

# GROWTH, GOVERNANCE AND POLICY IN INDIA

(INTERDISCIPLINARY INSIGHTS)

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# Growth, Governance, and Policy in India (Interdisciplinary Insights)



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# Growth, Governance, and Policy in India (Interdisciplinary Insights)

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## ADVANCING GOVERNANCE IN INDIA: TRANSPARENCY, ACCOUNTABILITY, AND EFFICIENCY IN POLICY PRACTICE

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### ABSTRACT

*The concept of good governance gained traction when international organizations such as the World Bank, the United Nations Development Program (UNDP), the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD), the Asian Development Bank (ADB), etc., recognized its importance as an administration that is responsive to the needs of its citizens. Improvements in the quality of life for residents cannot be achieved through development projects in the absence of strong administration. But weak governance creates and promotes corruption, poverty, etc., therefore it's crucial to enhance governance; doing so is also necessary to improve the lives of the poor, as they will be the ones to bear the consequences of any misuse of state authority. In today's political system, the idea of good governance is crucial. People are undoubtedly more attentive these days and constantly aware of how the government operates on a daily basis. Therefore, the general public must be satisfied by the government, and this is made possible by excellent administration. India's democratic experience over the last 60 years has made it abundantly evident that eradicating poverty and increasing social chances are the goals of effective government. The obstacles of effective administration, as stated by J.L. Nehru in his well-known "tryst with destiny" address on August 14, 1947, include eradicating poverty, illiteracy, sickness, and inequality of opportunity.*

**Keywords:** Administration, development, governance, consequences, poverty, illiteracy, inequality

### INTRODUCTION

In India, the process of governance is dynamic and complex, intricately linked to the country's political, economic, and sociocultural environment. India, one of the biggest democracies in the world, has particular difficulties in maintaining efficient government while pursuing openness, diversity, and institutional effectiveness. Principles like accountability, responsiveness, and the rule of law are all part of the idea of good governance and are necessary for both fair advancement and sustainable development.

India faces enduring challenges, such as bureaucratic inefficiency, corruption, and gaps in policy implementation, despite notable advancements in policy reforms, administrative efficiency, and digital governance. The system of government is further complicated by socioeconomic gaps, caste-based inequities, and regional imbalances, necessitating the adoption of data-driven policy methods and tailored interventions.