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## Dilemma of Government and Good Governance; under Modi's Government

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### **Abstract:**

*In today's world, everything that used to happen comes under strict supervision and critics. Government and its working mechanism is one that came under regular and critical observation and analysis. Because, growing rhetoric government policies in one hand and its ever growing parallel consequences in the domain of governance in the other. The concept of good governance became the relying cry in the contemporary world. Whether it is growing issue of human right violation, ever fragmented society based on cultural and economic line or domination of majoritarian over minority reflects the apathy or mismanaged of the government structure. Under the growing "disparate" society with its "fragmented" population the working of the governmental structure or the domain of governance has to surpass through the tight prism of analysis and critics.*

**Keywords:** Democracy, dilemma, fragmentation, human right violation, governance

### **1. Introduction**

On the issue of growing corruption, inflation, bureaucracy stagnant, ever growing human rights violation, communal clashes, centre-state disequilibrium under Manmohan Singh's regime UPA I and UPA II, Indian people decided to build their future under the leadership of Modi and his commitment towards good governance. People of India irrespective of their caste, language, culture, religion, voted for the change in recent 2014 Lok Sabha election. As a result, BJP alone secure the majority with 276 seats to form the government at centre. It was not wrong to define year 2014 as the Modi's year. From the political arena of Gujarat to the Prime Ministerial candidate and ultimately became the country's 15<sup>th</sup> Prime Minister. Modi became a 'universal' man. Person with pro-capitalist yet champion of Desi tradition, Hindutva follower yet armed with secular ideologies. In the one side he is often labelled as "Gujarat ka Sher" and "Hindu Hriday Samrat" while in the other side he is considered as "Master Divider" and "Maut ka Saudagar" by the Congress (Article, Indian Today, 2014). During his month's long government, Mr. Modi shows many "avatars". Be it a broom holder or standing at Martin Luther King's Memorial Statue with U.S President Obama, addressing the huge crowd of NRIs in Madison Square Garden to architecture of "Make in India" programme to lecturing children on teacher day celebration. Prime Minister Modi became the defining symbol of an Indian craving to be liberated from the effete elitist UPA (Sardesai, 2015). Now, there is high expectation of 1.28 billion country's population towards Modi model of developmental plan. Because, of the globalisation and liberalisation young Indians, for whom wealth creation along with social and material advancement has become fundamental. Not only in centre that Modi's developmental model work but in every corner of the society Modi's version of development prevails, whether it is Maharashtra, Jharkhand, Chhattisgarh, Haryana and Jammu and Kashmir until it reached Delhi. How Modi worked for the upliftment of those as he himself defined as "neo-middle class" (Aam Aadmi)? How Modi brings "Aache Din" to young Indian? Moreover, will he become "Karmayogi" politician; gradually testify his mantra of good governance. The biggest problem towards the path of good governance that India faced today is its administrative mechanism. Administrative system plays an important role in the process of good governance. In the word of Morstein administration is the utilization of available labours and materials in order to gain desire goals and benefit at the lowest cost of energy, time and money (Morstein, 1964). Administrator refers to those who directs, control, coordinate and supervise the others in the process of achieving the goal (White, 1955). Another definition of Public Administration came from Woodrow Wilson Public Administration is detailed and systematic application of laws (Wilson, 1941). While looking at the corruption rate of Indian bureaucracy this definition seems quite irrelevant. The growing nexus between politicians and bureaucratic set up further create "iron cage" towards the path of good governance. Whether it was 2G scam, CWG scam, Coalgate scam, Fodder scam to add few creates barrack in the path of good governance. Therefore, for the Modi's government the need of an hour is to solve the problems of slow and corrupt administrative mechanism. Perhaps, it might be big challenge for Modi's government, but it also brings great achievement for Modi's government towards the process of good governance.

With the recent lofty and optimistic, perhaps, rhetoric "Sab ka Budget, Sab ka Laab" budget announcement by the country's Finance Minister Mr. Arun Jaitley give impetus to ordinary people "aam aadmi" for experimenting Modi's 'Achi Din'. However, there seem

