

## **GOOD GOVERNANCE: A BIRD EYE VIEW OF MODI'S PERSPECTIVE OF GOOD GOVERNANCE**

**Radha Rani<sup>1</sup> and Kritika<sup>2</sup>**

Research Scholar Maharshi Dayanand University, Rohtak (Haryana), India

Email: <sup>1</sup>radha\_midha@yahoo.com, <sup>2</sup>kritikachhabra2@gmail.com

### **ABSTRACT**

*Governance is a process of decision making and the set of steps by which these decisions are put into action or implemented (or not implemented). A Governance may be called good governance only when it imbibes certain characteristics in it i.e. participatory, consensus oriented, accountable, transparent, responsive, effective and efficient, equitable and inclusive and follows the rule of law. The present article presents Mr. Narendra Modi's model of Good Governance in Gujarat. The source is Modi's speech in Shri Ram College of Commerce on 6<sup>th</sup> February, 2013 (as viewed on Zee News). This paper draws out that development model of Mr. Modi in Gujarat is an evidence of Good Governance. His efforts should be appreciated as the development is really visible.*

**Keywords:** Governance, Good Governance, Modi's Model

### **INTRODUCTION**

Governance is the process of decision making and the set of steps by which these decisions are put into action or implemented (or not implemented). It is used in several areas i.e. corporate governance, international governance, national governance and local governance.

Governance is a method through which power is exercised in the management of a country's political, economic, and social resources for development.

#### **World Bank (1992)**

Governance is the manner in which power is exercised in the management of a country's social and economic resources for development.

#### **Asian Development Bank (1995)**

Governance is the process whereby societies or organizations make important decisions, determine whom they involve and how they render account.

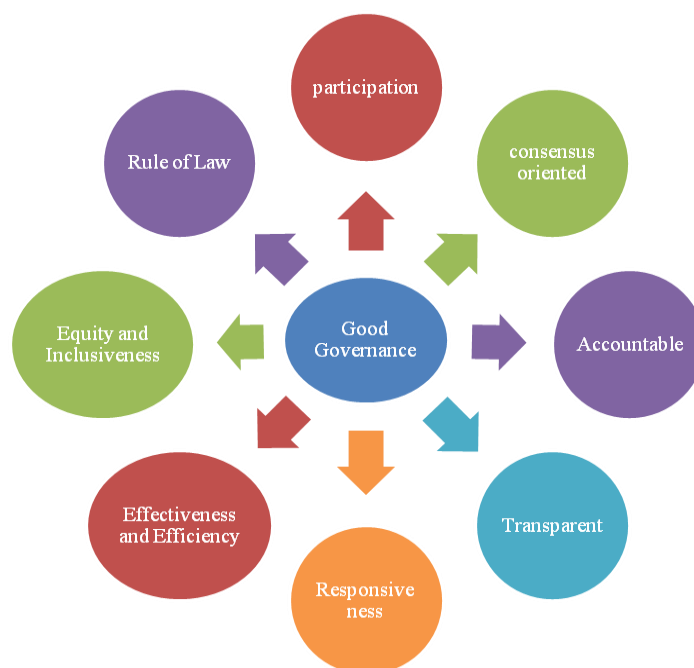
#### **Canada Institute of Governance (2002)**

Governance is the exercise of economic, political, and administrative authority to manage a country's affairs at all levels. It comprises the mechanisms, processes, and institutions

through which citizens and groups articulate their interests, exercise their legal rights, meet their obligations and mediate their differences.

UNDP (1997)

Governance may be called good governance only when it imbibes certain characteristics in it i.e. participatory, consensus oriented, accountable, transparent, responsive, effective and efficient, equitable and inclusive and follows the rule of law. Here participation means participation of both men and women in decision making process. Also minorities and underprivileged are not ignored in this process. Consensus oriented means there arrives a consensus in the different interest groups in the society. Decisions must be taken in a way that these are in the best interest of the society as a whole. Accountable means that the institutions as well as persons in governance should be accountable towards all the stakeholders. Transparent simply means that everything is visible. It implies that public should have an easy access to what is happening inside government. This information should be easily available. Indian government has also enforced right to information act for this purpose. Responsiveness means that the government should serve all the stakeholders within reasonable time limit. Delay in response develops a frustration in the minds of people. Effectiveness and efficiency means optimum utilization of resources without deterioration depletion of those resources. Protection of environment should also be taken care in the process. Equity and inclusive means all the parties of society have equal importance while making decisions and no group feels ignored or excluded specially minority and underprivileged sections of the society. Last but definitely not the least Rule of Law means that there is full protection of human rights and all the activities are performed under law. Good governance was also stressed upon even in Kautilya's arthshastra. Kautilyan state ensured freedom, happiness, prosperity and fully fledged development of mankind.(Sharma 2005)



