

Significance of Policy implementation with efficacious Influence of Policy monitoring in India from 1983 - 2020

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Abstract

Effective Policy demands the accurate implementation with focused and strong capability of monitoring mechanism during the entire implementation process. Policy implementation is defined as the process of translating a policy into actions and inference into substantial consequences through several projects and programmes. The focus of this paper is how Policy Monitoring influences the process of Policy cycle that needs to constantly revolve around while implementation process is occurring; consider the effective monitoring system to ensure the correct implementation of Policy under best supervision of bureaucrats whose job is to rectify the errors immediately before bigger flounders. Furthermore, this paper objective first encounters the concept & importance of Policy implementation that incorporates the monitoring aspect as an extremely valuable interpretation for the success of any Public Policy. Examine the conditions for effective Policy and monitoring approaches as essential requirements for prosperous and impressive Policy implementation will be discussed.

Key words Policy Making, Monitoring, Policy implementation, public private partnership, Public Administration

Introduction

Post-Independence Phase was evident for the development of welfare programme for the Indian citizens. Indian leadership agreed on the fact that growth of India must formulate in a manner where economic and social justice assured to the all citizens irrespective of caste, race, gender, and ethnicity. Implementation of the policy plays vital role in administration or even in maladministration, Policy Making is meaningless if it is not well implemented on the ground level. The failure occurred by legislators, administrator, or judiciary. Failure in regulation, failure in Union partnership, failure in equal opportunity and failure in public hearings (James, 2004). Many policies have to face the failure because of indistinctness at the implementation level. In this process appropriate use of monitoring can determine the excellent management of policy with desired consequence. Implementation and monitoring must work simultaneously, one cannot complete without the other. Monitoring ensure the resources are fully equipped for the effectiveness of policy implementation. The policy making process cannot achieve the desired results without reasonable methods of implementation same with monitoring which ensures the necessary steps has taken to proceed the policy programme that needs resources like funds, manpower, raw material, machines are used as effectively to enhance the output of the policy. Failure of policy

implementation” always been the topic of discussion for the policy makers and researchers. India has a historic background of “policy failure”. Let’s consider the recent times, Ayushman Bharat –National Health Protection Scheme (AB – NHPS) launched on September 2018 it was world’s largest government funded healthcare Scheme in Jharkhand , NDA Govt Promoted as health Care insurance scheme Stated as “leave no one behind” ; but Covid-19 showed the real picture of the Scheme as well as the Indian health sector.

National Health Authority claimed under the scheme that have seen 51% low and no beneficiaries for child deliveries. Regardless of Pandemic, the Government must provide universal Medicare to all its citizens. National Health Policy 1983, 2004 was complete failure due to the fact of bad implementation which shows policy making is not good enough until it is not bringing the desired results. Demonetization, another example of the vague policy implementation which infect the entire economy for a longer time. The objective of demonetization was to stop terror funding, black money but none of it was achieved. Infact this decision shattered the entire economy and the livelihood of common citizens. Better execution definitely can bring the good outcome. Policy making should not surrounded by the obscurity at implementation level. Therefore, implementation is as important as policy making. We must emphasis more on implementation and monitoring then only one can desired the best results. Researchers are aware that avoiding the proper methods of implementation leads to worst implications and can affect majorly. There is an increasing awareness that policies do not succeed or fail on their own merits. Within complex messy systems, it is unclear how best to ensure effective Policy design and implementation. Government are now beginning to take an interest in ways in which the policy process especially the implementation phase can be strengthened and supported (Bob Hudson, David Hunter and Stephen, 2019). Implementation is what realizes a decision or what generates output. Policy making does not accomplished the task once complete the making of policy in fact it is a continuous process. Implementation of Policy is merely a step further in the logical cohesive way of Policy management. It has the objective of anticipating deviation from planned output and making perfect adjustments. Most important task of the policy implementation is authority should keep management of the functions and their scheduling of the task.

