

## **E and Easy Governance as a Changing Paradigm of Governance: Meaning, Nature and Utility**

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In colloquial language, the words 'government' and 'governance' are used as synonyms, but in the terminology of political science there is a big difference between the two. The meaning of the word governance is much broader than government. Government is a machinery and institutional arrangement that exercises sovereign power to fulfill the external interests of the community, while the process of taking authorized decisions for the benefit of the community and implementing the decisions is called governance.

From the point of view of literal etymology, the word governance is basically derived from the English word 'Governance', which means to operate. Governance is the art of governing, it is concerned with operational decisions that define expectations, confer power and verify performance.

The word 'good governance' is formed by adding the prefix 'su' to the word 'governance', which is also made up of two words of English language - good and governance. In which the word 'Good' has been taken in corrupted form - which means good and the literal meaning of 'governance' is - governance i.e. good governance is literally translated as good governance.

The concept of good governance has evolved along with human civilization, but its relevance is increasing with the changing times due to human nature and falling moral standards. Good governance means good governance. In general sense, the method of working of any organization is called governance. How do various organizations establish coordination among themselves, how do they connect the public and what role is determined for the public as a part of the system, to what extent are the public's problems heard, etc. to achieve all the objectives. Good governance is to work within a fixed system.

What is called easy governance in English language terminology has been called good governance in Hindi. Because easy governance also means that the work done by the government in the public interest and its process should be made so easy and transparent that the public can get their benefits as quickly and inclusively as possible. Along with this, all the officers and employees should also discharge their responsibilities with their responsibilities and accountabilities. The intention of good governance also serves these purposes.

Good governance has also been mentioned earlier by Osborne and Gawler in their famous book 'Renewing Government'. In the present context, the term good governance was first used by the World Bank in 1989. After the dissolution of the Soviet Union in 1991 and the establishment of a unipolar world order, the use of the term good governance began to gain momentum and received global approval from the World Bank's report in 1992.

### **Good governance: meaning and implications**

Meaning of good governance: According to Oxford Dictionary, “Governance means a method of control or the art and style of governance.” Therefore, good governance is a system which has been adopted for its goodness or ease.

Thus, in summary, good governance means a responsive, transparent and efficient political structure that is based on participatory decision-making and equality, which includes transparency, accountability and rule of law.

After the above discussion, it can be said that good governance needs to be seen holistically. Good governance is the combination of efficient administration with effective governance. It is a concept related to efficient and effective administration within a democratic framework.

Good governance can be expressed as a purposeful and development based administration committed to achieving equitable standards of living for its citizens. This is the implementation of high-level organizational effectiveness. The term good governance can be expressed as the tendency to assimilate new values and ideals to establish maximum efficiency, fairness and credibility. That is, good governance means the beauty and goodness of governance and administration which is citizen friendly and citizen welfare.

### **Good Governance: Implications in the Indian Context**

The word good governance in India is perhaps as old as the Indian system of governance. In India, good governance has been considered an integral part of Indian politics since ancient times. In ancient India, many works like Valmiki's Ramayana, Jataka tales, Mahabharata, Shukachar's Neetisar, Panini's Ashtadhyayi, Aitareya Brahman and Kautilya's Arthashastra etc. contain descriptions of good governance system.

In Valmiki Ramayana, the concept of Ramrajya was considered as good governance, it has been described in Shanti Parva and Anushtan Parva in Mahabharata. Kautilya described it in his book Arthashastra for good governance system and to maintain it, he gave a detailed description of the qualities, education, daily routine of the king and gave the principle of application. He said, “The relationship between the king and his subjects should be like that of father and son.” Kautilya has given many characteristics of good governance, such as governance should always be in the public interest, the life of the rulers should be disciplined. Punitive measures should be taken against corrupt employees etc.

After independence, rapid efforts were made to establish easy government i.e. good governance in India because the concept of good governance paves the way for making the government human-oriented, public welfare, developmental and participatory. In fact, it is related to increasing the process of democratization and protection of human rights.

In the present context of good governance, in November 1966, the Chief Secretaries of the States and Union Territories held a detailed discussion on the decision of effective and responsible governance and the conclusion was reached that the credibility and reputation of all levels of administration, public administration, civil services in India should be There has been a decline in influence.

Indian governance is plagued with flaws like nexus between politicians, citizens and criminals, decline in honesty and transparency and low rate of public access to politicians, public representatives and officials who hold the power and authority in their hands. He admitted that the effectiveness of accountable institutions has been declining in India since independence. Therefore, we should adopt the governance system and administrative structure as per the objective of easy government and make necessary changes in the already established governance system and administrative structure and process.

Keeping these objectives in mind, efforts have been made by the Central and State Governments to make governance simple, transparent, sensitive, responsive, accountable, citizen-oriented and ethical by using government tools in government work with the help of e-administration and this effort is continuing.

At present, under the democratic system of the country, good governance is being seen as efficient and good governance. Good governance gives important place to the rule of law, accountability, equality, decentralization, accountability, transparency, honesty, administrative quality, high ethical standards and excellent use of information technology in its functioning. Where public servants work in the spirit of public interest and policy making is done by qualified and skilled persons.

For this reason, social scientists, national and international organizations and civil society themselves are concerned about how good governance should be established in India. In fact, the entire emphasis of good governance lies on the capacity of political institutions, democracy and participation.

Thus, the meaning of easy governance is to make the process of implementation of policies, schemes and programs run by the government simple, transparent, accountable and responsible so that the public can get its benefits easily and easily.

