote gender equality so that more women should participate in socioeconomic sectors to ensure that the needs of all sections of society are fulfilled.

Sustainable development: Principles of sustainability and environmental protection should also be considered in government policies so that the needs of future generations are not compromised.
Whistleblower protection: More protection should be provided to whistleblowers who expose corruption in government ministries or departments.

Budget transparency is a very important condition for responsive decision-making by the government. It promotes the timely and effective delivery of services to the public, holds the executive financially accountable, and has the potential to reduce scams and scandals.

Impact of Good Governance Practices
Good governance practices have a profound impact on society, influencing various aspects of well-being, progress, and stability. They are, as explained below:

1. **Social trust and cohesion**
- Good governance fosters trust between citizens and institutions.
- When people believe in the fairness and transparency of governance, social cohesion strengthens.
2. **Economic Prosperity:**
- Transparent policies, efficient resource allocation, and stable legal frameworks attract investments.
- Economic growth, job creation, and poverty reduction result from effective governance.
3. **Access to Basic Services:**
- Well-governed societies ensure access to education, healthcare, sanitation, and clean water.
- Citizens benefit from improved quality of life.
4. **Reduced Corruption:**
- Transparent processes and accountability mechanisms curb corruption.
- Funds allocated for development reach their intended beneficiaries.
5. **Political Stability:**
- Good governance minimises political turmoil and instability.
- Stable governments can focus on long-term planning and development.
6. **Human Rights Protection:**
- Ethical governance upholds human rights.
- Equal opportunities, justice, and dignity are safeguarded.
7. **Environmental Sustainability:**
- Effective governance balances economic growth with environmental conservation.
- Policies promote sustainable practices and protect natural resources.

As such, good governance positively impacts society by promoting fairness, prosperity, and the overall well-being of its citizens.

SIGNIFICANT INITIATIVES AND ACHIEVEMENTS OF THE NATIONAL CENTRE FOR GOOD GOVERNANCE IN 2023

Capacity-Building Programs

The National Centre for Good Governance (NCGG) is deeply committed to fostering knowledge exchange and collaboration among civil servants from India and other developing countries, especially neighbouring countries. Aligned with the philosophy of 'Vasudeva Kutumbakam' and 'neighbourhood first' policy advocated by Prime Minister Shri Narendra Modi, the capacity-building programmes of NCGG aim to promote citizen-centric policies, good governance, enhanced service delivery, and ultimately improve the quality of life for citizens, ensuring inclusivity. The National Centre for Good Governance took up capacity-building programmes of civil servants from several foreign countries in partnership with MEA.

During the year 2023, it has imparted training to civil servants in Bangladesh, the Maldives, the Gambia, and Cambodia. Apart from these, the NCGG conducted domestic capacity-building programmes for Arunachal Pradesh and Jammu and Kashmir. These trainings were found to be highly useful by the participating officers.

In 2023, the NCGG organised 28 international capacity-building programmes. Among these 16 programmes, 16 were carried out in partnership with ITEC, the Ministry of External Affairs (MEA).

Specifically, 13 for Bangladesh, which is part of the MoU signed for the training of 1800 civil servants and 552 civil servants in 2023. Similarly, 12 programmes were conducted for the Maldives under the IOR division, MEA, and are under the MoU signed for the training of 1000 civil rvants. Overall, 31 31 programmes were held, in which 965 civil servants were trained, including 26 of the Anti-Corruption Commission and 29 of the Information Commission of Maldives. 380 senior officers attended the programmes in 2023.

One programme for Gambia was conducted in the year 2023, in which 30 officers participated. This was part of the initiative to implement the DARPG's MoU for capacity building for 500 civil servants. NCGG has also been given a mandate for a capacity-building programme for civil servants in Cambodia, in which a total of 160 civil servants are to be covered until March 2024. A total of 79 officers have been trained over two programmes in 2023.

The NCGG also conducted three programmes for civil servants in Jammu and Kashmir, covering a total of 114 participants as part of the MoU signed to train 2000 civil servants. Also, the NCGG conducted three capacity-building programmes for civil servants in Arunachal Pradesh, covering 113 participants under the MoU signed to train 500 civil servants over a period of five years. A total of 227 domestic civil servants received training in 2023.

The capacity-building programme for civil servants aims at equipping officers with cutting-edge knowledge, skills, and tools to deliver and design effective public policy in an increasingly complex and interdependent world. It is expected that this will achieve good governance and ultimately sustainable development, apart from providing rich cross-country experience, so that there is no need to reinvent the wheel. The Centre is sharing the initiatives being taken in the country, such as e-governance, digital India, universalization of public services, approaches to sustainable development goals, usage of Aadhar in service delivery, public grievance redressal mechanisms, and disaster management, with special reference to the coastal region, among other important areas.