few positive marks on the 2015-16 fiscal budgets, as fiscal deficit between government expenditure and income has been pegged at 4.1% of the GDP in the year ending March 2015 compared to 4.5% a year ago. Similarly, the current amount deficit is 1.3% of the GDP in fiscal year 2014-15 as compared to 1.7% a year ago. Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) inflows into the country rose to \$ 42 billion in 2014 compared to \$28 billion in 2013 (Economic Survey 2014-15). How this positive economic indication helps Modi's government in his way to rhetoric 'Ahchi Din' and "Sab Ka Sath, Sab Ka Vikas", is yet to see. With little disappointment from the Railway Minister Mr. Suresh Prabu with his zero new trains budget, expectation raise high as he will increase the pace of Trains along with the pace of income generation. Indian railway as considered not only as the largest service provider but also contributes large amount to the national income as well. However, looking at the present railway service networking it is hardly bare to expect some magical steps from the 'railway' man Mr. Prabu. In order to suit the Modi mantra of 'Ahchi Din' and 'Sab ka Vikas', there need to focus on increasing the pace as well as the service of railway sectors. Policies of semi-quadrilateral, semi speed trains and bullet trains linking the four metro cities between Mumbai-Ahmedabad, Delhi-Agra, Delhi- Chandigarh, Mysore -Bengaluru-Cennai, Mumbai and Goa need to be realised as soon as possible. As the speed of Indian train is 23 km/h where as China's train speed is 200km/h, so in order to catch the pace of 'Modi developmental model', Mr. Prabu also has to increase not only the pace of Indian trains but service too. In order to run Mr. Modi's models of good governance in high speed, focus need to given on construct of new railways tracks, improve the existing infrastructure, complete the pending construction site, improve the service quality, and make train journey safe especially for women. In simple term railway should made people-oriented. India needs to enhance its capability to adjust its path to development. There is a need to implement policies that balance populism with the growth. One important and perhaps, eye opening indication that analyse the Indian path to development arises from the fact that India is falling behind almost every South Asian countries in terms of many social lacunas. Though India is doing well in terms of growth in per capita income as compared to other South Asian nations but it remains backward when one analyse it through the prism of other developmental spheres. Take for instance during the last 2 decades or so, India has grown much richer than Bangladesh. India's per capita income was 60% higher than Bangladesh in 1990 itself and was estimated to be double that of Bangladesh in 2011-12. However, during the same period, Bangladesh has overtaken India in terms of a wide range of basic social indicators including life expectancy, child survival, enhanced immunization rates, reduces fertility rates and with the small margin in education spheres as well. Around 1990, Nepal was far behind with India in terms of almost every development indicators. However, with the passing of time, social indicators for both the countries are near to it in spite of gigantic differences in per capita income. Even in comparison to Pakistan with whom India often engage in near to war scenario shows not much comprehensive gap in terms of social development indicators. Between, 1990-2011, real per capita income increased by 50% in Pakistan and 170% in India, in case of social developmental indicators, there has not been fundamental alteration between two. In fact, in some cases, like immunization rates, a thing has improved more in Pakistan than in India. Another important remark exist in the fact that in Sri Lanka only few people live more than 1.4 km away from the nearest health centre. In the process of achieving rapid economic growth compared to other neighbours, India need to take look back and reset the engine of its high-speed vehicles of economic development that often has crushed the social indicators. How in Modi's mantra of good governance, all those issues of imbalances can be handled seems to be worth watching. How India learns positive social indicator from its neighbours under Modi's government will set the parameters of his good governance.

## 2. Concept of Good Governance

In the contemporary era governance as an issue had attracted attention of thinkers since the beginning of civilized society. Plato in his Republic mentions the issue of governance. Aristotle further gives more impetus to the concept. In India also, Chanakya went at length on defining the goal and role of governance, by defining the moral code of conduct for the king. From 19th century onwards, more appropriately, with the advent of modern democracies, the concept of governance along with its domain underwent radical changes, as being 'regulator' forces in liberal form to more rational 'provider' social institution during neo-liberal era. The issue of governance and for this matter good governance has assumed importance because it is crucial to development. Government is technically the structure within which the activities of politics take place. In other words, it provides the framework for politics. Governance, by contrast, is a process of running the government and for that matter good governance can be regarded as the process of running government with utmost sincerity, dedication along with the collective decision-making, which in turn, brings collective progress and development. The result of good governance is development that "gives priority to poor, advances the cause of women, sustains the environment, and creates needed opportunities for employment and other livelihoods" (UNDP, 1997). The growing manifestation of inefficiency and apathy of governance in India give impetus to increasing lawlessness, competitive populism, criminalization of politics, growing nexus within business tycoon and political actors, declining centre-state bonds, delayed judicial apparatus, declining legitimate authority, etc., and often attract the focus of each towards the existing crisis in Indian good-governance.

Although there does not exist the universal definition of Governance rather good governance but various yardstick has been formulated within the domain of good governance. It means empowerment of weaker section, securing justice, more employment and efficient delivery of services to a common person. Managing public and human resources have also used the term to describe how public institutions conduct public affairs in order to guarantee the realization of human rights (UNESCAP, 2009). As per the World Bank, governance means the exercise of political authority; use of institutional resources to manage society's problems and affairs which includes the process by which Government is elected; the capacity of government to execute the policy and the respect of citizens and the state for the institutions that govern economic and social communications among them (Tiwari, 2003). According to the UN Economic & Social Commission for Asia & the Pacific, good governance has eight major characteristics. It is participatory, consensus oriented, accountable, transparent, responsive, effective and efficient, equitable and inclusive and follows the rule of law

(Saikia, 2013). Government as a institution should perform all the functions according to the set of rules and regulations, the absence of which may cause mismanagement and inefficiency in order to come within the domain of good governance. Again, mere following of those rules and regulation are not sufficient. The focus should be on the goal orientation, equity and welfare as well as people's participation is to ensure which in turn leads to development of the nation. Realm of good governance also contained opportunity to the participation of the civil society organisations in the decision making process of the government followed by the process of decentralisation of governance. "May we ever unswervingly follow the path of duty, as do the sun and the moon? May we always serve humanity without demanding the price of our service! May we ever be benevolent, kind, self-sacrificing, detached and adjustable! May we surrender all and serve humanity, like the sun and the moon" (Rig Veda 5.51.15). Chanakya, the great Indian Political Pundit, Philosopher and Economist once said Arthashastra Mula Rajyam Meaning – To promote prosperity of the people and stability of the state it is essential that the state should run and governed efficiently. Perhaps, the domain of good governance varies among liberal, neo-liberal, capitalist, socialist and communist but the fundamental aims remain the same and for that matter, it is the notion of overall development of society. Along with the growing crisis in socio-economic, political, cultural and environmental spheres all over the world that had been manifested in the forms of ongoing violence carried out by the "degraded" forms of religious outfits like Independent State of Iraq and Syria (ISIS) in middle-east, Al-Qaida, Taliban, Lashker-e-Toiba, etc., operated in parts of Asian region. Growing disparities between have's and have's-not, rapidly spreading the "serial killer" disease Ebola, increased rise in earth temperature, illegal migration throughout the international as well as national boundaries, growing dependence of third world countries on West, vulnerable and the unstable government rise the issue of governance in macro level. Similarly, the issue of increasing gender gap, child labour, violence against women, rampant corruption, lower literacy rate, refugee problems etc., in micro level brings the issue of "governance" rather "good governance" within contemporary political and academic discourse. Both in developed and developing parts of the world, there have been a considerable shift in analysing the traditional notion of government/governance and politics, its relevance along with its causes. The issue of governance and for this matter good governance has assumed importance because it is crucial to development.

