

## VIKSIT BHARAT –

### New Paradigms in Governance: Empowering Citizens and Reaching the Last Mile

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*“Remember the time before independence...yes, people had different methods of working but the goal was big – the freedom of India. In this Amrit Kaal we have to come together and work towards another big goal of a Viksit Bharat”* Prime Minister Narendra Modi

#### Introduction

I would like to thank Director Institute of Development Studies Jaipur Prof Vinish Kathuria for inviting me to deliver the 5<sup>th</sup> Prof M.V.Mathur Memorial Lecture today. On this occasion, I pay my homage to Padma Bhushan Late Prof Mukut Vehari Mathur, former Vice Chancellor Rajasthan University, founder Chairman of IDS Jaipur and a towering personality in the intellectual scene of India. A teacher in Economics and one of the founding fathers of the discipline of Public Administration in India, a policy maker he has made notable contributions authoring several books and conferred numerous awards.

The subject of my oration is “VIKSIT BHARAT – New Paradigms in Governance: Empowering Citizens and Reaching the Last Mile”.

The Second Administrative Reforms Commission said

*“Governance in order to be citizen centric should be participative and transparent. It should be effective, efficient and responsive to the citizens. Furthermore, the ethos of serving citizens should permeate all government organizations. Last but not the least, Government organizations should be accountable to the people. As one of the primary functions of the State is to promote the welfare of its citizens, an evaluation of the functioning of institutions of governance will ultimately have to be based on the satisfaction they provide to the common man. In this regard prominence would need to be attached to the voice of the citizens themselves.”*

Some of the initiatives of Government in Citizen Centric Governance included setting up institutional

mechanisms to redress citizens' grievances, enacting laws to give rights to citizens like the right to information, simplifying procedures to reduce bureaucratic delays, using technology to improve internal efficiency, rewarding government employees who perform well, improving discipline within the organization and holding public contact programs.

In the period 2019-2024, a New Paradigm of Governance emerged. India's governance model focused on accountability, transparency, responsiveness, equitable and inclusive governance which is participatory, consensus oriented and follows the rule of law with emphasis on efficiency and effectiveness. Under the visionary leadership of Prime Minister Modi, the Governance landscape of India radically changed in scale, scope and learning paradigms. India succeeded in transforming technologically obsolete institutions into modern day digital institutions which benefitted millions of Indians. Today India's rural country side has changed - banking Correspondents, e-Mitras and common service centers have bridged the gap between internet poor and internet rich.

As India celebrated its Amrit Kaal period, Prime Minister Modi has given a clarion call for adoption of Next Generation Reforms by bridging the gap between government and citizens. In his address at the Special Session of Parliament, Prime Minister Modi said,

*“The first rays of the Amrit Kaal (golden era) are illuminating the nation with a new belief, fresh self-confidence, new enthusiasm, new dreams, new resolutions and a renewed strength of the Nation. Achievements of Indians are being discussed everywhere and with a sense of pride. This is the result of a collective effort in our 75-year Parliamentary history. As a result, today, the echo of our accomplishments is being heard world-wide.”*

This vision of Next Generation administrative reforms of the Prime Minister has been diligently translated into reality by Department of Administrative Reforms and Public Grievances. Secretariat Reforms, Special Campaigns, Benchmarking of Governance and Services, Redressal of Public Grievances & Improving Service Delivery, recognizing meritocracy and replication of good governance practices formed the core of India's good governance model. Technology adoption in the Central Secretariat also gained significant momentum with ASO's/ SO's/ Under Secretaries undergoing reskilling in Emerging Technologies using i-GOT Mission Karmayogi. The Digital March of the Central Secretariat has had significant spill over effects to Attached/ Subordinate/ Autonomous bodies,

all of whom adopted e-Governance practices.

State Secretariats adopted e-Office and 16500 services were operationalized as e-Services. Strong Digital Platforms formed the bulwark of the Digital Public Infrastructure push of India in the G20 deliberations as a global public good. Technology impact in governance was most visible in Jammu & Kashmir which provided an all-time high of 1080 e-services, adopted e-Office saving crores of rupees from abolition of the Darbar movement, developed the JK-IGRAMS, convened regional conferences and national conferences on e-Governance.

### **Maximum Governance – Minimum Government**

India's governance model in the years 2019-2024, has undergone radical reforms. e- Governance has simplified a citizen's interface with Government, brought government and citizens closer and enabled benchmarking of service quality. The Central government's e-governance models have benefitted in bringing transparency and openness to government processes. The widespread adoption of e-Office ver 7.0 has created paperless offices in all Ministries/ Departments in the Central Secretariat 93 percent files being handled as e-files and 94 percent receipts being handled as e-receipts. In 2023, CPGRAMS helped redress 21 lac Public Grievances and in 2024 till March 9.58 lac Public Grievances were redressed. The organizational reforms coupled with significant reforms in Personnel Administration like Mission Karmayogi, Lateral Recruitment, timely promotion policies, regional conferences for replication of good governance practices, recognizing excellence in public administration by scaling up the scheme for PM's Awards for Excellence in Public Administration represent the new paradigm in India's governance model. New India's strong institutions are best symbolized by adoption of e-governance practices. The best manifestation of "Maximum Governance – Minimum Government" policy is a "Digitally Empowered Citizen" and a "Digitally Transformed Institution".

### **Prime Minister's Awards for Excellence in Public Administration and Civil Services Day**

India observes 21 April every year as "Civil Services Day", the day is marked as an occasion for civil servants to rededicate themselves to citizens and renew their commitment to public service and excellence in work. The theme of the 16<sup>th</sup> Civil Services Day on 21 April 2023 was "*Viksit Bharat – Empowering Citizens and Reaching the Last Mile.*" The Hon'ble Vice President of India inaugurated

the Civil Services Day events on 20<sup>th</sup> April.

The Conference deliberations were held during the 2 Plenary sessions - 'Empowering Citizens - Leveraging Public Digital Platforms', 'Promoting Circular Economy for Sustainable Development' and 4 Breakaway sessions 'Piped Water for all–Jal Jeevan Mission', 'Holistic Health care for All – Health & Wellness Centres', 'Improving Quality of Education-Improving Outcomes through Vidya Samiksha Kendras', 'Aspirational Blocks Program – Reaching the Last Mile' on April 20, 2023. The Conference was attended by more than 25000 delegates, with officials attending physically in Vigyan Bhawan and through the web-casting of the event in virtual mode. This was the highest ever participation in Civil Services Day events. The 16<sup>th</sup> Civil Services Day 2023 was a landmark event.