The person who is handling the whole process must able to resolve conflicts and make appropriate decisions in generating the best policy outcome. India has long history of policy failure, for instance National education policy 1986, clean drinking water for all, National Policy on skill development and Entrepreneurship 2015. Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana CPMKUY) that aims to provide skill to roughly 400 million worker in the 15 - 45 age group over seven year the results so far are disappointing. Less than 82,000 actually placed in jobs. Why is the success rate so low? The answer is No skill development Programme, however well designed, can without an underlying foundation of basic education But India's long standing neglect nature towards primary and Secondary Education has greatly limited the access to quality basic education. Review of literature Merilee S Grindle (2007) noted that the broader question must be how both the content and the context of public policy affect it’s implementation through a series of case studies from third world countries Mexico, Peru, Brazil, Colombia, Zambia, Kenya and India ten scholars have demonstrate that several factors which intervene between the statement of policy goals and their actual achievement in society. James E Anderson (2014) expressed to explain the fundamentals of public policy focuses on the process behind the crafting of legislation, by examining the individual steps from identifying a problem, setting the agenda, to evaluate, revision, or termination of a policy. According to James P Spillane, Brian J Reiser, Louis M Gomez (2006) the implementers understand a policy’s

intended messages and that implementation failure is a function of an unclear policy communication or the mismatch between policy and the agendas, interest of local implementers. This work also suggests that viewing implementation failure exclusively as a result of poor policy clarity or deliberate attempts to ignore or sabotage policy neglects the complexity of the human sense-making processes consequential to implementation. Petrus Brynard (2005) the purpose of implementation is to clarify the concept and to identify key variables for implementation.

The challenge is to analytically appreciate the resulting complexity of implementation. Implementation process can be very complex, not every episode of implementation is likely to be equally complex. Landry Signé (2017) observed the synthesis of the study of policy implementation and the cause of policy failure. It explains why critical difference often occurs between the initially formulated goals of a public policy and final outputs after its implementation. He found ambiguity in administration, implementation at front lines, funding and resources, politics and conflict are reasons for policy failure. Christopher Ansell, Eva Sorensen, Jacob Tiffany (2017) stressed on research which offers a fresh perspective on implementation problems by suggesting that collaborative policy design and adaptive policy implementation will help public policy makers to improve policy execution. Classical implementation theories have focused too narrowly on administration stumbling blocks and New Public Management has reinforced the split between politics and administration. Attempts to improve policy implementation must begin by looking at policy design, which can be improved through collaboration deliberate between upstream and downstream actors. Richard E Matland (1995) the policy implementation review finds the field split into two major top-down and bottom-up. This model reconciles these approaches by concentrating on the theoretical significance of ambiguity and conflict for policy implementation. Implementation process are identified as varyingly dependent on a policy's ambiguity and conflict level.

The four policy implementation paradigms are identified. These paradigms also have low conflict low ambiguity (administrative implementation), high conflict low ambiguity (political implementation), high conflict high ambiguity (symbolic implementation) and low conflict high ambiguity (experimental implementation). Micheal Howes, Liana Wortley, Ruth Potts, Aysin Dedekorkut – Howes, Silva Serrao (2017) committed to sustainable development as a policy goal. Scientific monitoring indicates that the world is no closer to environment sustainability and many respects the situation is getting worse. The failure to achieve the intended outcomes of environment policies due to economic, political and communication factors. The strong emphasis on the strengths and weaknesses of the top-down and bottom-up approaches. It is also stressed on the implementation research which avoided many critical features of miss's public policy making, conceptual framework for examining policy changes through the perspective of top-down and bottom-up approaches. (Sabatier, 1986) Wholey, 2007 noted monitoring plays a central role in the reform which encourages efforts to improve policy decisions and public management. It considers dimensions of performance beyond the traditional ones of economy, efficiency, and effectiveness. He put deep interest in public managers, government officials, economists and organization theorists. The international agencies such as the World Bank, NGOs such as Transparency International and Freedom House states and private sector marks a distinctive feature of globalized. If loose, coordination among states monitoring coverage indicators and their characters have significant impact on policy implementation. (Buduru Pal, 2010)