### 3. Good Governance; Problems & Prospects in Indian Context

To understand the establishment of elected government, its way of governance within the Indian context one has to understand the history of colonial India. The essence of the Indian democracy and its subsequent government formation lies in the colonial history. Though there also exists some kind of 'government' (authority) with their own system (apparatus) of governing during pre-colonial era in India. Colonialism in India was economic, political and cultural phenomenon that had steadily expanded its influence and its ability to govern India until 1947. Colonial master orientalist the Indian society for two main objectives: In order to build Indians better impersonator of their culture; providing "wisdom" through practicing different forms of discourses; and to make the Indians loyal subjects of colonialism. More than two hundred years of exploitation, discrimination, and domination under colonial rule gradually led India towards the process of democratic set up and practices (welfare practices), the bedrock of freedom movements. Colonialism not only created the hierarchy of class but it also creates the hierarchy of knowledge. Thus in order to re-adjust the highly exploited, unequal's and fragmented post-Indian society, Indian leaders tries hard to follow the notion of good governance. During the initial phase of Indian democracy or during Nehruvian era the mantra of government and its governance is to achieve the bottom - top development. Nevertheless, with the maturity of democracy and elected form of government India faces the problem of good governance.

While referring to Indian context, the term government and governance often considered as syntactic. However, in fact, there is dichotomy between the term government and governance. The latter implies the existence of the co-operation of people and civil societies with the government machinery. Governance denotes how people are ruled and how the affairs of a state has administered and regulated (Saikia, 2013). In simple sense, governance means: the process of decision-making and the process by which decisions has been implemented. Thus, the concept of governance goes beyond that of government where government constituted only as an institutional mechanism of governance. Since governance is the process of decision-making and the process by which decisions are implemented, an analysis of governance (whether good/bad) focuses on the government as a institution involved in decision-making and implementing the decisions made. Government has to govern and it has to provide good governance.

Today in India existing democratic set up are very democratic only in some respect, concerning issues and institutions and level of governance. In the words of D.C.Bhattacharyya any democratic system which continues to function for several decades draws its machinery of government and their rules that govern from the society that it exist (Bhattacharya, 2012). Therefore, it is important to change the structure of society and those people who operate the structure. Indeed, societies can vary in both extent and the intensity of the commitment to democratic practice. The legitimacy of a democratic decision and the realm of good governance depends on the degree to which those affected by it have been included in the decision-making processes and have had the opportunity to influence its outcomes. But in India these seems far cry till now. India's massive developmental problem demand the state's attention, but no problem in India is likely to be more serious than the disintegration of the major problem-solving institution, State itself. According to Atul Kohli, over the past few decades India has had too much of "wrong" kind of democracy and not enough of the "right" kind (Kohli, 2009). The state's capacity to govern as promoter of development and as accommodator of diverse interests has declined. Legitimate and moderately stable state that was confident of its ability to lay out India's agenda for socio-economic change has evolved into a reactive state. State has the responsibility to foster the "life-chances" of its many diverse social groups, but rather than initiating action, it is reactionary. State is not able to deal with the concerns neither of diverse interest groups nor of directing planned development. Its dominant institution is in disarray. Government institutions in India are in dialectical turmoil. From legislations to implementation, its national welfare and security programmes, India is still fighting against its own set up. So, same with its judicial