The Hon'ble Prime Minister conferred the Prime Minister's Awards for Excellence in Public Administration 2022 instituted to recognize the efforts and exceptional work done by the civil servants to 15 Award Winners. On this occasion Prime Minister Modi said

*“The Civil Services Day should become an opportunity to infuse new energy within us to make new resolutions. We should handhold the new officers with new enthusiasm. We should infuse them with enthusiasm to be a part of this system. We should take our colleagues forward while living our life to the fullest.”*

The 2022 PM's Awards were awarded for Innovations in Central Government, State Governments and District Level innovations. In the Priority Programs, District performances were evaluated for Har Ghar Jal Yojana, Health and Wellness Centres, Samagra Shiksha and Aspirational Districts Program. Hon'ble Prime Minister personally reviewed the scheme and the restructuring of the Scheme was undertaken as per his directions to ensure maximum participation with the focus on empowering citizens and reaching the last mile with a saturation approach. In 2022, an all-time high number of nominations were received from States/UTs - 743 District Collectors submitted 2520 nominations for PM's Awards 2022. This was 97% of the total districts of the country who participated in the PM's Awards 2022 Scheme. Committees at various levels - Screening Committees chaired by Additional Secretaries, Expert Committee chaired by Secretary, DARPG screened the applications based on the parameters of the scheme, presentations by District Collectors and other Head of Departments, around 5.5 lakh citizen feedback calls and 'on the spot' study conducted by two members teams of the rank of

Directors/Deputy Secretaries for all shortlisted initiatives. An empowered committee chaired by Cabinet Secretary made the final selections from 32 shortlisted nominations. Of these 15 nominations received the PM's awards for Excellence in Public Administration 2022. The award-winning nominations were also presented in the exhibition at Vigyan Bhavan.

Amongst the PM's Awards winners 2022 in the Innovations Category are :

*Innovations – Centre*

- 1) National Covid 19 Vaccination Programme of Ministry of Health & Family Welfare- COVID-19 vaccines were made available free of cost at all Government Covid Vaccination Centres (CVCs). The programme was built on four strong pillars that included a structured governance mechanism, ramping up of vaccine production, efficient logistics management and implementation strategies for equitable vaccine administration and effective communication strategy for managing the infodemic generated vaccine hesitancy and eagerness.
- 2) PM GatiShakti National Master Plan of Department for Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade to provide a GIS enabled platform to facilitate planning and decision making for creation of next generation infrastructure and seamless multimodal connectivity for Ease of Living and Doing Business.

*Innovations State*

- 1) *Mission Youth an initiative of Government of the state of Jammu and Kashmir* to provide a vibrant medium for youth engagement and empowerment in Jammu and Kashmir. The innovation brought youth at the centre of Youth Policy, where the local youth provided inputs for initiatives and became a part of the transformative schemes.
- 2) *State Organ & Tissue Transplant Organization (SOTTO) of the state of Gujarat* has developed a strong ecosystem, with the State Organ & Tissue Transplant Organization (SOTTO) Gujarat at its pivot, to ensure that the most vulnerable and underprivileged have access to prohibitively expensive life-saving treatment.

*Innovations District*

- 1) *Operation Parivartan- Eradication of illicit liquor of Solapur District, Maharashtra* for complete eradication of illicit liquor through rehabilitation of people involved in it. This

initiative has positively affected the proportion of incidents of crime, social tensions, and domestic violence associated with illicit liquor.

- 2) *Project “SANVARDHAN” (VOCAL FOR LOCAL) of Rampur District, Uttar Pradesh* which aimed to tackle the issue of malnutrition in a mission mode. Deriving inspiration from the vision of Hon’ble PM, ‘Project Sanvardhan’ was started to fight malnutrition by developing multipronged Strategy focusing on preparation of ‘Poshan Kit’. Locally produced raw material, aligned with the Prime Minister's motto of “Vocal for Local” is processed at local processing centre for the preparation of ‘Poshan Kits’ which has led to increase in income levels of farmers
- 3) *New Age Learning Center (NALC) of Changlang District, Arunachal Pradesh* wherein children of various age group are provided with fun and interactive learning under one single roof with special emphasis to provide end to end learning solutions at single delivery point by integrating the features of library, motivation Centre, personality development space, skill training Centre and fun learning unit to make the learning more comprehensive as well interesting at the same time.

The winners of PM’s awards in 4 District Priority Sector Programs were as follows:

1. *Har Ghar Jal Yojana* - Under this category, 2 awards were presented to the districts of Kancheepuram, Tamil Nadu and Burhanpur, Madhya Pradesh.
2. *Promoting quality education with an equitable and inclusive classroom environment through Samagra Shiksha* - Under this category, 2 awards were presented to the districts of Chitrakoot, Uttar Pradesh and Mehsana, Gujarat.
3. *Promoting Swasth Bharat through Health & Wellness Centres* - Under this category, 2 awards were presented to the districts of Latur, Maharashtra and Anakapalli, Andhra Pradesh
4. *Aspirational Districts Programme* - Under this category, 2 awards were presented to the districts of Baramulla, UT of Jammu and Kashmir and Gumla, Jharkhand.

The DARPG has made significant efforts for dissemination and replication of the Award-winning nominations. This was in accordance with Prime Minister Modi’s vision of organizing experience sharing sessions by the award winners to a larger Nation-wide audience. The National Good Governance Webinar Series conceptualized in 2022-23 presented 24 nominations in 12 monthly

webinars in which 15000 officials participated. The PM's Awards winners presented in the National Good Governance Webinar Series included Sakala of Government of Karnataka, e-Seva of Government of Andhra Pradesh, Sickle Cell Anaemia Control Program of Government of Gujarat, Making Medicines Affordable in Chittorgarh district, Rajasthan, Holistic Development through One District-One Product Scheme in Siddharth Nagar district Uttar Pradesh, Promoting Jan Bhagidari in Poshan Abhiyan in Asifabad district Telangana, Prajavani Janahita of Siricilla district Telangana, Sarkar Aapke Dwar of Changlang district Arunachal Pradesh, Reviving Sasur Khaderi of Government of Uttar Pradesh, Canal Top Solar Power Project of Government of Gujarat, NDMC for Seamless End to End Delivery of Services without Human Intervention of NCT Delhi, Seva Sindhu Portal of Government of Karnataka, River Linking Project of Jalgaon district Maharashtra, Innovative Participatory Drinking Water Approach in Rural Areas of Gujarat etc. The Themes covered included Improving Public Service Delivery, Initiatives in Health Sector, Aspirational District Program, Redressal of Public Grievances, Environment, Innovations, Jal/ Water Management, Namami Gange. The response to the National Good Governance Webinars indicated the enthusiasm and interest that the series had generated amongst District Collectors/ State Governments in the pursuit of good governance practices.