Policy implementation : Meaning & Significance

Policy implementation ensures the correct use of resources and funds. Implementation is the most vital step of Policy making Process. As Anderson stressed out, "Policy is being made as it is being administered and administered as it is being made". It is important for the implementer that to construct a policy

implementing network, which will determine that Policy tasks occur in proper sequence and on time. Implementer should identify the most difficult and time consuming step. There must be sequential manner and provision for each activity, the network helps the process to get the most significant optimizing results. Implementation fills the gap between the Policy making and Policy impact. Implementation determine the carry out production, complete task with prescribed time schedule and funding. A Policy is often more of hypothesis, Implementation transform or shape a policy into an active action programme. Implementation carried out by legislators, courts, bureaucrats, pressure groups, community organization and even individual efforts can possibly participate can enhance the policy outcome. Political control, Administration Problem lead to the failure of Implementation. We are successful creating a policy but it is not same as bringing the outrageous change with same policy. Regardless of how well established policies are, they will come out as failure because of imbalance at administrative level. Implementation is the activity in the policy process in which Policy intentions convert resource into action resulting in specific Policy output and ultimately in the achievement of the intended Policy outcome. Implementation is the most significant step of Administration, it is not only important for Policy making but Administration depends on it. In beginning Policy must have purpose or goal to achieve. Implementation ensures the path to accomplish the policy making purpose. For example, National Health Policy 1983 provided the structure of planning, Implementation, monitoring of health services. It is important for government to ensure the Medicare for all citizens but in reality it was a blander. Policy making cannot determine the achievement so, NHP 1983 unable to capture the masses. Therefore, no Policy can succeed if the Implementation does not gear up the relationship to the intentions of Policy makers. It involves the promotion of strategies of an organization as well as management to ensure the policy process is keeping in pace, will be complete the task within the minimum delays, costs and problems Execution is putting Policy into effect. Implementation of Social policy in India's difficult and complex to process policy on the all 3 different tiers of government central, state, local government (Panchayat Raj) at the district level. Government believes Policy making is everything which guarantee the success of policy but taking granted the executive decrease the growth of process and had to pay the heavy price for taking granting the policy. All departments must ensure activities are equally handle and given equal importance these activities include the designing organizations, specialized project and responsibilities to the organization. Policy implementation is necessary to identify how, when and what reasons will be examine. It ensure the utilization of all resources, departments and organization accurate implementation determine less possibility of barriers. Policy making Implementation is quite different to establish in rural areas for instance, health policy (National health policy, providing medicare to all in rural areas is extremely difficult task for government and their executors for accomplishing the any policy in the entire nation requires full proof established system which is not found much effective in rural areas; it is also depends on population of state especially states Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Jharkhand and Odisha. It necessary to churn out unwanted substance from the system and eliminate unnecessary elements for the better execution in the future. So, what kind of System policy implementation demands? The Kind of system in which one agency manage the which whole system, dividing into departments and sub-departments; assign their responsibilities to do, Prepare report on weekly performance. Higher authority's member must inspect the system each day which give clear cut solution immediately, also benefit to save more time and resources as This is the purpose of the policy Implementation. It has been called the "Excellent administration". Require regular brainstorming sessions to anticipate the problem and prepare diary for agreed solutions. Authority involvement make on the spot decisions. Dynamic monitoring mechanisms make diligent use of technology, initiate the correct Execution of government programme. Implementation comprise Technical, administration approaches in it. Policy Implementation demands discipline, diligence, continuity, knowledge, problem solving attitude without all these components execution is just a dream to policy

managers. They cannot develop the we policy making unless implementers are not applying required qualification. India must work on the implementation and reform procedure in proper mannner, first aim should be attaining fast momentum in development through it Capture large numbers of target groups. Require regular brainstorming sessions to anticipate the problem and prepare diary for agreed solutions. Authority involvement make on the spot decisions. Dynamic monitoring mechanisms make diligent use of technology, initiate the correct Execution of government programme. Implementation comprise Technical, administration approaches in it. The political leadership at the central and state level is most crucial forces behind the success of implementation machinery. Effective Implementation provide the good governance,