system that supposed to be the protector of fundamental rights of its citizens. In short, India faces the dilemma of government and the good governance. There is a need to have a serious reformation and analysis of the governmental institutions, which in turn contribute for the nation's development. As in the word of G. Narendra Kumar, "the reform of institutions marks the second generation of reforms, following the first generation of economic reforms". While juxtaposing the Indian governmental institutions and its relevance to bring social, economic, cultural and political upliftment with the other developed countries, it seems, India is yet to develop people-centric and service oriented institutions. It seems that India follows the theory rather than the practice of governance. The agenda of good governance is growing longer over time and becoming overwhelming (Grindle, 2004). The very concept of society is dynamic. Social problems may vary in its contained with effects. Because of dynamic nature of society and for those social problems, the solution of one problem may take the form of another problem itself in next few periods. Thus, India having diverse forms in terms of caste, religion, culture, language the problem remains deep and the solution become paramount. In order to cope with social, economic, cultural, political problems and issues, it is therefore rational and perhaps essential to change the traditional meaning of government and its means of governance with the changing time and society. In the realm of good governance, democratic processes can be used to promote legal, administrative and social changes towards greater justice, which in fact, seems quite irrelevant in the Indian context for time being. While looking at the existing Indian scenario, yet again, there swing the dangers of left behind in the race of developmental process and in humanitarian spheres. Growing case of human rights violation in so call "sensitive zone" of India, from Kashmir in north to Assam, Manipur, Nagaland in north-east, Darjeeling in eastern side to Delhi in the central India, can be regarded as parameters of Indian "bad" governance. It also highlights the colossal demand of reorienting the structure and functioning of government, which lead towards the domain of good governance. In the Indian context human rights have no meaning for a person who is hungry. After 68 years of independence, India has the highest malnourished children in South Asia. Forty percent of its population does not get enough food to eat and the medical cover is either non-existence or too expensive. Government service delivery system contained full of corruption virus, which not only lead to hurdle in the process of growth but also lead to collapse of democratic values. Public money has been not utilised for the benefit of needed section of the people. Due to growing graph in poverty and lack of educational infrastructure brings malnutrition and social disease like child labour, child marriage, gender gap in Indian society. The tribal's of India are the unacknowledged victims of decades of democratic development in India. There is adequate evidence and economic data suggesting that the almost 68 year's old Indian democracy has not been able to bring any substantial benefit to vast segments of the society. The government commitment towards economic and social empowerment of the socially disadvantaged groups and marginalized sections of the society is a suspect. In case of tribal welfare, the levels of governance stand stagnant. State players perceive tribes through an ideological screen that makes tribal life and their culture an obstacle to modernisation. The paradox they (tribal) represent in the story of development is not radically different from what rural India in general represents. The answers to the question of to what extent of rights that tribes would have on the forests they inhabited and used freely for their livelihood and there seems no any satisfactory solution. Indian constitution contain various pro-tribal acts and provisions to protect tribes right and privileged but had there any sincere attempt to translate of this provisions into action questions seems quite sophisticated even from "Aam Admi" perspective. Indeed, tribal areas and for that matter tribal's did receive certain privileges but they were not sufficient to protect tribal interest from the aggressive greed of so-called 'developmental agents'. Former Indian Prime Minister, Rajiv Gandhi himself acknowledges that in government service system there were serious leakages in the flow of developmental assistance to the needed people (Sharma and Sharma, 2010). It seems that the tribal interest got lost in a jungle of state policy and programmes. The problems of good governance surfaced all over the tribal region from Northeast to tribal belt in central India. Government fails to protect the tribal interest from every perspective. Whether it is a theory of statehood or the reorganisation of tribal zone, Indian state's quality of governance seems quite irrelevant. When Chhattisgarh and Jharkhand, which was carve out of Madhya Pradesh and Bihar respectively, it was assume that smaller states would focus more efficiently and sensitively on tribal issue. Nevertheless, on the perversely, there still exist lack of perspective. Whether, it is a state programme called Salwa Judum in Chhattisgarh or the operation 'Green Hunt' against the tribal highlights the lacuna in the model of governance. Today, India desperately needs good developmental blueprint rather inclusive developmental strategies that contain efficient service delivered system. There need to have government that practice the true notion of governance free of corruption, responsive, accountable and transparent as well.

Similarly, relevance of Forest right act along with the institutional set-up in the form of Tribal commission (1993) has to pass through the tight and rigid anti-tribal policy and programmes adopted by the government over the period. With the advent of global capitalism or term that is more influential capitalism in India, started in 1990-91, the condition of its tribal people getting worse from landholders to migrated labours. Every year government signed hundreds of MOUs with the private companies both from and outside the India to plunder the tribal land in the name of development discourse. Whether, it is in the Buster and Niyam giri region of Chhattisgarh, Naxalbari in West Bengal, Jharkhand, Kerala, Orissa, the tribal people were force to changed their way of live in front of government supported capitalist wave. Irony is that, when these tribal people tried to stand against the capitalist 'ghost' and make demand of their land holding right, government called them "terrorist" and perceived them as the anti-developmental forces. In the era of global capitalist system, the gap between the rich and the poor stretched ever before. In India, over a period of time government it engaged in promoting the interest of "Ghost of Capitalism". According to Economic Survey of India, 2014-15, about 150 lakes hectare of land has diverted into construction site within 10 years. Under such land destructing scenario, how, Mode's government settle recent debatable Land Ordinance Bill in Lok Sabha form an important hallmark for his government. Under the Land Ordinance Bill introduced by the NDA government there is no provision of getting 70% of concessions from the land owners in order to get the land from public. There is also an absence of examination of the social impact accessibilities in any construction site. According to Medha Patkar, social activist and leader of Narbada Bachao Andolan (NBA) government take the cultivated land from the farmers and after 2-3 years sell to

private companies. Today, more than 50% of land allotted for Special Economic Zone (SEZ) created in 2005 remained unused. How Modi's government make subsequent amendments based on Parliamentary consensus, how the SEZ will make poor oriented policy will definitely scale the level of Modi's good governance.

Developmental discourses play an important role in ordinary public domain. Draconian Acts in the name of security such as Armed Force Special Power Act 1958 (AFSPA), Prevention of Terrorist Act (POTA), National Security Act (NSA), Terrorist and Disruptive Activities (Prevention Act) (TADA), Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act (UAPA) etc., lead to several reported incidents of human rights violations and sexual assault has been operated/implemented against tribal people. Local tribal communities, who had been living in the forest since time immemorial became over night 'terrorist' so call by Indian government and other few 'INTELECTUAL' and became internal threat to country. In the name of pseudo-developmental discourse government play a 'hide and seek' game to its citizens. In several parts of India- the Northeast states, Jammu and Kashmir and tribal belt in central India, particularly Chhattisgarh-coercive state apparatus is also responsible for creating the condition under which rights of the civilian looks far cry as of now. According to Vasundhara, in conflict-ridden areas of India, governance has increasingly come to seen through the lens of the counterinsurgency paradigm. These are abnormal conditions of governance (Vasundhara, Sinate, Hindu, 18th Nov 2014). Time and again the issue of good governance came to the scene when the function of government has been discharged through the coercive arm of the state. In the word of Vasundhara Sinate (Chief Coordinator of research at The Hindu centre for Politics and Public Policy) "over time, it was easier to allow garrison governance in the hands of uniformed actors to continue, than to try to find political solution to persistent problems of insurgency" (The Hindu, 18th Nov 2014). Under such kind of condition, uniformed state actors not only governed the society, but also create the condition in which regular bureaucrats are incapable of governing, which in turn give impetus to bad governance. Democracy under such situation runs through the barrel of the gun.

