

## Public Policy and Good Governance in India in the 21st Century: Emerging Trends

\*<sup>1</sup> Dr. Mohan Singh Sagg

\*<sup>1</sup> Associate Professor, Baba Farid Law College, Faridkot, Punjab, India.

### Article Info.

E-ISSN: 2583-6528

Impact Factor (SJIF): 6.876

Peer Reviewed Journal

Available online:

[www.alladvancejournal.com](http://www.alladvancejournal.com)

Received: 21/April/2025

Accepted: 23/May/2025

### Abstract

Public policy and governance in India have undergone transformational changes in the 21st century due to rapid technological innovation, evolving democratic practices, globalization, and increasing socio-economic complexity. This article examines emerging trends in governance, including digital governance, decentralization, evidence-based policymaking, citizen-centric governance, regulatory reforms, and participatory frameworks. Comparative analysis with global models, including Singapore, Estonia, the United States, the United Kingdom, and the European Union, highlights lessons for India's governance evolution. While initiatives such as Aadhaar, Digital India, UPI, GST, NITI Aayog, and the Swachh Bharat Mission demonstrate significant progress, challenges persist in digital inclusion, ethical oversight, policy coherence, and institutional capacity. The article concludes with recommendations to strengthen accountability, inclusivity, technological governance, and sustainability in India's public policy framework.

### \*Corresponding Author

Dr. Mohan Singh Sagg

Associate Professor, Baba Farid Law College, Faridkot, Punjab, India.

**Keywords:** Public Policy, Governance, India, Digital Governance, Federalism, Evidence-Based Policymaking, AI Governance, Comparative Policy Analysis, Public Administration

### 1. Introduction

India's governance landscape has evolved substantially since independence. Early administrative structures followed colonial bureaucratic norms characterized by centralization, hierarchical decision-making, and limited citizen participation. Post-independence, the state prioritized planned economic development through the Planning Commission and five-year plans.<sup>[1]</sup> These frameworks reflected a top-down approach aimed at nation-building, poverty reduction, and industrialization. Globalisation, technological change, and rising citizen expectations have transformed the governance paradigm in the 21st century. Today, governance is understood as a multidimensional process, involving government, civil society, private stakeholders, and international actors. Scholars such as Dunn emphasize adaptive, evidence-driven, and participatory governance models, which contrast with traditional command-and-control bureaucracies.<sup>[2]</sup>

India's demographic scale, diversity, and federal structure present unique governance challenges. Comparative international examples demonstrate that lessons can be drawn from successful digital governance (Estonia, Singapore), federal coordination (Germany, USA), and participatory

policymaking (Brazil, Taiwan). Integrating these lessons while adapting them to local contexts is critical for India's policy evolution. This article provides an in-depth examination of India's emerging governance trends, highlighting comparative insights and lessons from other countries. It addresses digital governance, citizen-centric participation, cooperative federalism, evidence-based policymaking, regulatory reforms, ethical challenges, and future directions.

### 2. Historical Evolution of Public Policy and Governance in India

India's governance has transitioned through multiple phases: colonial administration, post-independence planned development, liberalization, and modern policy innovation. Colonial governance emphasized control, revenue collection, and administrative uniformity, leaving limited space for citizen participation. Post-independence, India adopted a socialist-leaning, state-led development model, reflected in the Planning Commission's central role.<sup>[3]</sup> Economic liberalization in 1991 marked a policy shift, embracing market reforms, privatization, and global integration. Public administration gradually incorporated participatory,

decentralized, and technology-driven mechanism. The creation of autonomous regulatory bodies, adoption of digital technologies, and decentralization of fiscal and administrative powers reflect this evolution.

Theoretical frameworks from Dye, Easton, and Lasswell provide guidance for understanding this trajectory. Public policy is now increasingly viewed as a dynamic, iterative process involving problem identification, agenda-setting, formulation, implementation, evaluation, and feedback.

### 3. Digital Governance in India

Digital governance has emerged as a cornerstone of modern Indian policy. Initiatives such as Aadhaar, Digital India, Unified Payments Interface (UPI), Government e-Marketplace (GeM), and MyGov have transformed public service delivery, reduced leakages, and improved transparency. Aadhaar, the world's largest biometric identity system, enables direct benefit transfers (DBT) for subsidies, pensions, and welfare programs.<sup>[4]</sup> Scholars argue that digital identity facilitates targeted policy implementation but necessitates robust data protection and privacy safeguards. Comparative examples include Estonia's e-Residency system and Singapore's Smart Nation program, which integrate AI, IoT, and predictive analytics for seamless governance.

The UPI system revolutionized digital payments, promoting financial inclusion and reducing reliance on cash. Studies show UPI has enhanced ease of doing business and enabled

rapid adoption of fintech solutions in rural areas.<sup>[5]</sup> Similarly, GST Network (GSTN) represents one of the largest tax digitization projects globally, integrating states and central tax systems. Challenges include digital literacy, internet access disparities, cybersecurity threats, and privacy concerns. Comparative global models highlight best practices: Estonia's blockchain-based X-Road ensures security and interoperability, while Singapore's regulatory sandbox framework facilitates innovation while maintaining citizen protection.