A compendium of the National Good Governance Webinar Series 2022-23 was released by the Hon'ble Vice President of India on 20th April, 2023 in the inaugural session of Civil Services Day events 2023. In 2023, DARPG has curated the weekly Sansad TV Television series Abinav Pahal in which award winning nominations are presented by the Award Winners. An innovation portal <https://darpg-innovation.nic.in> has been launched to document the award winning nominations.

### **National Conferences on e-Governance and National e-Governance Awards**

Government implements the Awards Scheme for National Awards for e-Governance. This Scheme is recognized as amongst the most competitive and prestigious digital governance awards schemes in the country. In the year 2023, 425 nominations were received out of which 16 nominations were conferred the National e-Governance Awards. The National Annual e-Governance Conferences were held at Mumbai in 2020, Hyderabad in Jan,2022, Katra in November 2022. This year the 26<sup>th</sup> National e-Governance Conference was held at Indore, Madhya Pradesh on August 24-25, 2023.

The key takeaways from the 26<sup>th</sup> National e-Governance Conference were the following:



- (i) The Conference drew inspiration from the words of Prime Minister Modi who stressed on the role of technology in making governance and justice delivery systems reach the poorest of the poor, the marginalized and women living in the hinterland. The vision of Prime Minister of India's techade can be realized through a vigorous and all pervasive digital governance push
- (ii) Closer synergy amongst researchers, academia, industry and start-ups in the field of e-Governance is the way forward for India to be an Atma Nirbhar Nation. The Vision India@2047 on Governance is truly e-Vision India@2047 marked by saturation and benchmarking of high quality e-services reaching out to the last man in the queue for service delivery in the true spirit of Antyodaya, focus on young policy makers and creating interactive fora between academia and start- ups.
- (iii) Open Digital Platforms are tremendous force multipliers, and critical for providing affordable, inter-operable technology to India's citizens. Digital Governance can enable massive reach and benefits in the conduct of Special Campaigns aimed at reducing pendency and institutionalization of Swachhata with the objective of providing good governance.

The National e-Governance Conferences have had significant spillover effects into the e- Governance in States/ Union Territories where they were held. The biggest transformation was witnessed in Jammu & Kashmir where the number of e-services were scaled up from 15 in 2019 to 225 in 2022 to 1080 in 2023. This represented a remarkable achievement. The dissemination of the award winning nominations through the National e-Governance Webinar Series is a new initiative of DARPG.

### **Regional Conferences**

DARPG regularly conducts Regional Conferences for replication of good governance practices and e-Governance practices. In 2022-24, Regional Conferences were held at Srinagar, Bengaluru, Itanagar, Mumbai, Bhopal, Jaipur and Guwahati. Regional Conferences attended by 500 officers/ conference have helped in presenting the State's best governance practices in addition to PM's Award winning nominations. DARPG has also commenced curating the Regional e-Governance conferences which have enabled in dissemination of the best e-Governance conferences. The Regional Conferences enabled the creation of fully digital public institutions, strengthen linkages between stakeholders, strengthen state portals and service portals for digital empowerment. The movement for saturation of e-services across the Nation has been significantly strengthened in this period.



## **Good Governance Index 2021**

DARPG launched the Good Governance Index (GGI) framework to gauge the performance of the States/UTs following the recommendations of the Group of Secretaries on Governance and published the ranking for States and UTs for 2019 and 2021. The GGI framework assesses the state of Governance across the States and UTs and ranks States/UTs. The objective is to create a tool which can be used uniformly across the States/UTs to assess the impact of various interventions taken up by the Central and State Governments/UTs. The GGI 2019 encompassed 10 Sectors and 50 Indicators and GGI 2021 encompassed 10 sectors and 58 indicators. Each sector carries equal weightage and is composed of indicators carrying different weightages. The sectors of GGI 2020-21 are: 1) Agriculture and Allied Sectors, 2) Commerce & Industries, 3) Human Resource Development, 4) Public Health, 5.) Public Infrastructure & Utilities, 6) Economic Governance, 7) Social Welfare & Development, 8) Judicial & Public Security, 9) Environment, and 10) Citizen-Centric Governance.

The GGI 2020-21 categorizes States and UTs into four categories, i.e., (i) Other States – Group A; (ii) Other States – Group B; (iii) North-East and Hill States; and (iv) Union Territories. GGI helps assess the status of governance in States & UTs. Gujarat, Maharashtra and Goa top the composite score of 10 sectors under GGI 2021 assessment. Uttar Pradesh has shown a 8.9 percent increase over the GGI 2019 performance. The GGI 2021 says 20 States have improved their composite GGI scores over the GGI 2019 scores. This indicates that the overall governance in the States of India is moving in the positive direction. The biannual publication of Good Governance 2023 is under formulation and will be released in the coming months.

## **District Good Governance Index**

District being a basic unit in field administration and governance, implementing various programmes and innovative projects for the well-being of citizens, measuring their performance becomes important for proper assessment and planning which will lead to the development of the districts and region as a whole. The District Good Governance Index (DGGI) represents next generation administrative reform in benchmarking governance at district level. This Index is prepared after extensive stakeholder consultations for benchmarking governance in all the districts of a State on a number of indicators under different sectors. The ranking brings healthy competition amongst districts to address existing gaps, plan to bridge these gaps and aid decision making tools.

*District Good Governance Index of Jammu & Kashmir* — The Department of Administrative Reforms and Public Grievances have conceptualized, formulated and released the DGGI for Jammu & Kashmir in consultation with the Government of Jammu & Kashmir. India's first DGGI was designed and developed for the UT of Jammu and Kashmir by Centre for Good Governance, Hyderabad as knowledge partner was launched by the Home Minister of India on 22 January 2022. The DGGI is a framework comprising of performance under ten governance sectors having 58 indicators with 116 data points. The DGGI helps to identify the impact of various government interventions at District-level and provides a futuristic roadmap for improving District-level governance and service delivery with targeted interventions.