How Agencies Positively Impact Policy

Different agencies like private, public voluntary and civil societies are helpful in execution policies. Agencies have various sources to imply the proper policies. Policies cannot work in alone or in isolation. Implementation function is the connection between the policy content and inputs from Policy Implementation agencies. These agencies build the action plan for the fulfillment of goals and objectives. Agencies ensures the adequate personnel and financial resources. Administrative capacity to achieve the desired results, political support and Judiciary intervention is necessary for the successful Implementation of Policy. Legislation, execution, judiciary must work together and complement each other. As legislation prepare the framework for executors, judiciary encompasses the necessary actions in difficult circumstances and the Executive determines all necessary sources to complete the task. Executive manages resources, personnel and finances at the accurate time within the time limit. Policy makers propose the making of Policy and Agency system implement the policy decision taken by the political system. The triangular setting of Policy Implementation must apply properly inputs output and outcome theory. Inputs are full utilization of personnel and finances in producing output decisions that had been taken in between the process for better outcomes. Most important element is 'How much benefit transferred to the target group". Policy does not perform itself, it need support from various agencies to translate decisions into actions. Policy implementation agencies are important for policy execution but if agencies accurately examine the entire process of implementation then agencies surely affect the policy in Positive manner. All agencies ensure their appropriate role at each level for more desired results. Administration control the personnel, spend, funding, allocates material for exercising of the implementation system. Administration discretion enhance the possibility of Policy fulfillment. R.B Jain observed it is the responsibilities of the bureaucracy to ensure that the policies are conceived so as to be relevant to prevailing conditions and implemented with patience and Convictions. Legislature and Administrative agency jointly work together. Legislation bodies may affect the operations of the implementation. The more detailed the legislation is the lesser the discretions a bureaucracy would have. All agencies must follow the same path of policy Making Judicial Reviews is an important aspect in policy implementation. The enforcement of policies in many fields has been influenced by judicial decisions. Judiciary reviews, Civil Societies, Communities and influence the political structure in a good way. Policy implementation demands cooperation between all the agencies. Agencies pursue a variety of Approaches and instruments for translating its policies into action. For effective management it is important that all these agencies work together efficiently. Agencies needs to follow up one main formula, organize meetings, brainstorming session, Suggestions to each other might play the appropriate impact on agencies's role as Policy implementation. Interest groups have the capability to know the pattern of problems and infused their efforts in Policy Implementation by providing their services to Policy implementers that Will reflect in the end result.

Implications for Proper Implementation

Implementation requires different range of points to reach the success point to avoid malpractices. Time management and optimum usage of resources and significant for operations and procedures of Policy implementation. For instance, National mental health programme introduced to propagate the mental health prevent mental illness removing the desegregation, destigmatization and ensure the socio-economic inclusion of person affected by mental illness by provide them accessibility, affordability but it has little impact on people's life. Different scholars give their thoughts about how to prevent the policy failure. Various implications of Implementation involves relevant operation and procedures with the help of resources and time. Policy completion does not specify its impact even completion of Policy without having good results so, authorities has to focus on Administrative structure and try to remove errors. Public, private agencies ensure their role in the Implementation of Policy. Calculated and fully measured Public policies. There should be flexibility in the system; Encourage the perfect communication between the agencies and policy makers. Legislation mandate Policy objective that are clear and consistent provide the guidelines for resolving goal conflicts. Provide Policy implementers sufficient jurisdiction over target groups and points to hold the system for desired goals. Agency Implementers emphasized on the management and Political skills. The mission or programme must be supported by constituency leaders and groups. During the whole process of Implementation, courts should be play the role as neutral and supportive. Legislation structure rectify the implementation process to maximize the probability of the Programme for target groups. It include supportive decision rule, sufficient financial rules, and appropriate hierarchical combination. The different thought of authors prevent from the problems and give awareness by anticipating constraints and difficulties in advance. But a policy to be implemented must have concrete for. It is difficult to obtain compliance where policy or a programme is to be implemented by agencies who probably do not comply completely with policy formulators. Policy in order to be successful requires clarity, translation, discipline. Moreover, Policy accomplishment depends upon the collaboration of political executives and Administrative capability.