### 4. Citizen-Centric Governance and Participation

Modern governance emphasizes citizen engagement, transparency, and co-creation of public policy. Participatory models in India include: Swachh Bharat Mission-community engagement and behaviour change campaign Participatory Budgeting in Kerala-citizen input on local development priorities Gram Sabhas under Panchayati Raj-direct democratic decision-making at village level International parallels: Brazil's participatory budgeting (Porto Alegre), Taiwan's v Taiwan digital deliberation platform, and the UK's public consultation mechanism. Citizen-centric governance improves accountability but faces challenges: digital exclusion, low civic literacy, and bureaucratic resistance. Successful participatory models require institutional support, transparency, and inclusivity.

## 5. Comparative Governance Analysis

Country	Model	Lessons for India	Key Indicators
Estonia	Digital-first	Blockchain security, e-services integration	Citizen trust, efficiency
Singapore	Smart Nation	AI governance, predictive analytics	Inclusivity, efficiency
USA	Federalism, EBM	Subnational autonomy, evidence-based law	Citizen participation, policy outcomes
UK	Consultation, Big Data	Public consultation, data-driven policy	Accountability, digital transparency
EU	GDPR, multi-level governance	Rights-based frameworks, decentralized decision-making	Privacy, inclusivity, compliance

India integrates these lessons selectively: Aadhaar, Digital India, UPI, and federal reforms reflect hybrid adaptation.

### 6. Decentralization and Cooperative Federalism

Decentralization in India represents a deliberate effort to transfer power, authority, and responsibility from the central government to state and local governments. The 73rd and 74th Constitutional Amendments institutionalized Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs) and Urban Local Bodies (ULBs), empowering citizens to participate directly in governance at the grassroots level. Through these reforms, governance became more localized, responsive, and context-specific, allowing communities to identify their priorities and influence resource allocation.<sup>[6]</sup> This process is reinforced by cooperative federalism, which emphasizes collaboration between central and state governments. NITI Aayog, replacing the Planning Commission, plays a pivotal role in fostering competitive federalism by ranking states on development indices, promoting performance-based incentives, and encouraging intergovernmental collaboration.<sup>[7]</sup> Fiscal federalism mechanisms, including the Finance Commission and revenue-sharing frameworks, further strengthen subnational autonomy while maintaining national integration. Comparative experiences from countries like the United States, Germany, and Australia illustrate that effective decentralization requires robust legal frameworks, strong administrative capacity, and continuous intergovernmental coordination. Despite these reforms, challenges remain, including disparities in capacity across states, bureaucratic

bottlenecks, and difficulties in aligning local priorities with national development objectives.

### 7. Evidence-Based Policymaking (EBPM)

Evidence-based policymaking has emerged as a defining characteristic of modern governance in India. EBPM emphasizes that policy decisions should be grounded in empirical data, measurable outcomes, and rigorous analysis rather than intuition or political expediency. Initiatives such as the Aspirational Districts Programme exemplify this approach by using performance metrics to guide resource allocation and intervention strategies, thereby incentivizing state governments to focus on measurable improvements in health, education, and livelihoods. The National Data and Analytics Platform (NDAP) consolidates government data in a centralized, machine-readable format, enabling policymakers, researchers, and civil society to generate actionable insights.<sup>[8]</sup> Artificial intelligence is increasingly applied in areas such as urban planning, agriculture, and public health, providing predictive analytics that inform proactive policymaking. However, implementing EBPM in India faces challenges, including uneven data quality, limited analytical capacity at subnational levels, and the need for inter-agency coordination. Comparative frameworks, such as the UK's What Works Network and the U.S. Evidence-Based Policymaking Act, demonstrate the importance of institutional mechanisms, dedicated research agencies, and legal mandates in embedding evidence into governance.<sup>[9]</sup> For India, strengthening the research-policy nexus, improving data

governance, and promoting capacity building at all levels of government are crucial steps toward realizing the full potential of EBPM.

## 8. Regulatory Governance and Ethics

Regulatory governance in India ensures that policies, institutions, and public programs operate transparently, efficiently, and ethically. Independent regulatory bodies such as the securities and exchange board of India (SEBI), telecom regulatory authority of India (TRAI), competition commission of India (CCI), and the reserve bank of India (RBI) oversee crucial sectors, ensuring compliance with legal standards while promoting public welfare.<sup>[10]</sup> These institutions are analogous to the U.S. Federal Trade Commission or the UK's Ofcom, serving as mechanisms for accountability, market regulation, and consumer protection. Ethical governance extends to challenges posed by technological innovations, particularly in digital governance and AI. Algorithmic decision-making, automated service delivery, and surveillance technologies raise concerns about transparency, bias, privacy, and due process.<sup>[11]</sup> Mechanisms such as the Right to Information Act (2005), social audits under MGNREGA, and e-procurement platforms enhance accountability and transparency, giving citizens tools to monitor government action. Globally, frameworks like the EU's General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR) provide benchmarks for rights-based digital governance, emphasizing citizen protection while allowing innovation. In India, regulatory governance must balance the imperatives of efficiency, innovation, and ethical responsibility to build trust and legitimacy in public institutions.