Since past few decades, India follows the path of "institutional democracy" where it focuses only at creating and re-arranging the institutions with hollow achievements. Indian government failed to adopt the mechanism of good governance. Whether it was the creation of Planning Commission during Nehruvian era and now its revival in the form of National Institution for Transforming India (NITI) under BJP led NDA rule to ensure economic growth, seems quite clear that India is more concerned about institutional set-up rather than practicing the real democratic values. The goal of achieving high growth ultimately must be judged in terms of the impact of that economic growth on the lives and freedoms of people. Instead of solving and reaching out to the problems of its citizens, Indian institutional mechanism seems like the way to "get more" for the high profile so called "experts" who holds position in those Institutions. We come across so many Ahyogs and institutions, which is perhaps difficult to remember over past 2-3 decades. Whether it was institutions that governs the Centre-State relations, Women commissions, ST/SC Commissions, Human right Commission in macro level and other small and perhaps, complicated ones in micro level does not brings radical changes in their respective area of concerned, which can be seen as indicators of bad governance. Their existence and functioning do bring some changes but in larger perspective there still exist lacuna and the sword of good vs. bad governance always swing in the air. Indian approach in tackling the age-old problem of corruption has been double-faced. On the one hand, being responsible for eradicating corruption in the wake of public clamour, Indian Parliament has been steadily engaged in passing legislation such as Lokpal and Lokayutas Act. On the other hand, lawmakers, public servants and law enforcement agencies, who can count among vast majority of perpetrators of corruption, have been seeking loopholes in the laws to avoid punishment. Such political and administrative measures cannot be considered as the principles of good governance, regardless of which set of political parties is in power. Contemporary Indian Society is surrounded by the discourse of 'Make in India'. No previous Indian Prime Minister participated in so many high-powered multilateral and bilateral summits as Mr Modi did since he became the Prime Minister. Be it with the South-east Asian enamour countries Bhutan, Nepal or big power house USA, Mr Modi shows no apathy to highlight the strategic cross road to underpin national interests. On domestic policy too, Modi hits the boundary by initiating the ideas, such as "Swachha Bharat" Abhiyan along with 'Make in India' mission but dilemma do exist as how the Modi's government show its ability to translate these ideas into substantial accomplishments. Though, Mr Modi provide Atal Ji birthday rhetoric, his decision to celebrate 25th Dec as good governance day itself seems quite undesirable steps as Christian community was not pleased. How Mode's government solve the problems of recent conversion policies and activities such as 'Ghar Wapshi', 'Love Jihad' carried out by Hindu oriented organisations and cultural wing of BJP such as Rashriya Sayam Sewak (RSS), Bazjran Dal, and Bishwa Hindu Parishad (BHP) and its retrospect in the one side. How Mode's government going to protect the minorities right provided to them under International and national regarding the protection of civil and religious right of the people, International Covenant on Civil and political Rights, The Universal Declaration of Human Rights; Article 15 (1) of Indian constitution to name few in the other. Role of Mode's government in solving these issue certainly act as prism through which the 'Mantra of good governance' under Mode's government need to be judge. Will Modi keep away himself and BJP from such Hindu oriented people and their organisation, how Modi protect the secularity of Indian society from the clutches of such anti-secular wave will definitely act as parameters to define the realm of his good governance.

The relevance and ground level implementation of recently started mission under Modi led NDA government, such as Swacha Bharat Aviyan, Jan Dhan Yogana, Sansad Ahdhars Gram Yogana, Prathachhik Hanstrantric Laav (PAHAL) etc, will become the stupa of Modi's version of good governance. All these schemes were suppose to make India the place for poor and down trodden. But while looking at the early created institutional set-ups and their service towards betterment and upliftment of the Indian society, questions do arise whether these new discursive practices are enough relevant, to stand on their expectations, which is yet to be seen. Instead of so many poor-oriented policies and programmes started by the Indian government over past few decades, for example the policy of nationalisation of banks and transportation during Indira Gandhi tenure, adaptation of liberalization policy under P.V. Narshima Rao, MGNRGEA under Man Mohan Singh: poverty, discrimination and injustice still penetrates every nook and corner of the Indian society. Something must have gone terribly wrong in the last six decades of Indian democracy. Indian healthcare, education, poverty

reduction, gender justice, equality seems in dismal. In fact, according to Nobel laureate and great Indian economist Amartya Sen, India's failure in social infrastructure is not a democratic failure rather it is a failure of politics, policies and priorities of governance, a failure in integrating growth with development. Now under Modi's government, missions like Swacha Bharat that is implementing, is suppose to make India clean and healthy region, has been analysed through the prism of "hygienic" arrangement that India adopted over period. There is a need to juxtapose the clean drive policy along with its ground achievement. Till today, in India 30-35% of people do not have sanitary. Recent surveys conducted by the India-UN collaborated organisations revealed that 32% of school in Madhya Pradesh does not have the sanitarian facilities (Hindu, 22, 2015). If one look towards the prevention of "serial" killer disease like Swine flu, India does not get success and the death tolls by the disease rose to almost 900 in India.

