

Impact of Public Policy and Good Governance in transforming India

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Abstract

Being a part of civilized society, the dream of each one is to be a crystal rectifier, a cheerful and comfy life that fulfills all basic amenities. The governing authorities of the nowadays world adopted a public familiarized approach to beat the aspirations of the common person. The lives of voters all over are shaped by public policies. The dream for an improved life, whereas its accomplishment rests on our efforts, can be possible to contain public policies to help its results. Public policy isn't one thing everybody worries about; however, it is extremely vital in how our society is managed. Nowadays we often talk about different government policies like foreign policy, defense policy, tax policy, health care policy, economic policy, education policy, etc. Public policy, to put it more simply, is the total of government activities, whether carried out directly or through agents because these activities affect the lives of citizens. Public policy refers to what the government does to fulfill the desires and aspirations of the people. For example, if the government's goal is to eradicate poverty; rural development, youth empowerment, and industrial development are seen as policies that the government will then take as practical actions to alleviate poverty.

As the role of government is becoming multi-facet, the government has to fulfill to be more interdisciplinary in all fields, the scope of government function now becomes more comprehensive than earlier. It is need of time to understand various parameters of public policy and how it impacts good governance. Through this article, I narrate the meaning, various aspects of Public Policy. I made study through secondary resources and visualize the applying of policy for public since independence to present.

Keywords: Crystal rectifier, accomplishment, public policy, legislative agenda, vital

Introduction

Governance is the exercise of political power to manage national affairs, and good governance includes an efficient public service and a legal framework to enforce contracts. It is meant to provide services regardless of whether that government is democratic or not. If simply conceptualized, it is the process of decision-making and the process by which decisions are implemented. It can also come in various forms, such as- Corporate Governance, International Governance, National Governance, Local Governance, New Public Management Governance (NPM), and others.

Research methodology

Descriptive and qualitative methodology is adopted to make a complete justification with the title. Numbers of books and article are studied to have clarity of the concept. To make research more qualitative, more information is gathered through the available literary resources. The entire research is conducted on through secondary resources. The topic is descriptive and narrative base in which the parameters of good governance and role of public policy is evaluating. The research methodology is design to provide an overview of the increasing influence of public policy

Meaning of Good Governance

Coining the term “good governance” relates to the public sector organization which aims to combine the result-oriented principles of new public management. It relates the new administrative rules with moral principles that belong to the heart of liberal democracies, such as participation, justice, equality before the law, accountability and legitimacy.

Good governance is the active cooperation between the State and citizens, and the key to its success lies in the constant participation of both in political administration. Only when citizens have sufficient political power to participate in elections, policy-making, administration and supervision they can prompt the State and join hands with it to build public authority and order. Apparently, participative democracy is that only mechanism which can safeguard the fully free and equal political power owned by citizens. Hence, good governance is organically combined with democracy.

According to Rhodes, there are some shared common features of governance. They are:

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- Interdependence between organizations. Going beyond government, governance involves non-state actors and changes the boundaries between public and private.
 - Ongoing interactions between network, members caused by the need to share resources and negotiate common ends.
 - Interactions based on trust and governed by rules.

Also good governance has 8 major characteristics. It is participatory, consensus oriented, accountable, transparent, responsive, effective, equitable and inclusive alongside follows the rule of law.

Evolution of Public Policy as a Concept

The evolution of public policy as a concept is an indispensable product of government. The government has a big responsibility to facilitate social action through the adoption of good policies. The policies were framed by the government because they wanted to improve the future society.

The public policy seeds were planted in the 1940s and created a big influence on the government and educational organizations over the years. The position of a discipline in the space in social sciences has been realized by the development of public policy, which began in the early 1950's as an educational search. Policy is a big part of many other courses and academic programme like government, public administration, economic science and business management.

Meaning of Public Policy

The word public policy is come by merging two words "Public" and "Policy". A word "public" concern to a group of people having common interests or characteristics specifically, the cluster at that a selected activity or enterprise aims. Whereas the word "policy" means that a collection of guidelines or rules that confirm a course of action. The new term "public Policy" suggests that as reformative measures or may be a set of laws, guidelines, and actions set and brought by governments so as to figure in favor of the general-public. Public-policies are formed over variety of years and there are many establishments that may contribute to the formation and details of a selected policy. Public policy is there to influence how other important decisions are made, and it's usually formed as a response to a specific issue that is of interest to the public. Public policy is supposed to offer some sort

of solution to a problem.