*District Good Governance Index of Gujarat* — The DGGI for Gujarat provides significant data insights to the State of Gujarat and other stakeholders in their efforts to address existing gaps, plan to bridge these gaps and aid as decision making tool. The ranking is expected to bring about healthy competition amongst districts in the quest to provide citizen centric administration and governance. DGGI Gujarat is first for any big state of India, as the Index benchmarks governance in all the 33 Districts of Gujarat on 65 indicators under 10 sectors. The DGGI Gujarat was released by Chief Minister, Gujarat in the valedictory Session of the three day '10<sup>th</sup> Chintan Shibir' – a brainstorming session for senior and junior government officials of Gujarat – at Kevadia in Narmada district of Gujarat on 21<sup>st</sup> May, 2023.

*District Good Governance Index of Arunachal Pradesh* — DGGI Arunachal Pradesh is first DGGI for a north-east State of India. The Index benchmarks governance in all 25 districts of Arunachal Pradesh on 65 indicators under 8 sectors. The ranking brings about healthy competition amongst Districts and provide guidance to the State Government as well as District administration of Arunachal Pradesh in their efforts to address existing gaps, plan to bridge these gaps and aid as decision making tool. The District Good Governance Index of Arunachal Pradesh was released on 8<sup>th</sup> June 2023.

### **Good Governance Week**

The Nation-wide weekly celebrations of Good Governance were organized by DARPG in 2021, 2022 and 2023. The hallmark event of Good Governance Weeks 2021 and 2022 was the weeklong Nation-wide campaign 'Prashasan Gaon Ki Ore 2022' aimed at redressal public grievances and improving service delivery.

Prime Minister Modi in his message on the eve of Good Governance week 2021 said

*“In the Amrit Period of Independence, we are marching ahead rapidly to create a transparent system, efficient process and smooth governance to make development all-round and all-inclusive. In this context, the theme of the week – Prashasan Gaon ki Ore assumes even greater significance.”*

The second nationwide campaign ‘Prashasan Gaon Ki Ore’ was conducted from on December 19-24, 2022. Guided by the principle of Citizen-First, the Government strived to make the eco-system transparent and faster by simplifying procedures and processes at every level. Various citizen centric initiatives including redressal of public grievances, online services, disposal of service delivery applications sought to expand the outreach of service delivery mechanisms and make them more effective. The emphasis was on projecting the immense potential of technology to bring citizens and government closer, as a powerful tool to empower citizens as well as a medium to optimise transparency and accountability in day to day functioning. The Government’s endeavour was to increase the impact of governance and reduce the interference of government in every citizen’s life, to increase opportunities and remove obstacles from the citizen’s path.

The message of Prime Minister Modi was conveyed by Dr. Jitendra Singh, Minister of State for Personnel, PG and Pensions, in an event attended by District Collectors, Chief Secretaries/ Additional Chief Secretaries and AR Secretaries of 36 States/ UT’s and Senior Officials from Central Ministries/ Departments. During the *Prashasan Gaon Ki Ore* Campaign District Collectors organized special camps/events at Tehsil Headquarters/Panchayat Samitis to resolve public grievances and for improved service delivery. The campaign was monitored centrally on a real time basis through a Dashboard created for this purpose on the ‘Prashasan Gaon Ki Ore’ Portal. In 2023, the Good Governance Week events included a series of workshops on Good Governance, Secretariat Reforms, Institutionalizing Swachhata and Reducing Pendency, Capacity Building programs, Innovations in State Governments, and Pensioner centric reforms.

### **The National e-Services Delivery Assessment 2021**

The National e-Governance Service Delivery Assessment (NeSDA) was undertaken to boost the e-government endeavours and drive digital government excellence. The study Report assesses States,

Union Territories (UTs), and focus Central Ministries on the effectiveness of e-Governance service delivery. NeSDA helps the respective governments to improve their delivery of citizen centric services and shares best practices across the country for all States, UTs and Central Ministries to emulate.

The Department has undertaken NeSDA 2019 and 2021. The preparation of NeSDA 2023 is currently in progress. In assessment of State portals, Kerala remains a front runner and the progress made by Tamil Nadu, Jammu & Kashmir and Uttar Pradesh in NeSDA 2021 is commendable. In Service portals, Rajasthan, Punjab, Jammu & Kashmir and Meghalaya has topped the rankings. All States/ UT's have shown improvements in the promotion of integrated service portals and the number of services being offered on their State portals. India's e-Governance policies have shown improvements and citizen satisfaction levels have risen. In many ways Technology succeeded in Bringing Government and Citizens closer. The NeSDA 2021 report assessed 1400 e-Services across States and UT's and reported that India's e-Services had grown by 60 percent in the period 2019-2021. 69 percent of the mandatory e-services have been delivered by States/ UT's in 2021 up from 48 percent in NeSDA 2019. 74 percent of the respondents of the nation-wide citizen survey are satisfied/ very satisfied with the e-services.

DARPG is collaborating with States and Union Territories to ensure timely implementation of the recommendations of the NeSDA 2021 for rolling out of all mandatory e-services by States and Union Territories in a time bound manner. The DARPG is also coordinating with States and Union Territories to strengthen the State Portals and Service Portals to enhance the ease of living of citizens. The objectives of the monitoring/ collaboration are to adopt the 56 mandatory services and to saturate e-service delivery by all the States/UTs. DARPG has designed the NeSDA-Way Forward, Status of Implementation Dashboard in line with the focus areas of e-Governance. While Central and State Governments are taking utmost care and importance to improve their service delivery through digital channels, this enhanced dashboard aims to create the baseline for online service delivery and build an inclusive digital ecosystem. The monthly reports institutionalise the nation's endeavours for improved delivery of e-services and prepare States/UTs for NeSDA 2023. The objectives of the monthly progress are saturation of e-services, to promote faceless and suo-moto entitlement-based delivery of services, identification of bottlenecks in the implementation of recommendations process and dissemination of best practices. Starting from April 2023, 12 monthly editions have been released till April 2024. In this period April – December 2023 the Nation's e-services increased from 11500 to 16500. It is expected that the number of e-services will reach saturation by 2025.

## Effective Redressal of Public Grievances

Prime Minister Modi has said “*Effective Redressal of Public Grievances*” is one of the most important aspects of Indian democracy, accorded highest priority to the subject with focus on citizen engagement. The Prime Minister’s commitment to an effective grievance redressal mechanism emanated from his early years in Government as Chief Minister Gujarat when he launched the SWAGAT portal in 2003. The SWAGAT portal of Gujarat celebrated its 20<sup>th</sup> anniversary in 2023, was a pioneer in introducing citizen interaction, categorization of grievances and effective redressal of public grievances.

The Department of Administrative Reforms and Public Grievances is the nodal agency in respect of policy initiatives on public grievance redressal mechanisms and citizen centric initiatives.