India have so many anti-crime agencies (Institutions) along with police personnel which possesses well equipped expertise and technological set-up but still the case of murder, extortion, kidnapping, rape, etc, has been informed in high rate from every nook and corner of the society. People's real democratic values has been covered by the midst of inhuman and unethical "draconian" act which in turn not only presents the pathetic condition of Indian Institutional arrangement but also the growing list of faith and believes of people towards democratically established institutions. Whether it was Delhi gang rape case (Nirbhaya case) in 2012 or the murder of Northeast boy (Nido), it shows the apathy and collapsing image of law institution in India. Here, question do arise; whether India is following the real democratic values by protecting the rights of their people or it only believes in creating procedural institutions that acts as "defender" of democratic values. Perhaps, Indian democracies lack the democratic wisdom, which often brings the debate amongst the academic and "intellectual" domain.

With the growing disparities between the rich and poor, urban and rural, literate and illiterate, secular and communal, healthy and diseased, etc., throughout the every corner of the Indian society, Modi's government will face the challenge of good governance. How the Modi's government will address such giant imbalances in the society will be worth watching? It certainly remains as million-dollar question. With the indication of rise in GDP by 8-8.5% in next fiscal year based on economic survey 2015, many issues and challenges test the ability of Modi's government to provide good governance. Until now, the public revenue generated by rapid economic growth has not been use to expand the social and physical infrastructure in a determined and well-planned way. India still left far behind by other South Asian nations and China in this regard. There is also a continued lack of essential social services from schooling and healthcare to safe drinking water for huge chunk of population. Within South Asia region itself, the much poorer economy of Bangladesh has caught up with and overtaken India in terms of many social indicators including life expectancy, immunization of children, infant mortality, child undernourishment and girl's education (S. Prasannarajan, Unequal India, India Today, July 15). Nepal, which has been struggling for adopting its constitution and in spite of its per capita GDP being just about one third since long period of time, now catching up, to some extent in many social indicators similar to India. India as being known for world largest democracy loses its relevance in developing social spheres. With the passage of time, objectives of development and equity that India championed during freedom struggle now lost its relevance somewhere in the midst of ineffective and slack government set up. Domain of democratic values and principles has remained within the formal practices rather than rectifying the major injustice that characterised contemporary India.

So far, plurality of Indian society became the curse. How Modi's go the provision of government changes the danger of plural society into beauty, is yet another eye-catching scene. Whether, it was 1984 anti-Sikhs riots, 1990-91 Babri Masjid incident, 2002 Gujarat riots where thousands of Muslim became the victims of communal assertion and recent riots in Assam's district of Kokrajar, Chirang manifested the inability of government to preserve the beauty of Indian pluralism and discharge the essence of good governance. This kind of religious and communal insurgency has been considered and perceive not only through the prism of 'loyal' but through biased sentiments towards any particular section of the society, but also highlights the symptoms of power greed game. As Romila Thapar rightly argued that "religious faith has never been the sole reason for the destruction of places of worship; greed and a desire to assert power are also at play. The incidents such as Babri Masjid demolition was motivated by the desire for political supremacy than by religious animosity" (India Today, June, 2014). Democracy is not merely about majority's dictates and ignoring the minorities but democracy has a scope for minorities' voice. The role of Modi's government should be to provide the space for minorities and to construct the railroads between the diverse Indian mosaics that will definitely describe the domain of Modi's good governance. India by the virtue of being the federal system, with strong centre perhaps can play big role in the process of bringing the 'just' society. However, the challenges of good governance need to be solved at two levels. One at the central level, by legislating and implementing the inclusive developmental schemes, maintaining coordination and corporation with peripheral regions, maintaining the equation with other counterpart in the domain of foreign relation, setting up a model for states, ensuring overall development agenda, etc.. Another, at the state level State also need to play its full innings to ensure the notion of good governance. All the developmental schemes legislated at centre should be implemented in the state without any discrimination and biased manner. It needs to play the role of service 'deliver' agents. State also has to maintain cordial relationship with centre and less involve in bargaining politics as some of Indian Chief Ministers did in the past and can be seems still doing.

Although, Mr. Jaitley announced handsome amount in education sectors during his maiden budget presentation on 28th of February, 2015, he allocated rupees 26,855 core for fiscal year of 2015-16, which is 13% increased as compared to 2014-15, which was rupees 23, 700 corer (Hindu, Feb, 28). Mr. Jaitley also came out with the policies of creating IITs in Karnataka along with the up gradation of Indian School of Mines into full-fledged IITs. Creation of IIMs in Jammu and Kashmir and Andhra Pradesh is also welcome policy of Mr. Jaitley. He also stress on launching the "Nai Manzil" for minority youth to obtain school leaving certificate and employment. There is also good news for IT based students who want to do higher studies. Under the Pradhan Mantri Vidya Lakshmi Karyakram (PMVLK) students will get financial aid for higher studies. There is also provision for upgrading 80,000 Secondary School, 75,000 Junior Middle Schools to Seniors Secondary School and creation of senior secondary school in every 5 km all over the country.