Importance of monitoring approaches

Monitoring process determines the proper execution with desired results. Monitoring works simultaneously with Implementation. It provide to correct methods to utilize the available resources effectively and efficiently. Policy implementation manifest the ultimate use of all technical resources. Any vagueness at Implementation level can take as correctional measures, effective monitoring is as significant as Policy making. Personnel responsibilities must be divided into different levels in the organization. Policy monitoring is about “noticing” and “overlook” of Policy Implementation. Resources utilization and anticipating deviation of Policy are the main component of Policy monitoring. Its Implications are the managing steps to ensure all activities related to Policy implementation, advice to complete within given time and budget. Necessary provision should be infused for correcting the deviations. Monitoring helps in designing and making sure the smooth running process of Implementation. This kind of method provides the correct way of control on Policy execution. Effective monitoring of public policies aids in cost reduction, time saving and efficient utilization of resources. Effective policy monitoring require well-planned Approaches to solve the deadlock in policy implementation. The purpose of approaches are to examine the solution for problems. Approaches are described in policy monitoring to evaluate the process of task - Monitoring Approaches useful during the time of policy implementation Operational process monitoring provides flexibility to the system.

Conditions for dynamic Monitoring

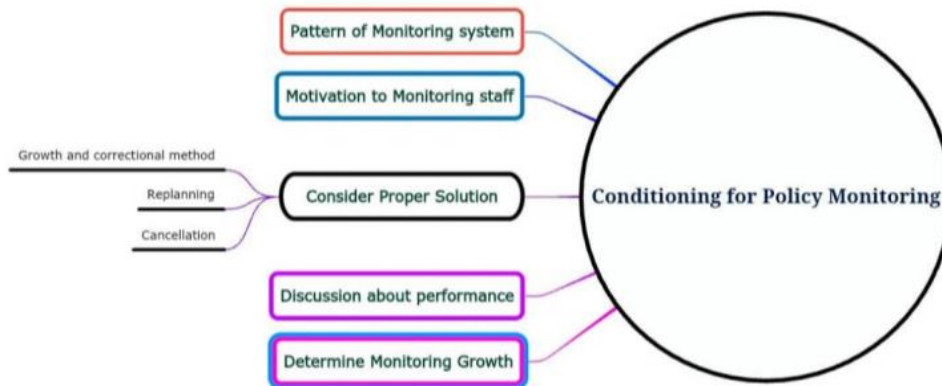


Figure 1: Conditions for Policy Monitoring

To improve the monitoring conditions, must build a solid dynamic system which determine few measures like proper monitoring system, Regular communication, checking the progress report, taking advocate actions and improving the capacity of the employees. All these points are necessary to make a monitoring system as a dynamic or flexible System. Conditions for dynamic Monitoring are:-

Pattern for monitoring system

It is necessary to complete policy programme within time schedule, budget and technical performance. It is require to specify the characteristics of technical, cast and time that implementers can control the performance. It is important to motivate components - technical, time, performance for desired results. Activity Bar chart, Resources bar chart and Cash management developed the monitoring policy performance. The tools can be used to assist and make correction. It is need to all Components should be in pattern for goal fulfillment.

Discussion about performance

Regular communication is a must for policy Performance. Goals, correction, plan progress are key elements of Policy communication. Every member who involve in policy programme must follow up with a communication session. Whether it's is upper level management member or lower. Employees who are involved in operations need detailed information. Discussion about performance is keep employers and employees informed so they all can be on one track and provide feedback time to time. In addition, regular meeting of review keep in record for policy monitoring.

Monitoring growth

Proper monitoring largely depends on the commitment, ability and attitude of the monitoring staff. Monitoring process demands efforts to involve all the employees. It needs planning and management. Monitoring staff requires authority to monitor and for more effective growth of Policy monitoring, employees should feel motivated to work efficiently. It is higher level management duty to ensure the employees working Conditions and should maintain healthy environment.

Provide motivation to monitoring staff

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Consider accurate solutions

Policy monitoring requires the recommending corrective measures in to control the deviation problem. There are generally 3 types of actions are:

- Growth and Correctional method: Policy Programme signal the requirements improvement of correction. Thus, it will not hinder the Monitoring Growth. Rectifying the mistakes early on it will leave no room for problems, Improvement allocates at every stage.
- Reorganize: Replanning of the policy programme will increase the size of the policy in terms of staff, budget and time Schedule. Replanning remove all unwanted activities only design the require elements in policy programme Cancel.
- Cancellation: It is a last step of action of policy programme. Cancellation is significant whenever any major crises develop or even advisable in problematic situation. Before misleading of policy programme, if we cancel undesirable plans, it would be really helpful in achieving the objective.