Centralised Public Grievance Redress and Monitoring System (CPGRAMS) is an online platform available to the citizens 24x7 to lodge their grievances to the public authorities on any subject related to service delivery. It is a single portal connected to all the Ministries/Departments of Government of India and States. Every Ministry and States have role-based access to this system. CPGRAMS is also accessible to the citizens through standalone mobile application downloadable through Google Play store and mobile application integrated with UMANG. The citizen can access the system online through the portal [www.pgportal.nic.in](http://www.pgportal.nic.in). The efficacy of the CPGRAMS portal has been an important thrust area of the Nation’s Grievance Redressal Systems.

The grievances received by the Department of Administrative Reforms and Public Grievances are forwarded to the concerned Ministries/ Departments/ State Governments/ UTs who deal with the substantive functions linked with the grievance for redress under intimation to the complainant. India’s policy for grievance redressal has placed emphasis on timely grievance redressal and quality of grievance redressal. The upper limit of 30 days were introduced, along with staggered redressal of grievances priority wise, with an appeal mechanism in cases where the citizen is not satisfied.

Under CPGRAMS 7.0 grievances are routed to the last mile grievance officer level. The Department of Administrative Reforms and Public Grievances has issued guidelines to all Ministries/ Departments to sensitize grievance officers for effective redressal of public grievances. There exist several digital portals in Government of India for effective redressal of public grievances – CPGRAMS, Rail Madad and e-Nivaran all of which are linked to CPGRAMS. All Ministries/ Departments have designated nodal Grievance Redressal Officers for effective redressal of grievances. Periodic reviews by the

Hon'ble Prime Minister have enabled ushering-in of transformational reforms in CPGRAMS as represented by the 10 Step reform program of CPGRAMS launched in 2022.

The implementation of CPGRAMS 10-Step reforms has resulted in a linear increase in the number of public grievances being redressed every month to over 1 lac cases and reduction in timelines for disposal to 16 days in central ministries/ departments for the past 22 months. The CPGRAMS portal has mapped 1.01 lac Grievance Redressal Officers, and 25 lac citizens have registered themselves to file over 20 lac grievances/ year. The grievance redressal time has come down from 28 days in 2019 to 10 days in March 2024. Considerable success was achieved in effective redressal of public grievances during the COVID-19 pandemic with launch of the COVID-19 Grievance Redressal Dashboard and portal on the CPGRAMS portal. This was a period in which 1.25 lac COVID-19 public grievances were redressed with an average disposal period of 1.45 days.

The status of the grievance filed in CPGRAMS can be tracked with the unique registration ID provided at the time of registration of the complainant. CPGRAMS also provides appeal facility to the citizens if they are not satisfied with the resolution by the Grievance Officer. After closure of grievance if the complainant is not satisfied with the resolution, he/she can provide feedback. If the rating is 'Poor' the option to file an appeal is enabled. The status of the Appeal can also be tracked by the petitioner with the grievance registration number. Since July 2022, DARPG has also reached out to the citizen filing a grievance through CPGRAMS by contacting him through an outbound call centre and soliciting his feedback on his closed grievance.

### **Grievance Redressal Machinery in the States**

The State Governments have evolved advanced mechanisms for redressal of public grievances. States have operationalized public grievances cells which receive complaints from citizens and forward those to the concerned departments and follows them up. Several Chief Ministers hold regular citizen interactions through physical meetings/ virtual meetings for hearing and redressal of public grievances. In several States, Senior Officers visited districts and villages as part of Good Governance Week celebrations in 2021 and 2022 when Nation-wide campaigns for Effective Redressal of Public Grievances were conducted. The impact of multiple grievance redressal platforms functioning in unison in the Good Governance Week from December 19-25, 2022 was quite significant – 315 lac service delivery applications being disposed and 6 lac Public Grievances being redressed. The Department of

Administrative Reforms and Public Grievances has collaborated closely with States in several initiatives for effective redressal of public grievances.

The areas of collaboration included:

- i. Institution of an award category for Improving Service Delivery and Redressal of Public Grievances under the Scheme for Prime Minister's Awards for Excellence in Public Administration 2020
- ii. National Workshop on Technology Platforms in Public Grievance Redressal on 18 February 2021 and the National Workshop on Sevottam in November 2022 and May 2023
- iii. One Nation – One Portal initiative by integration of CPGRAMS with State Grievance Portals and reverse integration.
- iv. Sevottam Capacity Building Programs for Grievance Redressal Officers.
- v. Publication of Monthly Reports from 2022
- vi. Collaboration with Government of Jammu & Kashmir for revamping the Awaaz e-Awam portal and relaunch as JKIGRAMS.

In pursuance of the decisions taken by the Prime Minister on 16 April 2022, CPGRAMS reforms were implemented by DARPG for improving quality of grievance disposal and reducing the disposal time. A comprehensive 10-Step CPGRAMS Reform program was adopted after several rounds of consultations with key stakeholders. DARPG established collaborations with Common Service Centre (CSCs), Indian Institute of Technology Kanpur (IIT-K), National Institute of Smart Governance(NISG), National Institute of Design, Ahmedabad (NID), Quality Council of India, Centre for Development of Advanced Computing (C-DAC), Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited (BSNL), Centre for Good Governance Hyderabad and Haryana Institute of Public Administration (HIPA) Gurgaon through MOUs and work orders.

The 10-step reforms of CPGRAMS are outlined as follows:

- i. Universalization of CPGRAMS 7.0 - Auto-routing of grievances to the last mile
- ii. Technological Enhancements - Automatic flagging of urgent grievances leveraging AI/ML



- iii. Language Translation – CPGRAMS Portal in 22 scheduled languages along with English
- iv. Grievance Redressal Index - Ranking of Ministries / Departments on their Performance
- v. Feedback Call Centre - 50-seater call centre to collect feedback directly from every citizen whose grievance is redressed
- vi. One Nation One Portal - Integration of State Portal and other GoI portals with CPGRAMS.
- vii. Inclusivity and Outreach - Empowering the remotest citizen to file grievances through CSC's
- viii. Training and Capacity Building - Conducted by ISTM and State ATIs under SEVOTTAM scheme for enabling effective grievance resolution
- ix. Monitoring Progress - Monthly reports for both the Central Ministries/Departments and States/UTs
- x. Data Strategy Unit - Established at DARPG for insightful data analytics

Two PMUs were established at DARPG – (a) PMU with QCI team for preparation of the CPGRAMS Monthly Reports for Central Ministries and States and (b) PMU with CGG Hyderabad team for preparation of Grievance Redressal Index in addition to the Data Strategy Unit with Data Analytics specialists in collaboration with National Institute of Smart Governance. The Public Grievances Division of DARPG was strengthened with comprehensive redeployment and all vacant posts being filled up. DARPG collaborated with 22 State Administrative Training Institutes for implementation of the Sevottam Program following extensive discussions with HIPA Gurgaon.