Similarly, for Sarva Shiksha Aviyan (SSA) he allocates rupees 100 corer as compared to rupees 93.14 corer last year (All data based on article). Similarly, with the cut of 5.7% get rupees 33.1152 cores as compared to rupees 35,163 corers last year Mr. Jaitley presents lofty budget. He allocated rupees 1,214 cores for Ayurved, Yoga and Natrodha and Unami, Siddha and Homeopathypathy (AYUSH). Budget allocation for AIIMS remains the bit increased with 1,470 corers for 2015-16 as compared to 1565 corer in 2014-15 and 1,355 corers in 2013-14. Similarly, Kalawati Saran Hospital in Delhi got rupees 73.80 corers as against 67.44 corers last year. Department of AIDS got 1,397 corers with hike of 7.4% as compared to 1,300 in 2014-15. Creation of three new National Institutes of Pharmaceutical Education and Research in Maharashtra and Chhattisgarh along with the creation of Institutes of Science and Education Research in Nagaland and Odhisa. While looking at all these lofty budget allocation there seems quite a positive connotation in one side, but the degrading form of health service and education reforms in our country both public, private and semi government, makes compulsion for everyone to re-analyse and re-evaluate the existing system, in another way.

Instead of spending handsome amount on National Health Service and legislating series of policies towards sound health of its people, both in national and state level India will not be able to gain the desire result. According to an article published in Hindu, dated 23th Feb 2015, the failure of successive governments in India, are especially seems those states that have the highest mortality rates among children younger than 5 years. To address the critical issue of training health-care providers in rural areas to correctly diagnose and treat children suffering from diarrhoea and pneumonia had tragic consequences. Again, in 2010, the under-5 mortality in India from diarrhoea and pneumonia was over 600,000, the highest in the world in terms of absolute numbers. In the same year, India was one of the five countries that accounted for nearly 50% of deaths globally from diarrhoea and pneumonia in the age of 5. India did next to nothing to train and equip health care providers to diagnose and treat the children. India remain behind to Bangladesh in this matter, which reduce its under-5 mortality rate by 75% between 1980-2011, though it does not show any improvement in reducing the incidence of acute diarrhoeal disease.

All the countries that had has achieved the highest economic growth and managed to cope with the giant problem of poverty have first rationally invested and productively implemented the policies in education and health care of their citizens. Without this, no amount of investment in physical capital can help to kick-start real economic growth. Education and health is the indicators of any national progress but since India got independence, these two areas of welfare have been consistently served by rhetoric and neglect. We often came across the proverb 'health is wealth' but when one see in the Indian context it look like "Samundra Manthan" and reflect the image of aphetic governance. The education system is in a shambles and the education sector of the government is the biggest fraud that was ever seen. Many surveys by NGOs like Pratham reveal the grotesque standard of teaching imparted. A majority of students in the fifth and eight standards are unable to do simple addition and subtraction (Rajan, 2015). In the absence of sound primary education, excessive investment in higher education is meaningless. Gender inequalities possess a significant development challenges in India. According to Global Gender Gap Index, 2014, based on country's ability to reduce gender disparities in four areas- economic participation and opportunity, education, political empowerment and health and survival, India ranked at 114 out of 142 countries in gender inequality. In contemporary era every nation of the world moving towards achieving Universal literacy or near-Universal literacy in younger age groups. Under such growing wave of literacy, India remains quite far from this elementary foundation of participatory development. Every one fifth of all Indian men in age group of 15-24 years, and one fourth of all women in the same age group, were unable to read and write in 2006 (India Today, July 25, 2013). India, apart from being a highly active space research organization, there is almost negligible research work. Due to the unsound education that one receives right from the early childhood hardly prepares his/her ability to conduct research. Those who somehow managed to incline to do so are in the cage of fewer opportunities and incentives, for them the creative policies and opportunities became distant shores. While looking all these problems, Modi's government needed to boost Indian educational sectors along with health. The existing issue demands a change in India's approach and for that matter Modi's approach to go 'back to basic' principles as far as education and health reforms is concerned. Indian's strengths are not merely contained in the achievement of high economic growth figures and being an investment paradise. Its real influence on the era of multi-polar with increasingly straitjacketed world can be attained only if along with the economic growth there is the model of social and spiritual growth. Than only the big lofty budget allocations in both the sectors seems to be realised. If India really wants to remove the real unwanted scrap from the society and make India clean zone than it has to solve the issue like manual labour, rag pickers and slum dwellers from the very picture of Indian society by bringing them into the mainstream developmental track. Until today, such kind of pro-clean drives has not been seen in India at larger prospective. Modi Mission like 'Swacha Bharat' became relevant only with the solution and arrangement that India made on above mention issues. At the international level, also Modi mantra of good governance will test. His government's plan to approve 49% in Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) and ambitious, perhaps, important projects like Bullet Train, Digital India, Skill India, Housing for All, Swachh Bharat Mission, Ganga Mission, Smart Cities, Heritage Development to name few would need overseas investors including Indian Diaspora.