**Modi's Perspective of Good Governance**

Mr. Narendra Modi, in his speech in Shri Ram College of Commerce, presented his model of Good Governance in Gujarat which has contributed in the rapid development of the state under his chiefministership. His model of Good Governance is based upon three pillars i.e. Agriculture, Services and Industry. In agriculture sector he claims a 10% growth rate which is higher than overall Indian agriculture growth rate. It has been made possible by an integrated approach adopted by them. Integrated approach here means that all the activities to convert raw material into finished products are carried out at one place and sometimes by one person. For example cotton is converted into fiber, fiber into cloth and cloth is exported abroad. He also claims that when he joined the government, the production of cotton was 23000 bails/year and at present it has been increased to 123000 bails/year. Regular medical camps are organized by the government for cattle. These efforts have resulted into eradication of 120 diseases of cattle and 80% increase in milk growth rate. It is also known to all that milk of Gujarat is available all over India and Singapore. Other agricultural products are also being exported to Europe, Afganistan and Singapore.

In the area of services also, he is trying to do effective work. In the hospitality sector, efforts are being put to make Gujarat a popular tourist destination. Mr. Amitabh Bachhan has become brand ambassador of Tourism Gujarat. A lot of efforts have been done in the area of education also. The numbers of universities have been increased from eleven to forty two. A Forensic Science University, which is first of its kind, has been set up in Gujarat. It is doing great work in the area of cyber crime. Israel and Australia have also joined hands with this University. Another unique University is Defense University of Gujarat where youngsters can join after 10<sup>th</sup> and 12<sup>th</sup>. They turn out into talented young police officers and defense personnel. The first institute in the area of teacher education, "Indian Institute of Teachers Education", has been set up in which students enter after 12<sup>th</sup> and undergo a course of five years which turns them into great teachers.

Modi's vision for this institute is, "Why not export teachers?"

In the field of industry he thinks that technology up gradation is must. He quoted the example of Ahmedabad which was once called the Manchester of Gujarat. But the industry vanished 30-40 years ago because of technology obsolescence. Along with technology up gradation, the second factor is Branding. Branding is really important. He wants to see the similar effect of "Made in India" as it is of "Made in Japan". He quoted the example of Japan who are capable of creating brand value. Slogans appear everywhere in Japan i.e. "we are waiting for Olympics", "we are ready for Olympics" etc. they have created feel good environment in the country and everyone feels himself as a part of the event which results in great brand value. In manufacturing two major targets are zero defects and improved packaging. Zero defects improve the credibility of production and improved packaging creates positive impact. Another aspect is that proper encouragement should be given to the youth. It should be clearly understood that youth is not only for votes but the youth is the future power of the country. He gave the example of his Taiwan visit where he was asked by an interpreter whether India is still a "Land of Snake Charmers"? He replied that no, India is no longer the land of snake charmers but it has now become the land of mouse charmers. Our youth is so skilled that they create wonders with it.

In his views, to compete with China in 21<sup>st</sup> century 3S formula should be adopted which means Skill, Scale and Speed. He claims that they have identified one thousand different products required from birth to death. In this way at least one thousand skills can be developed. Speed here means quick decisions are required in good governance. It is evident in the case of Tata Nano and production of Metro coach in Gujarat. Also large scale is the key to success in the area of production.

In the end he said that solution of all problems is development. Politics of votes has destructed the nation and the politics of development will only work. He said that when a half glass water is shown to people, some answer half filled and some answer half empty but he bears the third perspective which is half filled with water and half filled with air. Opportunities also exist beyond what one can see. So we will have to search the opportunities.

## CONCLUSION

As said by many that no governance in the world is complete in every aspect. Some are close to good governance and some are striving to become good governance. Modi's governance is also moving towards positive direction as the development is clearly visible. There may be several shortcomings but the efforts are worth praising.

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