In pursuance of the deliberations in the Chintan Shivir, DARPG has further enhanced the processes for establishing greater citizen connect – the steps include improvements in call centre engagement with citizens, speech records being examined in senior level meetings, training programs for operators, sharing speech records of appeals filed through call centre with appellate officers, introduction of chat bot, introduction of outgoing call centre and addition of new call centre operators.

The CPGRAMS reforms received considerable national and international appreciation. The India Today featured CPGRAMS reforms as amongst 100 big tech ideas for the revolutions needed in 10-key sectors to make India a developed Nation by 2047. In April 2024, “CPGRAMS: A Foundation for SMART Government” was presented at the 3<sup>rd</sup> Biennial Meeting of the Pan-Commonwealth Heads of Public Service/ Secretaries to the Cabinet on “Institutionalization of SMART Government to enhance

public service delivery” and was recognized as a state of the art grievance redressal system that has engaged and empowered citizens across India which has had a transformative impact on the transparency and accountability of government. The evolution of India’s vision to use AI for further policy, process and people-related changes, to operationalize the CPGRAMS mobile app and adopt the CPGRAMS 7.0 version in all States/ UT’s was also recognized in the Outcome Statement of the Commonwealth Biennial Meeting.

### **Best Practices in State Grievance Portals**

*SWAGAT (Gujarat):* The CMO Gujarat operates an ICT based program since April 2003 for effective, transparent and speedy redress of the grievances of the citizens at various levels of the government throughout the State including that at the highest levels by direct interaction with Hon’ble Chief Minister. The SWAGAT portal is a combination of digital and communication technology in the form of a program to resolve public grievances effectively. Under SWAGAT, citizens can register their grievances at village, taluka and district levels. Citizens can view the status of their application online, using their allotted password and login ID at any internet access point. The software application enables an online review of sub-district, district SWAGAT and State SWAGAT outcomes and disposal of grievances is also monitored by the software. Cases for attention of Chief Minister are selected as those that are long standing, acute humanitarian issues, difficult to resolve at other levels in Government and those that have policy implications. Applications are registered in 3 categories – (i) Policy Matters where a limitation or gap in the policy requires attention (ii) Long Pending grievances where the application has remained unresolved after initial application (iii) First time grievances which are sent to lower levels. There exist four levels of SWAGAT – on every 4<sup>th</sup> Thursday of the month the SWAGAT hearings are held in the State Capital Gandhinagar by Hon’ble Chief Minister of Gujarat through video conference The District SWAGAT is held in all 33 districts and the Sub-District SWAGAT and GRAM SWAGAT are also held as per prescribed schedules. The four levels are well integrated by software. SWAGAT has enhanced the accountability of Government, systemic changes as decisions lead to policy reform, high citizen’s satisfaction, total transparency and monitoring system as also awareness at highest levels of authority on public grievances. SWAGAT received the 2010 UN Public Service Award in improving transparency, accountability and responsiveness in Public Service.

*JK-IGRAMS (Jammu & Kashmir):* JK-IGRAMS along with LG's monthly mulaqaat with citizens and review with officers provides the institutional framework to citizens that is accessible to all in Jammu & Kashmir. The JK-IGRAMS portal is [www.jkgrievance.in](http://www.jkgrievance.in) and key features include decentralization of grievance system by mapping subordinate offices upto block level, setting up of 2 call centers in Jammu and Srinagar for registering grievances, Collectors have been made epicenter and all Districts/ Blocks linked to CPGRAMS, Grievance Analysis teams deployed to study and share findings for monthly mulaaquat with LG J&K. The impact increased disposal from 41 percent to 74 percent in 4-months time in all categories. The dedicated call center provides a unique JKIGRAMS number which is forwarded to the grievance officer and online status is available to the citizen for effective follow-up. Various analytical reports and other MIS options on the portal assist administration in data filtering.

*SAMADHAN (Uttar Pradesh):* SAMADHAN is an integrated web based application system which brings all grievance redressal mechanism to one platform and enables instant and easy communication between Government and Citizens resulting in speedy redressal of their grievances from anywhere and anytime and It also provides facility for submission of grievances online by aggrieved citizen. The Grievance input mechanism has Janta Darshan by Chief Minister at State level and District Collector at District level. The SAMADHAN portal integrates different channels and portals including the PG-Portal, Anti Bhu Mafia Portal, Anti-Corruption portal, CM Helpline etc. The citizen relationship management contains online registration and tracking of grievances, project management and monitoring, analytical reports, calls/ SMS/ e-mail, integrated & single platform, send reminders and giving feedback. Feedback is obtained through the CM Helpline call center and the complainant can also provide online feedback through portal. Negative feedback is reviewed by one level higher, through grading opinion, if senior officer finds disposal of the grievance insufficient/ not satisfactory then he/ she can revive the disposed complaint.

### **Special Campaigns:**

The Special Campaign 2.0 was implemented in Central Government from October 2-October 31, 2022

with the objective of institutionalizing swachhata and minimizing pendency in government. Under Special Campaign 2.0, 4.18 lakh public grievances were redressed, cleanliness campaign was carried out in 99,706 office spaces, 29.10 lakh files were weeded out, 88.25 lakh square feet of space was freed, and scrap disposal earned Rs. 364.50 crores. The special campaign 2.0 brought in a number of success stories in digitization, efficient management of office spaces, enhancement of office premises, environment friendly practices, inclusivity, protocols and mechanisms being put in place and waste disposal. Departments/ Ministries gave special attention to attached/ subordinate/ filed offices including in the remotest parts of India in month long campaign period from October 2-31, 2022. Special Campaign 2.0 was 17 times larger than Special Campaign of 2021 in terms of cleanliness campaign sites. The Special Campaign 2.0, was holistic in size and scale, witnessed widespread participation from thousands of officials and citizens who came together to create a movement for Swachhata in Government Offices. Cabinet Ministers, Ministers of State participated in the Special Campaign 2.0 providing leadership and guidance in implementation.