Several definitions and key characteristics of policy have been identified within framework of government policy. For instance, according to William Jenkin “a policy is a set of interrelated decisions taken by a political actor or group of actors concerning the selection of the means of achieving them within a specified situation where those decisions principle, be within the power of those actors to achieve”.

David Easton defined policy as the “output” of the political system, and “public policy” as “the authoritative allocation of values for the whole society”.

Paul Cairney: “the sum total of government action from signals of intent to the final outcomes”.

The word public policy is somewhat close to the words like public interest, public sector, public opinion public health and so on. Thus the term public policy covers all the above mention term in it and deliberately become more focused and orientated towards the progressive approach.

Key attributes of public policy

Public policy making is a complex process involving many participants with different roles, interests, and resources. It is continuous going on research process to study who gets what, why, and where in better modified pattern.

- Policy making is a deliberate course of action taken to address a problem or concern. Public policy made by government officials or agencies.
- It is a goal-directed or goal-directed action, not random or random behavior.
- Policies are guidelines given by government officials over time, not discrete or discrete decisions.
- Policy is made on behalf of the “public” concern and ideas
- Policy is oriented toward a goal or desired state, such as the solution of a problem.

- Policy is ultimately made by governments, even if the ideas come from outside government or through the interaction of government and the public.
- Policymaking is part of an ongoing process that does not always have a clear beginning or end, since decisions about who will benefit from policies and who will bear any burden resulting from the policy are continually reassessed, revisited and revised.

Policy-making as a process

Drafting a policy is a deliberately a continuous process which is a systematic pattern to curb out the problem with accurate solution .A specific process is required to draft a appropriate policy for the public

Relationship between Public Policy and Governance

Public policy has an effect on how selections are created. The policies that the government ignores are the ones it decides to pursue. Rules and rules, as well as the distribution of resources and the setting of priorities are included in a broad definition of public policy. Public policy is made by politicians and government organizations. Public policy is established after legislators or regulators decide whether to approve a law, set a legislative agenda, or execute rules. Once elected officers or government representatives decide whether to give one priority or not, public policy place follows. It is necessary to understand public policy and good governance as the role of government is becoming the multi-facet.

Public policy is created for the development of the state by either the government or the institutions. It is not possible to make public policy by a day. It is processed in a different way. Some institutions get involved in policy making. Such as, for implementing policy or evolving a policy some institutions get involved. They are:

Cabinet, Secretariat Committee, Parliamentary Committees, National Economic Council (NEC), Executive Committee of NEC (ECNEC), Ministries

There was a chance that the policies would be different than the government wanted them to be. Government officials, including the prime minister, are contained in the institutions that get involved in deciding public policies. The public policy can be decided from a different opinion view. It doesn't matter whether it's a pluralistic society or not. There is a need

for public policy anywhere. Sometimes the government opens a debate for a situation where a public policy is needed. People can speak about the policy. It's the government who gets to decide how the policy should be implemented. This is how it should be.

Transformation shift towards Public Policy and Good Governance in Post Independent India

India was in bond of imperialism for long years. Thus, soon after independence, it falls entirely on the shoulders of the government to restructure the nation through sound policies. In terms of attempting to impose a Western liberal democratic political system on India, the constitution itself represented a fundamental departure from our customs or traditions of the past culture and way of life in a society with extreme hierarchies by instilling the Rule of Law and a scientific attitude toward governing. The Nehruvian era saw a significant centralization of public policymaking, mostly reflecting the goals and ideologies of Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru in collaboration with a group of technocrats in the Planning Commission. Following the model of socialist democratic pattern, Indian leaders focused more on systematic five year planning in initial years. To make independent India a dominating figure of world, the leaders and bureaucrats paid more attention on the government ownership and government flagship projects. Later on many political heads of government followed the same pattern which resulted the slow and marginalized growth of country. Public policymaking became a lot of and a lot of centralised and populist once 1971.