Mechanisms for effective Policy monitoring

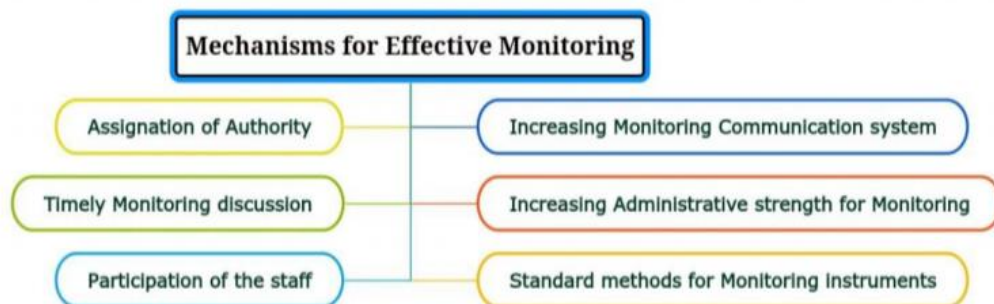


Figure 2: Mechanism for Effective Monitoring Policy monitoring is the most critical aspect of Policy implementation. It is accounted as soul of public policy management. How Public Policy formulation need correct Implementation Subsequently Implementation is also difficult to manage without Policy monitoring. Monitoring gas potential to change entire Implementation procedure therefore, in a same way need the capacity enhancement outlets for Policy monitoring. Following are the reasons to increase the capacity of Policy monitoring are:-

Increasing Monitoring Communication system

Policy monitoring involves extremely important application of served applications, which help in Monitoring data programme deviations from planned progress, corrections and plan to Policy delivery. These elements are major components of communication deliverance. A good Monitoring and Control system requires a monitoring communicating system, which help in performing each activity of the programme to plan the policy making. This system based on electronic data processing in identifying each level of policy management early on precisely accurately.

Standard methods for monitoring instrument

Design standard of the monitoring system is important for effective monitoring. It provide good details for proper control of the policy delivery. Besides, performance criteria, standard and data collection procedures

must be established for each of the factors to be examined. Assignment of authority Authority must establish their control on implementation. Who can provide direction, control in achieving results. It is necessary to authorize the entire system to keep eyes on each level for effective communication as well as policy monitoring.

Regular monitoring discussion

To ensure effective monitoring, it is important to hold regular meetings to understand & evaluate the progress of a programme. Meeting should be well planned and regular, key members should participate and provide their contribution of ideas and data.

Participation of the staff

One of the most important features of Monitoring is involvement of Staff members. The role of programme in charge is ensure the programme staff member participation, and enhance their skill and motivate them to perform better under the programme.

Improving Administrative strength for monitoring

Effective Monitoring requires skilled personnel for the process. To rectify problem on each level or dept., need qualified Staff to know particular problems. If this area is not well established then it can damage the major portion of planning.

A. CASE STUDY

Ayushman Bharat (PMJAY) Ayushman Bharat (PMJAY) launched on 23 Sep 2018 by the ministry of health & family welfare. Ayushman Bharat Pradhan Mantri Jan Arogya Yojana also known as National Public health protection scheme. It is a national public health insurance fund of GOI that has goals to provide free accessibility to health insurance specifically for low income earners in the Country. Within the programme 5lakh per family per year access their primary care service. It also ensures Secondary and tertiary Healthcare offering services to 500 million people; it is the world's largest Government sponsored Healthcare Programme. But it concluded that implementation of Ayushman bharat will not be as easy as many thought. Govt hospitals raised concern about the rates set by the govt for procedures covered under PMJAY. Several experts have expressed their disappointment with poor planning of the scheme. State - Center conflict coming in open ground such as, West Bengal, already had a health protection scheme called Sweethya Sathi. Initially, Mamta Banerjee Said Chief Minister of WB Indrawing from Ayushman Bharat scheme but later in July 2018, the state govt Signed an agreement to implement the Center's health insurance Scheme under the joint banner Ayushman bharat - swasthya sathi the Cost for the beneficiaries was shared in a 60:40 ratio. Other states also declined to participate in the program. Maharashtra and Tamil Nadu. State had one trouble that all having their own healthcare programmes, their programmes already working well then what is a need to introduce new programmes. Telangana, Odisha, Maharashtra, Delhi however later announced to join the program. With Special exceptions to make it part of their existing infrastructure. NITI Aayog, suggested, India has, India has basic healthcare challenges including scarcity of doctors, lack of hospitals in rural areas, low central govt investment in health care. Implementing a national healthcare scheme would be starting with infrastructure in need of development. Many private corporate hospitals did not join. Private hospitals report recommended that they would be unable to offer their special services at the govt low price even with government subsidies. Ground Reality of Ayush Bharat within the sphere implementation program was displeased. Private hospitals misuse the Ayushman Bharat through submission of fake medical bills: Surgeries have been claimed to be performed on persons