During the programme, the participants were also taken to see various developmental works like Delhi Metro, Smart City, Morarji Desai National Institute of Yoga, the Central Information Commission, the Election Commission of India, the Parliament of India, Rashtrapati Bhawan, Paryavaran Bhawan, Pradhanmantri Sanghralaya, etc.

These programmes are much soughtfter, a and with the support of the MEA, NCGG is expanding its capacity to accommodate a higher number of civil servants from more countries as demand is on the rise. There is a significant rise in the number of international civil servants trained in the year 2023, with 1041 officers trained this year, which is almost two times the coverage in the year 2022, which stood at 543.

National Good Governance Webinar Series (NGGWS)

The Hon'ble Prime Minister of India mandated the Department of Administrative Reforms and Public Grievances (DARPG) to conduct virtual conferences and webinars with district collectors and other officers on a specific theme or

sector for each month. During these sessions, past PM's award winners presented their experiences since the inception of the scheme.

Accordingly, the Department of Administrative Reforms and Public Grievances has initiated the unique initiative of organising the National Good Governance Webinar Series monthly since April 2022 in collaboration with the National Centre for Good Governance, gaining significant popularity among practicing administrators.

During these webinars, awardees showcase their exemplary work, emphasising best practices from the award-winning initiatives for potential replication by other states and districts. Held on the last Friday of each month, these webinars focus on various themes under the good governance initiative recognised with the Prime Minister's Award for Excellence in Public Administration.

In the past nineteen months, a total of 19 webinars have been conducted, highlighting the achievements of the Prime Minister's award-winning initiatives.

From January to December 2023, the NCGG organised 10 webinars featuring diverse themes like Innovation at District Level, Swasth Bharat-Ayushman Bharat: Health and Wellness Centres, Aspirational District Programme, Innovation-District, Samagra Shiksha, Innovation-State, and Namami Gange. These webinars were addressed by 20 recipients of the PM's Award for Excellence in Public Administration, attracting over 9750 attendees from districts, states, and central ministries.

NCGG Internship Programme

The NCGG Internship Programme is a dynamic and short-term engagement designed to provide a transformative experience to aspiring policymakers. This programme offers a distinctive blend of public policy formulation and hands-on practical experiences in the governance landscape. A core objective of this initiative is to nurture a collaborative environment that encourages the generation of innovative policy ideas and fresh perspectives on critical governance challenges.

As of now, NCGG has conducted two batches of the internship programme with 23 interns. A rigorous selection process resulted in the inclusion of 23 exceptional candidates, chosen for their exceptional academic records and unwavering commitment to the realms of public policy and governance.

The selected interns have diligently worked on their selected domains and have produced thematic papers of high caliber. This internship programme has been instrumental in facilitating meaningful learning experiences and fostering in-depth research in critical governance domains. As of now, 23 interns have been part of this initiative during the year 2023.

NCGG-INSA LEADS Programme

The first batch of the LEADS programme was jointly organised by INSA and NCGG. It was a first-of-its-kind initiative for the scientific fraternity and was organised from July 12 to 18, 2023, at INSA, New Delhi. It was a 7-day, fully residential programme. After a rigorous selection process, a total of forty-four (44) participants were selected from various labs and institutions. These participants, comprised of senior scientists from government laboratories and academic institutions engaged in cutting-edge technology development across diverse domains, brought with them substantial administration experience.

Implementation of E-Governance in India

In the fast-changing scenario, e-governance has become an essential setup where people are the biggest stakeholders (Krishnaiah, 2001). There are three ego-government models in India. (1) Government-initiated and funded projects, e.g., NIC, CMC, C-DAC, and State Electronic Corporations. Now, there is a shift towards private IT companies. (2) Non-profit and for-profit sector projects: Tarahocit, Franchisee/Kiosk Model. (3) Joint initiatives by government and private organisations: E-Seva, where the return on investment comes from the sale of government data or services, e.g., land records, licenses, etc. (Anandakrishnan, 2003). Several Indian states are implementing e-governance projects to replace traditional models of working. Nasscom's analysis of e-governance implementation undertaken in 10 key states revealed that the southern states of Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu are leading in terms of implementing projects at different citizen-government interface points. Other states like Kerala, Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, West Bengal, and Rajasthan are catching up fast. In this process, Karnataka has already implemented many e-governance projects in areas like the Common Entrance Test (CET), Education Department., Nandini, Khajane, etc. In other states like Punjab, Haryana, Delhi, and Odisha, e-governance projects are being implemented, but comparatively at a slow rate (Bhoomi, 2003).

E-Governance and Implementation in India

A government with no paper but information directly in the hands of people is creating a real democracy in India, according to Kiran Bedi. But egovernance cannot operate in an institutional vacuum. It can prosper only in an enabling institutional environment and a set of influencing factors (Mehta, 2001). Through various studies of e-governance projects, the following interferences about various issues that are involved in the implementation of e-governance in India can be drawn. Infrastructural issue

- Legal issue
- Administration issue
- Security issue
- Social and cultural issues
- Financial issue
- Economic issue
- Except for these, there are also problems with power in various states; poor rural telecommunication and network connectivity are the major issues in implementing e-governance.