The Department of Posts has conducted the cleanliness campaign in 24,000 Post Offices, the Ministry of Railways has conducted in 10,716 Railway Sites, Department of Defense in 5,922 campaign sites and Ministry of Home Affairs in 11,559 campaign sites. 16 Ministries/ Departments have conducted the Special Campaign 2.0 in over 1000 campaign sites, 31 Ministries/ Departments had conducted in the Special Campaign 2.0 in over 100 campaign sites. The progress of Special Campaign 2.0 was monitored on a dedicated portal [www.pgportal.gov.in/scdpm22](http://www.pgportal.gov.in/scdpm22) on a daily basis. 215 Nodal Officers/ Sub-Nodal Officers were appointed in all Ministries/ Departments. The Special Campaign 2.0 was reviewed on a weekly basis by Secretaries to Government of India. The progress of the Special Campaign has been widely reported in social media with over 67,000 social media tweets by Ministries/ Departments. 127 PIB Statements were issued by Ministries/ Departments. Over 300 best practices in conducting the Special Campaign 2.0 as a citizen centric movement, to bring citizens and government closer and create an aesthetically pleasant work environment were reported by Ministries/ Departments.

The Special Campaign 3.0, held from October 2-31, 2023 was India's largest campaign for Institutionalizing Swachhata and Reducing Pendency in Government Offices and has witnessed many best practices and milestones. A saturation approach was adopted and the swachhata campaign covered 2.56 lac office spaces in remotest parts of India, freed-up 159 lac sq ft of office space for effective use, 48.42 lac files were reviewed and Rs. 547 cr of revenue earned from disposal of office scrap and

condemned vehicles. The Special Campaign 3.0 gained significant traction on social media with over 1 lac social media posts by Ministries/ Departments, 900 tweets from the DARPG twitter handle, 1200 infographics on #specialcampaign3 and issue of 282 PIB Statements. In the period 2021-2023 Government has conducted 3 successful Special Campaigns which have helped in institutionalizing swachhata and reducing pendency in government. The cumulative progress achieved in the 3 Special Campaigns was 4.02 lac office spaces being covered, 351 lac square feet of office space being freed, 96.08 lac files being weeded out and Rs. 1153.50 crores of revenue being earned.

Special Campaigns 1.0-3.0 also had significant impact in reducing pendency and enhancing digitization in Central Secretariat. Given the effectiveness of special campaign model, Government has decided that all Ministries/ Departments will devote 3 hours/ week for swachhata activities. DARPG publishes the monthly Secretariat Reforms covering the various aspects of Special Campaign – (a) Swachhata initiatives and Reducing Pendency (b) Initiative for Increasing Efficiency in Decision Making (c) adoption of e-Office in central secretariat. The Special Campaign model and Secretariat Reforms were replicated by the Government of Maharashtra as Mantralaya Reforms.

### **Initiative for Increasing Efficiency in Central Secretariat**

In 2022, the Central Secretariat continued to implement the Initiative for Increasing Efficiency in Decision Making in Government. Under this initiative, a four-pronged approach was adopted by the Central Government with DARPG as the nodal department.

- i. Delayering- Review of Channels of Submission for creating flatter organizations – the channel of submission was reduced to not more than 4 levels from 7-8 levels
- ii. Delegation of Financial/ Administrative powers to lower functionaries
- iii. Adoption of Desk Officer System to ensure single points of file disposal
- iv. Adoption of e-Office version 7.0 and Digitalization of all receipts in the Central Registration Units.

*Some of the key highlights are as follows:*

All Ministries/ Departments of Govt. of India have reviewed their channel of submission and adopted delayering (60 fully delayed; 19 partially delayed). With this, the channel of submission for most of the subjects has reduced to upto 4 levels. Financial delegation for miscellaneous and contingent expenditure was made to DS/ Director level officers. Officers were divided into separate

categories. Delaying entailed reducing number of levels, and level jumping was adopted amongst officers and staff with the guidelines that no officer falling in a particular category will put up files to another officer in the same category, which means they work in parallel, horizontal organizational structures - Additional Secretaries/ Joint Secretaries were placed in category II and Deputy Secretary/ Under Secretary were placed in category III across Ministries/ Departments. Several areas of financial delegation which were not revisited for several years were reviewed.

The Initiative for Increasing Efficiency in Decision Making has created flatter organizations, in 2020 the average distinct levels for active files was 8.01 which came down to 5.54 levels in December 2023 and further down to 4.11 levels in November 2023. The average distinct levels for active files stands at 4.4 in March 2024.

All Ministries/ Departments have upgraded to e- Office version 7.0. 95 percent of the new files opened in March 2024 were e-files. A significant reduction in e-files to p-files ratio has been witnessed. E-Office has also created the option of inter-ministerial e-file movement and monitoring of e-receipts. 95 percent of receipts were digitized in April 2024. e-Office version 7.0 has facilitated inter-ministerial e-file movement. Use of heavy-duty scanners in central registration units was adopted, and fresh receipts were replied to in digital form. The digitalization of Central Registration Units along with e-Office has resulted in significant reduction in paper consumption in several Ministries/ Departments. Flatter organizations have enabled faster decision making.

To enable a work from home environment in the pandemic, the Central Secretariat Manual of Office Procedure 2019 provided Virtual Private Network Facility upto Deputy Secretary level and laptops were provided upto Under Secretary level. Desk officer system is operationalized in 40 Ministries/ Departments where it was feasible. The Ministry of External Affairs has operationalized 223 desk officers with specific assignment of responsibilities. The adoption of desk officer system had significant benefits in service related areas.

The Government's initiative for "Increasing Efficiency in Decision Making" represented one of the most complicated and far-reaching administrative reforms witnessed in the Central Secretariat. It brought a silent reform in work culture, reduced hierarchies and resulted in significant adoption of new technology. It has also enabled responsive communication and enhanced efficiency in

processing of receipts. The initiative has been incorporated into the Central Secretariat Manual of Office Procedure 2022 and duly institutionalized. The DARPG has collaborated with the Government of Maharashtra in updating the Manual of Office Procedure and replicating the digital Secretariat model into one of the largest State Secretariats of India. The adoption of e-Office has enabled creation of permanent digital repositories of file records, enhanced transparency and increased accountability levels in Government.