who had been discharged long ago. 697 fake cases in Uttarakhand state alone. The risk of unscrupulous private entities profiteering from gaming the system is clearly visible in AB-PMJAY Finance Minister Nirmala Sitharaman allotted 69000 crore to healthcare sector in which 6,400 crore will be for Ayushman Bharat in 2020 Budget. National Statistical office report finding is counter intuitive. Affordability of healthcare is not the only flag that lacks hospitals, clinical hygiene, and the vulnerable health sector. GOI has to take this into account while planning a revamp of health policy. Now, the real conditions of the health sector come to the forefront during Covid-19 that How is Ayush Bharat capable of helping citizens? As we know Ayush Bharat was launched in 2018 to help 50 crore Indians low income earners to access good quality and affordable healthcare, beneficiary can avail free medical benefits up to Rs 5 lakh per family per year. No relevant data regarding testing during the first wave of Covid 19. Many inadequacies in their implementation of healthcare schemes were repeated again and again by every govt. whoever comes in power will not change their structure. National health policy 1983, 2002 and 2017 strive to achieve an acceptable standard of good health system by upgrading infrastructure in existing public health; but it did not acquire the beneficial results out of these policies because of problems lying in Health Governance. Regulatory mechanism, Monitoring and evaluation of health policy aspects are not effectively pressuring for powerful outcomes. In India, 23% of the sick population, 7% below the poverty line population is not capable of affordable Healthcare. Bihar spends Rs 491 per capita on health (on 12.7cr population) less than half the Indian average spending 1.33. Madhya Pradesh spent Rs716 (on 86.8cr demography) and Uttar Pradesh Rs 733 (on 24.6cr population). On the contrary, we see complete different picture in Mizoram who spend Rs 5,862 of 4.2 % of its GDP (12.6cr population), Arunachal Pradesh Rs 5,177 (1.6% population) and Sikkim Rs 5126 (6.63 lakh). Two different spectrums in one country where few states neglect their public healthcare whereas others are more inclined towards ensuring public health to their people. These states had to face situations like lack of beds, hospital services, medical staff and medical equipment. This problem occurred because of years of neglect in the health sector, and the health policy evaluation process was not used as a weapon to counter the health crisis in India. Lack of allocation to healthcare and lack of Governance capability caused the much bigger crisis. Covid -19 is a global pandemic but it made the Indian healthcare system come to its knees; when the capital of the country is facing run out of beds, desperate hunt for oxygen cylinders, medical supplies it's shown the Indian healthcare system is rotten, toilsome and intricate. Our Government and Governance is solemn enough to diminish the health crisis. Capital of a country is not capable of fighting against a sudden health crisis then we can presuppose the conditions in rural areas. In this situation, Governance needs to evaluate their mistakes. That's how Governance will play it's sophisticated part, need some measures to ensure public healthcare in the entire country, and should not resist only urban health centers.