Pre-requisites for e-governance implementation in India

E-government is a tool. It can't do anything by itself. For its successful implementation, it requires a proper environment in which e-governance can be operated (Rangan and Mehrotra, 2005). Before implementing the e-governance model, there are some pre-requisites.

Some of the most important in the context of India are as follows:

- Large-scale computerization
- Capability of use of local language in the IT sector (Sumanjeet, 2004)
- Creation of adequate and appropriate IT infrastructure
- Changing the mindset of government functionaries.
- Standardisation in data encoding, application logic, user interfaces, etc.
- Knowledge networking for better governance.
- Creation of PKI and certification authority

Action Needed for Promoting E-Governance in India

The government of India adopted credible initiatives in this direction to accelerate the usage of information technology in governance. The Centre for E-Governance, a new division within the Ministry of Information Technology, was set up on August 15, 1999. The Union Information Technology Minister declared 2001 the year of "e-government. From the above points, the Indian Parliament has passed the Information Technology Act 2000 to boost e-governance and make electronic transactions safe and secure in India (Tiwari, 2002). These initiatives demonstrate the commitment of the Union Government to embrace information technology in all sectors of the Indian economy. But all initiatives cannot be implemented successfully, especially in developing countries like India. As mentioned above, there are many uncertain blocks in the implementation of e-governance in India. In addition to these, governments in developing countries claim too much, deliver too little, and are not sufficiently responsive or accountable (Shukla, 2002). Therefore, it is very necessary to keep in mind some additional action plans while drafting the e-governance project.

The e-governance project should be guided by the following: A clearly focused vision of what the objective of introducing e-governance is.

- ➢ Areas of public funding should be clearly brought out.
- ➢ For e-governance implementation, there should be strong IT infrastructure.
- ➢ Building e-governance awareness and commitment
- ➢ Before implementation, there should be a strong need to evaluate the e-governance project.
- ➢ The e-government project should not be overly ambitious.
- ➢ Establishment of national networks.
- There should be budgetary provision for revenue expenditure.
- Continuous training and development of government functionaries.
- Client-drivenness and responsiveness

Any plan or scheme for e-governance should have sustainability.

The situation in various states should be gone into details and appropriate plans and schemes suggested suited to different states· (Ventatesan, 2000).

The growing reliance on computers has increased security risks, and appropriate mechanisms must be in place to provide a secure environment to users of public services. Last but not least, existing policies need to be modified, and new policies need to be initiated to ensure the environment in which e-governance can really take off (Rattan, 2003). Finally, the government should make the procedures, rules, and regulations simpler and more transparent, and there is a strong need to create trust in the e-governance system.

E-governance is the tool with which to accomplish good governance. The main focus of e-governance is to improve government tasks through improvements in service delivery, dissemination of information, transparency, public and private partnerships, efficiency, and accountability. The government and its multiple agencies, being the largest service providers in the country, recognise the need to make extensive use of IT for its major services at both a national and local level. Thus, today, e-governance has become an integrated part of democracy. Though at this time India is not successful in accomplishing good governance through egovernance, there are many challenges, like poverty, illiteracy, poor IT infrastructure, a lack of awareness, and political as well as psychological problems in the growth of e-governance in India. The legal system is still very outdated for the growth of e-governance.

CONCLUSION

Good governance has the potential to increase the social as well as economic development of the country. The approach to good governance may differ from country to country based on their specific issues with respect to India. The research has mentioned issues like corruption, transparency, and accountability that hinder a country's progress. India is currently in an in an ongoing process that requires more efforts and strategies to strengthen its good governance system and improve the lives of its citizens. Effective government operation remains the key to the success of everyone. In recent times, when India is the third largest economy in the world in PPP terms and striving to achieve its goal of a $5 trillion economy, there is a need to reformulate our national plan to give prominence to the Gandhian ideal of Antyodaya in order to reestablish good governance in the country. Only when the institutions and processes become efficient and corruption-free can the country enjoy better per capita income, widespread literacy, decent health care, and a longer average life expectancy. The relevance of good governance is increasing day by day. Without good governance, we can't properly develop economically, politically, and socially in our society and state. The main pillars of 'good governance' are political stability, lack of violence, a free and fair election process, effective formulation and reimplementation of sound policies, an active and alert judicial system, citizens's participation in the decision-making process, citizens's RTI, i.e., right to information, gender equality, lack of corruption, etc. It is only in a system of 'good governance' that democracy can become a success in the true sense of the term. The quality of life of the citizens cannot be improved without good governance. But we can't ignore the fact the fact that there are a lot of challenges to good governance. So first of all, we should try to reduce those challenges, and after that, good governance will automatically come.

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