Since India is a developing country and most of its population resides in villages, the relevance of easy governance is due to lack of awareness and lower educational level among rural people as compared to cities and less means of information and communication in villages. India is clearly reflected in.

The present era of information technology is growing very fast and in present India, not only in the cities but also in most of the villages, people have the latest technologies of information technology like Android mobile and that is why the communication of information is now fast. Used to be. In this era, e-governance is emerging as a powerful medium as a factor of easy governance, the discussion of which is as follows-

### **E-Governance: Meaning and Implications**

Today, with the worldwide revolution in information technology, new trends have emerged, one of which is e-governance. This term is made up of technologies like information technology, computer, electronics and telecommunication, which includes the acquisition, storage and analysis of information and its social, economic, political, administrative and technical dimensions.

E-governance has been linked to a system of governance in which various electronic devices are used to deliver government services and information to the public. Through e-governance, rural people can not only get information about rules, laws and work procedures but can also contribute significantly in structural and functional improvements.

In fact, through e-governance, government services and important information are provided to the common people through the internet. At the same time, if you pay electricity or water bill through internet, you can do this also due to e-governance. The full name of e-governance is electronic governance. The word 'E' in this word means those electronic goods which run with the help of electricity like computer, phone, laptop etc. Whereas Governance is called 'Prasasan' in Hindi, which means making rules and norms for someone and ensuring that they function well. The government is using IT to ensure participation of all sections through e-governance. Under this, emphasis is being laid on transparency, accountability and people's participation. This includes online disclosure of policies, online grievance redressal, e-referendum etc.

E-governance is also called online-governance and digital-governance. Today e-governance is changing into smart governance. Governance means providing services to the society. In this way, electronic governance means providing services to the people by the government with the help of computer networks. Electronic governance is a necessity today, because through it the relationship between the government and citizens can be made easier.

E-Governance is currently undergoing significant development to make the delivery of public services affordable, dynamic and effective to citizens and other consumers. In this way, through e-governance, work is being done to make the delivery of services clean, effective, accountable

and transparent by eliminating ineffective activities like inefficiency, corruption and bureaucracy.

Under electronic governance, the public can get information about the work of various departments of the government with the help of information technology. A government equipped with information technology can provide facilities to the people in a better way. Due to information revolution, it is possible to ensure maximum participation of people in governance. Electronic governance has provided this facility to the people to get information and services from the government whenever and wherever they want.

E-governance is the use of communication technology and newly emerging information to simplify government and public administration. But in reality, e-governance is the name of choice. In this, citizens are provided the option to choose their own methods of communication with their governments. At the same time, the government also chooses how to use the options in providing the benefits of information and communication technology to the public.

With the help of e-governance, there is transparency in government administrative work. At the same time, information is made available to all citizens at a fast pace. Along with improvements in administrative machinery, facilities in the areas of transport, electricity, water, health, security, city services etc. can be improved. Seeing whatever uses have been made in the subject of e-governance, it is believed that with the help of information technology, government services can be provided to the common man in a better way.

With the help of e-governance, governance can be made simple, transparent, sensitive, responsive, accountable, citizen-oriented and ethical by using government tools in government work. In simple sense, it is a developed technique of science and technology. Like- computer, internet, CD, e-mail, scanning etc.

### **From e-governance to good governance**

The present Indian government wants to take the country in the direction of 'Minimum Government, Maximum Governance' (minimum government, maximum work). Establishment of a strong and reliable e-governance system in the country is a timeless step in that regard. The experience so far shows that the role of e-governance in bringing the entire government system under one technological eco-system and bridging the gap between the government and the citizen is commendable. But the matter is not limited to this. Not only are the gaps within the government system shrinking, the gap between the government and the citizens is also shrinking, but it is also helping in bridging the gap between the government and the industry. In short, e-governance is an essential component of good governance.

From the point of view of Indians, the broader meaning of good governance is 'good governance'. Most Indians, to a great extent, associate it with the concept of Ramrajya. A government whose all its organizations are pursuing the sole objective of the welfare of the citizens.

Similar to the objectives of good governance, one of the numerous benefits of e-governance is the delivery of government services in a transparent and accountable manner. Inclusive, two-way-interactive systems of e-governance also allow people to convey their complaints and problems to the government. Today, government portals like MyGov are receiving thousands of messages from people across the country. These messages are viewed by the authorities and then action is taken as required. Citizens have found a great way to reach the government. In good governance, there is free and open participation by citizens in political processes.

E-governance also contributes to eliminating corruption as there are no middlemen involved in the process of delivering and receiving services. It also helps in reducing red tape and bureaucracy and improving efficiency.

E-governance not only provides convenient and on-demand access to government services but also saves valuable financial resources at both ends of the system (provider and recipient). The

last few years have also seen a cultural rejuvenation in terms of information technology in India when even the people at the far end of the development process have benefited from the digital revolution in some way or the other.

In short, India's progress in the field of digital technology is unstoppable. In the coming years, we will see the scope of Digital India, e-Governance and m-Governance becoming increasingly broad and effective.

At present, communication of information is happening at a fast pace. In this era, e-governance is emerging as a powerful medium as a factor for easy governance. E-governance is also called online-governance and digital-governance. Today e-governance is changing into smart governance. Governance means providing services to the society. In this way, electronic governance means providing services to the people by the government with the help of computer networks.

With the help of e-governance, governance can be made simple, transparent, sensitive, responsive, accountable, citizen-oriented and ethical by using government tools in government work. In short, e-governance is the future of good governance and is in line with the vision of the Government of India to transform India into a transparent and digitally empowered country.

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