Under Modi wave of development one important event in Indian political history has been the formation of PDP-BJP alliances with Mohammed Mufti Sayeed as Chief Minister in Jammu and Kashmir. This events highlights two perhaps, most important issues that has had been scratching world largest democracy very often. One within its inner circles the symptoms of Mutual Corporation and coordination in between the Kashmiri Muslims and mainland Hindu leaders. Another at its external circle towards the indenisation of the region in the wake of Pakistan's growing counter-insurgency in the region. However, there exist some bargaining features in between PDP-BJP alliance regarding removal of AFSPA and continuation of special provision under article 370. The PDP-BJP government some or the other way definitely helps to stable the age-old issues in Kashmir. Two different parties along with different geographic and ideology came to form government in Jammu and Kashmir. There emerged early indication of dark shadow in Jammu and Kashmir politics shown in historic government formation between BJP-PDP alliances. During the swearing ceremony, PDP leader and C.M Mufti Sayeed acknowledge the role of Pakistan "Us Paar", Militants and Hurriyat groups in conducting the peaceful election

that seem indigestible to BJP leaders including Mr. Modi. Now, under such early indication of fragmented political scenario what will be the strategic out course of Modi's government at centre and PDP-BJP coalition government in State towards the newly created path of corporation and coordination and to protect and implement the principles of good governance is worth to be seen? On other side of the Indian political scenario, under the growing wave of Modi's model of government, sudden rise of Aam Aadmi party and Kejriwal as Chief Minister at country's capital with its historic mandate of 67 seats out of 70, certainly considered as the testing hypothesis against Modi's model of governance. As there will be measurements of centre-state/union territory relation based on corporation and coordination, relation between centre-state will become one of the conflicting issues in the realm of Indian political history. Indeed, Indian constitution provides clear provision concerning centre-state/union territory relations. India by virtue, being as federal with strong centre often highlights the lacuna in centre-state relations. In spite of various commissions and their recommendation regarding centre-state relation (Rajamanar Committee, 1968 and Sarkaria Committee, 1984) there remain loopholes in every sphere of relations be it legislative, executive and administrative. Thus, Modi's treatment towards state and for that matter non-BJP ruling and vice-versa will play important role in defining the level of governance both at centre and state as well. The recent report of Fourteenth Finance Commission (FFC) submitted to government in December 2014 and was tabled in Parliament on Tuesday, February 29, 2015 highlights some positive note on centre-state relation. The concept of "Corporative Federalism" needs to be realised at ground level. With the increased of 10%, FFC recommended 42% transfer of tax collections to states which was 32% at present (The Telegraph, 3rd March). It also makes recommendation on implementations of various good and service tax. Bringing Fourteen Finance Commission's recommendations into operation help in bringing the much more unified system and approach within the domain of Centre-State relation. Thus, how Modi will bring or implement more institutional-based approach rather than hallow legislative commitment stand as big challenge in the way to Modi's "developmental express". Another important and perhaps, one of the most innovative ideas in the Indian political history towards poverty alleviation programmes is the concept of "trinity" Jan Dhan Yagna, Ahdhaar and Money power. Despite of opening 10,000 core bank accounts under Jan Dhan Yagna, question do arise as how Modi's government will help the poor to take inside the bank. The important aspect of JAMs that Modi Government should take care is the spread of JAMs. As JAMs holds the key to fixing an error in the system and it also provides the bedrock of well being and social satiability essential for recovering the economy from 'ICU' by effectively connecting the poor with Direct Transfer Benefit (DTB) under JAMs. While subsidies provide greater boost for the poor people but looking at the current scenario, it will be better to replaced subsidies scheme with that of JAMs. In India 50% of household consume only 25% of subsidise LPG; 41% of PDS kerosene is lost as leakage and only 27% of it is consumed by poor household (The Telegraph, 3rd 2015). At present rupees 3, 77,616 corer or 4.2% of GDP is spent on subsidies across different sectors (The Telegraph). If Modi's government spread the JAMs this huge amount will directly goes to the 400 million poor in India. Moreover, if Modi's government achieve success in spreading the JAMs without any hindrances than it will became the greater social revolution in Indian history and become milestone of Modi's good governance. Government should shed ambivalence and place JAMs at the heart of a new system that ensures subsidies reach to those for which it meant. Modi's anti corruption slogan "Na Khaonga, Na Khane Doonga" will relevant only when his government will be able to check the wealth drain and bring back black money from Swiss bank. As 2014 was year of the campaigners, will Mr. Modi make 2015 as the "year of good governance and administrator", the question hangs in the air. Although there exist huge wave challenges but there has also a chance to grasp the politics created by the great change of 1990-91 under Narasimha Rao - Manmohan Singh. Today, India needs good governance rather than just government with its utopian bundle of ideologies. Even President of India highlights the issues during joint session of Parliament on 9<sup>th</sup> June 2014 (India Today, July 5, 2014) ranging from reducing inflation and poverty to rebooting the economy and ensures inclusive growth. One of the big challenges before the Modi's government is to end the curse of poverty in India. At that time when Indian Public Sectors Enterprises became paralysed on its own system, the need of an hour is to bring radical reforms and stringent regulation to enhance the system through stimulating good governance. Their contribution to socio-economic development has been enormous and unparallel. Reforms particularly those needed to enhance the operational and functional efficiency of Public Sectors should be initiated in order to have better governance. Its better late than never. There are several models of reforms across the world, state owned assets supervision & administration council (SASAC) in china, the state investment corporation in Vietnam, TAAMSEK model of Singapore to name few which India can adopt (article in Kaleido scope, vol. 34.no.1, June 2014). Some models that have yielded good results in their respective countries can be appropriately adopted in the Indian system with some adjustment suitable for the Indian culture. India achieved the unique distinction of reaching the Red Planet in its maiden attempt under the Mars Obiter Mission (MOM) Mangalyaan. Will it be able to achieve all round development? It is yet to be seen. Perhaps, Anna Hazare does not remain forever with the Indian population in Jantar Mantar to make government public oriented. One or the other day government has to realise the domain of good governance that should have the space for poor and downtrodden sections of the society. So, will be it; Mr. Modi's government, which provides all round development and led's India towards the inclusive developmental path; answers will be seen and known. Perhaps, positive analysis and reformation would have brings better scenario.

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