## 9. Comparative Governance Analysis

Comparative analysis provides valuable insights into India's governance trajectory and highlights lessons from global best practices. Estonia has pioneered digital-first governance, integrating blockchain-based data systems that ensure security, interoperability, and seamless citizen services. Singapore's Smart Nation initiative demonstrates the application of AI and predictive analytics in public administration, enabling real-time service delivery and evidence-based urban planning.<sup>[12]</sup> The United States exemplifies decentralized federal governance with strong subnational autonomy and robust evidence-based policymaking mechanisms. The United Kingdom employs large-scale public consultations and data-driven policy instruments to enhance transparency, while the European Union emphasizes rights-based frameworks, regulatory harmonization, and multilevel governance. India's approach selectively integrates these lessons: Aadhaar and UPI reflect digital innovation inspired by Estonia and Singapore; NITI Aayog's competitive federalism mirrors aspects of U.S. federal coordination; and privacy legislation draws from EU principles. While India's unique scale, diversity, and socio-economic complexity necessitate adaptation, comparative frameworks illustrate that combining technology, accountability, and citizen engagement strengthens policy effectiveness and institutional legitimacy.

## 10. Policy Challenges in the 21st Century

Despite significant progress, India faces several challenges in 21st-century governance. Digital inequality remains pervasive, with urban-rural disparities in internet access and digital literacy impeding equitable service delivery. Privacy and cybersecurity concerns arise from large-scale digital

initiatives such as Aadhaar and UPI, highlighting the need for comprehensive legal and ethical frameworks. Bureaucratic inertia and institutional fragmentation often hinder timely policy implementation, while overlapping jurisdictional authority can create inefficiencies.<sup>[13]</sup> Socio-political polarization and competing policy priorities may compromise evidence-based decision-making. Additionally, environmental and sustainability challenges, including climate change, urbanization pressures, water scarcity, and energy management, demand integrated and adaptive governance solutions. Global crises such as pandemics and geopolitical disruptions further underscore the importance of resilient institutions capable of rapid, evidence-informed responses. Addressing these challenges requires coordinated reforms, enhanced intergovernmental collaboration, technological innovation, and sustained citizen engagement to ensure that governance outcomes are both efficient and equitable.

## 11. Future Outlook and Recommendations

Looking ahead, India's governance ecosystem is poised to evolve along several key trajectories. Digital and AI-driven governance will continue to expand, with predictive analytics, smart urban management, and AI-assisted policy evaluation becoming integral components of administration. Strengthening federal coordination and local capacity is essential to ensure that decentralization achieves its intended outcomes, with enhanced fiscal autonomy and institutional support for subnational governments. Efforts to bridge the digital divide through increased internet penetration, digital literacy programs, and inclusive technology adoption are critical for equitable citizen participation. Expanding evidence-based policymaking will require investment in research infrastructure, inter-agency data-sharing protocols, and collaboration with academic institutions and think tanks. Participatory governance mechanisms, including digital citizen platforms, participatory budgeting, and public consultations, should be institutionalized to improve accountability and legitimacy. Finally, integrating climate, sustainability, and ethical frameworks into policy planning will ensure that economic growth aligns with environmental protection and human rights principles. By combining technological innovation, ethical governance, and inclusive participation, India can strengthen its governance structures and set a benchmark for emerging democracies worldwide.

## Conclusion

India's governance trajectory reflects a blend of historical structures, technological innovation, and citizen participation. Comparative lessons from Estonia, Singapore, USA, UK, and EU demonstrate the potential for scalable, inclusive, and evidence-based public policy. While significant challenges remain—digital inequality, ethical dilemmas, bureaucratic resistance—India's policy innovations provide a roadmap for effective, participatory, and accountable governance in the 21st century.

## References

1. Thomas Dye. *Understanding Public Policy*, 15th ed. (New York: Pearson, 2022, 41).
2. William Dunn. *Public Policy Analysis* (London: Routledge, 2020, 101).
3. Bimal Jalan. *India's Economic Policy* (New Delhi: Penguin, 2019, 54).
4. Amartya Sen. *Development as Freedom* (Oxford: Oxford University Press, 2000, 112).

5. Easton, A Systems Analysis of Political Life, 52.
6. Nandan Nilekani, Rebooting India (New Delhi: Penguin, 2015, 98.
7. Government of Estonia, E-Governance Report, 2023, 7.
8. NPCI, UPI Annual Report, 2022, 12.
9. Singapore Smart Nation & Digital Government Office, 2023, 14.
10. Fung, “Deliberative Democracy,” Annual Review of Political Science. 2018; 15:341.
11. Government of India, 73rd & 74th Constitutional Amendment Acts, 1992.
12. NITI Aayog, Strategy for New India (New Delhi: Government Press, 2018, 6.
13. GDPR, US FCC, Annual Report on Digital Governance, 2021-2018.