The really transformatory shift in Indian public policy came in 1991 with the new economic policies that brought in an exceedingly paradigmatic shift within the state-market divide. Our erstwhile social science with the general public sector at the 'commanding heights' gave thanks to the liberalisation-privatisation-globalisation (LPG) era and the beginning of first-generation reforms marked by the loosening of state controls in the economy and therefore the gradual geologic process of the licence-permit dominion. The era of economic reform can be marked as first generation in transforming India. Curiously, this huge policy shift was pushed by the minority government of Narsinha Rao (due to a balance of payments crisis) with nearly no discussion in parliament. Followed the works of Narsinha Rao, first non-congress Prime Minister Atal Bihari Vajpayee leads the nation on the dream planning of LPG era. To boost the economy and national growth, Atal Bihari Vajpayee continued many economic measures apart of emergencies faced by country during Kargil War. Numbers

of steps was carried to touch the international parameters .Even after the economic crisis of 2008 ,primary measures is taken by government to curb out the situation of global economic repression .That may mark as a second generation in transforming India .

The third generation of transformation shift in public policy viewed by the nation after 2014 when Modi government became hyperactive in announcing the different new policies as well as reformed the existing policies. Numbers of policies are drafted on the principles of public-policy. Make-In-India , Swachh Bharat Abhiyan, Demonetisation , Goods and Services Tax (GST), Jan Dhan Yojana , Beti Bachao, Beti Pahdao, Smart Cities Mission , Sansad Adarsh Gram Yojana etc numbers of policy initiative conducted in Modi Government reign to focus more on public planning .

Major challenges for the Modi government are to tackle India's weak state institutional capability. Modi's shaping contribution has been to improve execution at the extent of the union government. Modi's vision of protruding India as a serious world power bolstering the country's economic fortunes. Modi 's slogan (Sabka Saath Sabka Vikas), ensuring economic progress in every aspect of society and broadly speaking that task will be unattainable unless there is a sustainable growth rate of at least 10 per cent and an attempt to transform our weak administrative apparatus to a world-class public service delivery system. With the new holistic and interdisciplinary mode of policies, new theories and practices are in various corner of the globe, the need of time require to focus more on proper planning to sort out the always existing problems . Today the idea of Democracy itself has made a transformatory shift from a procedural to a substantive vision. The 'public' is truly coming into public policy debates more than ever before.

The replacement of the Planning Commission seems to be more responsive and relevant considering the present economic needs and scenario in the country. The word "NITI" in Sanskrit means guidance, morality, behavior, etc. but, here NITI implies policy and it stands for "National Institution for Transforming India". Niti Aayog works as a think tank and as an advisory body of the government. The central theme of Niti Aayog is not only act like action body but also act like think tank that pursue new innovation, researches, techniques and tools to fulfill the aspirations of nationhood from 2015 till today, we can see the clear implications of government by making deep researches, analysis of all collected facts and finding to construct more effective policies. Additionally, Niti Aayog is promoting a higher standard of accountability in the system: The Niti

Aayog has set up a Development Monitoring and Evaluation Office that gathers performance information from multiple Ministries in real-time. The highest levels of policy-making then use these facts to establish accountability and improve performance. The real-time monitoring, performance, and assessment of government activity based on outcomes can serve to increase governance effectiveness. With the help of such information, we are also able to rate the States according to how well they do in various areas, which fosters a sense of competitive federalism.

Conclusion

Sabka Saath Sabka Vikas drive provides a strategy to the bureaucrats and politicians to effectively implements the measures of public policy. Every Indian needs a basic safety net guaranteeing food, electricity, skill-based education, employment, housing, a bank account, toilets and medical coverage. The time is ripe now for the onset of third-generation reforms which will hopefully balance growth with removal of inequities. Interestingly, to initiated the third generation in transforming India Niti Aayog was created by replacing Planning Commission that has been running for 65 years. Niti Aayog has been charged with developing a 15-year vision, a 7-year strategy and a 3-year implementation framework. The vision should be amenable to quantification, the targets, the trade-offs, the time dimensions and the technical strategies, taking recourse to science and technology in the short run, but taking on the larger, more intractable task of building an equitable and just society for the world's largest democracy where 1.34 billion Indians live.

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