### **Vision India@2047**

The DARPG is amongst the Ministries/ Departments of Government that is formulating its Vision India@2047. The DARPG constituted an Advisory Group under the chairmanship of Minister of State for PMO, Personnel, PG and Pensions with 15 Sector Specialists including National Experts from Senior Civil Servants, IIT's, IIM's Central and State Universities, and Public Policy Research Organizations. A working group under the chairmanship of Secretary DARPG was constituted for formulation of the Vision India@2047 under the overall supervision of the Advisory Group. The Indian Institute of Public Administration served as the Knowledge Partner of DARPG in formulating its Vision India@2047. The Advisory Group held 3 rounds of Meetings and Working Group held 7 rounds of meetings. Based on deliberations of working group and Advisory group DARPG prepared a Vision India @ 2047 document with the theme of Bringing Citizens and Government together.

### **National Centre for Good Governance**

The National Centre for Good Governance (NCGG) has the mandate to promote good governance by conducting training/ capacity building programs at National/ International level on public policy and governance. It serves as a think-tank for governance and policy reform initiatives and carrying out studies on issues relating to governance, organizing consultations, workshops, seminars to promote improved governance.

In the period 2019-2024, the NCGG has emerged as one of India's largest capacity building institutions for International Civil Servants. The NCGG has scaled up its international capacity building programs from 5 programs/ year in 2018-19 for one country to 47 programs/ year in 2024-25 for 17 countries. The NCGG has successfully created a global outreach and interest in India's governance model, with webinars covering 54 countries and a national outreach through the National Good Governance Webinars. Further the NCGG has successfully established collaborations with a number of apex public



policy institutions in India and capacity building programs for State Civil Servants have also been held. The NCGG has several requests for collaboration from ITEC countries (Maldives/ Gambia/ Tanzania/ Iran) and ASCI/ IIM's for setting up Centres of Excellence for scaling up State capacity.

From 2014-2024, 2660 civil servants from Bangladesh, from 2019 – 2024, 1000 civil servants from Maldives, 118 civil servants from Gambia, 97 civil servants from Myanmar, 95 civil servants from Sri Lanka and 150 civil servants from Cambodia have undergone capacity building programs at NCGG. 71 capacity building programs were conducted for Bangladesh, 33 capacity building programs were conducted for Maldives civil servants in this period. The NCGG has developed and conducted one-week programs for Permanent Secretaries, two-week programs for Secretary Generals-District Collectors-Deputy Secretaries. The focus areas for capacity building programs included administrative reforms and effective redressal of public grievances, digital public infrastructure as a global good, open network for digital commerce, bringing transparency to government procurement, Making of Aadhar: A tool for Governance, Ayushman Bharat Pradhan Mantri Jan Arogya Yojana, India's Fiscal Policy Reforms, Poverty Alleviation Initiatives in India, NITI Aayog – Vision India@2047, Mission Karmayogi, Capacity Building of Officials – Indian initiatives, Anti-Corruption strategies, Lok Pal in India, Pricing of Goods in India, PM Gati Shakti, India's COVID-19 vaccine journey etc. Country specific subjects included bilateral relations with India, leadership and motivation, ethics in administration, group discussions and presentation. The Minister of State for Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions interacted with the delegates and exchanged views on the Government's "Maximum Governance – Minimum Government" policies.

The High Commission of the Republic of Gambia acknowledged the NCGG after the successful completion of the program for Permanent Secretaries on 27 May 2022 as

“the Special Training Program will be of immense help to the Senior Government Officials as they work on the implementation of the National Development Plan of the new Government.”

The Civil Services Commission of Maldives following the India-Maldives workshop on Good Governance on 24 February 2023 said that

“We have received very good feedback from the participants of the workshop. They found the workshop to be very informative and speakers to be very inspirational and shared valuable guidance pertinent to current times.”

During the capacity building programs a lot of emphasis has been placed on group work, and creation of horizontal linkages in organizations in line with the Chintan Shivir model of Government of India. The focus has been on adopting in technology in governance to reduce the interface between citizens and government.

The Deputy Prime Minister of the Kingdom of Cambodia following the 4<sup>th</sup> Training Program on Public Policy and Governance for Civil Servants of Cambodia said that

“The collaboration between MoEYS and NCGG has been instrumental in enhancing the skills and knowledge of our officials, enabling them to contribute more effectively to the development and progress of our education system. We would like to commend NCGG for their exceptional expertise, professionalism, and commitment throughout the training program. The impact of the training program on our officials’ professional growth and our organization’s overall performance cannot be overstated. I would like to express our profound appreciation to NCGG for their invaluable contribution”

The NCGG has also conducted domestic capacity building programs for State Civil Service officers for the States of Gujarat, Arunachal Pradesh and the Union Territory of Jammu & Kashmir. 75 officers of the Gujarat Administrative Service, 310 officers of the Jammu & Kashmir Administrative Service and 150 officers of the Arunachal Pradesh Administrative Service have attended capacity building programs at the NCGG.

For further dissemination of India’s Good Governance practices, the NCGG conducts a number of international webinars called the “ITEC-NCGG” webinars on a range of subjects. The 2020 webinar series called “Good Governance Practices in a Pandemic” witnessed participation of over 400 officials from over 50 ITEC member countries.

## **Conclusion**

I have tried to collate the vast gamut of work undertaken in ushering in the technology revolution in governance from 2019-2024 that has enabled millions of Indians to reap the benefits of transparency in governance, faster timelines of disposal and quality decision making. It can be said that the imposing 182-meter Statue of Unity of Sardar Vallabhai Patel provides inspiration for the Nation’s relentless commitment to excellence in the Amrit Kaal Period.

To conclude, I quote the words of Hon'ble Prime Minister from his address to the US Congress in June 2023:

“When I first visited the US as Prime Minister, India was the tenth largest economy in the world. Today, India is the fifth largest economy. And, India will be the third largest economy very soon. We are not only growing bigger but we are also growing faster. When India grows, the whole world grows. After all, we are one sixth of the world's population. In the last century, when India won its freedom, it inspired many other countries to free themselves from colonial rule. In this century when India sets benchmarks in growth, it will inspire many other countries to do the same. Our vision is Sabka Saath, Sabka Vikas, Sabka Vishwas, Sabka Prayas.”

Jai Hind.

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**Brief CV of V.Srinivas, IAS**

V.Srinivas serves as Secretary to Government of India, Department of Administrative Reforms and Public Grievances and Department of Pension and Pensioners Welfare in the Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions. V.Srinivas holds additional charge of Director General of the National Centre for Good Governance. He represents India on the Council of Administration of the International Institute of Administrative Sciences, Brussels since 2018. He is a recipient of the Digital India Award 2020 for implementation of e-Office in the Central Secretariat. He has authored 3 books, published over 250 papers, and delivered over 100 orations. He is a senior administrator, a respected academician and an institution builder par excellence.

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