Recommendations

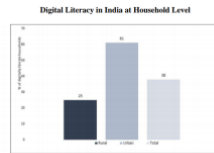
PUBLIC PRIVATE PARTNERSHIP

Last two years shook the Indian healthcare system, demanding to take evident steps in the healthcare sector. This is an accurate time to transform the ancient health policy and bring unique & innovative public health programmes concerning the target population. Two main components of the health crisis are affordability and accessibility which the majority of the population cannot reach. Well governed PPP is the direction to improve the Indian healthcare system; through PPP India has seen success in the fields such as education, urban development and infrastructure. PPP provides resources to the Government, which will bring experience and finances to the private sector. It will create a bridge between affordability and accessibility to all citizens. PPP ensures the expertise, finances, affordability, technology, specialist doctors. Now, one aspect need to consider that the Public – Private sector will bring the resources but how, where, what to

utilize at what place and in how much quantity for that Non – Government Organization can play the role of agent to fulfill the necessary requirements and Provide Research to the private sector. Non – government organizations can play an essential role to ensure the PPP goals spread to all citizens. These organizations overlook the formulation, Implementation and functioning of PPP. It can be a great gap filler between affordability and accessibility. But, PPP should manage in a controlled manner to make sure by Governance it's roles and functions otherwise PPP increases the burden of expenditure on common citizens. Governance needs to evaluate from time to time the working mechanisms of PPP. Also, it is necessary to collaborate with non profit organizations to maximize the result of PPP. Need to tackle any coming vagueness in PPP, maintain regulation. INCREASE ALLOCATION TO HEALTHCARE India must increase spending on public healthcare. It should not differ from state to state. Each state has to spend a good amount of their GDP in Public health. The Centre Government constructs one same Affordable healthcare Programme for all states. Through INTER – GOVERNMENTAL RELATION center Government ensure overlapping authority model to communicate. The Government should spend at least more than 6% of their GDP. It will provide huge access to necessary medical services in the country.

B. CASE STUDY

Digital India (2015) introduced by Ministry of Electronics and information technology and the Finance Minister. Digital India established to ensure the govt's services are made available to citizens electronically by improved online infrastructure & by increasing internet connectivity or -making the Country digitally empowered in the field of Technology plans includes to connect rural areas with high speed internet networks. It needs core components to achieve universal digital literacy, delivering govt services digitally



and secure stable digital infrastructure.

It is the 13,000 crore flagship programme of GOI with the aim to empower society digitally. It is e-governance initiatives to broaden the dimension with an emphasis on citizen centric services. To establish Connectivity infrastructure for better improvement in urban & rural areas. To integrate rural India into a government scheme, to spread awareness, to provide digital infrastructure power to every citizen, Availability of high speed internet, and universal digital literacy. There are many areas digital India excel in india like creation of creation of aadhaar database, BPO Promotion Scheme, BharatNet (to connect 280,00 Gram Panchayat), swayam free online courses, BHIM App, my GOV world's largest digital. However, India is facing many challenges to implement the digital India scheme. Challenges like digital illiteracy, ensuring Connectivity to miles inequity of digitization and last but not the least high rate of cybercrime. Reality of Policy is considered majorly vague because any scheme must be Reality of policy is considered majorly vague because any scheme must be designed to keep future in mind that policy formulation would control the catastrophic effects. but we saw a dramatic side of the scheme during covid-19 or even otherwise. One of the aims of digital india is to provide digital empowerment to all over the country. However, Reality is completely opposite of it. Justice DY Chandrachud asked Solicitor General Tushar Mehta: "In rural areas, digital illiteracy accounted extreme is it practical that They have to register at the common center. India has a huge digital divide

nation. What about migrant laborers who have to move from one State to another?"

STUDENT NAMES	STATE	AGE	OWING GADGETS	CLASS	FAMILY MEMBERS	SCHOOL DROPOUT
Tapas	West Bengal	13	No	6th	4	Yes
Muskaan kumari	Bihar	14	Yes	7th	4	No
Poornima	Delhi	12	No	6th	4	Yes
Rani Kumari	Delhi	12	No	6th	7	Yes
Aditya	Uttar Pradesh	13	No	8th	4	Yes
Durgesh	Delhi	13	No	8th	5	Yes
Mohini	Bihar	13	No	7th	6	Yes
Soni	Uttar Pradesh	11	No	6th	5	Yes
Anshu	Bihar	15	No	8th	6	Yes
Sagar	West Bengal	13	No	2nd	5	Yes

HUMANA Survey 2021: To check Digital Reach to all section of the society

In this context of digital India, I surveyed with HUMANA a Non - Government organization(Gurugram Center) to know about school dropouts because of no accessibility to internet or mobile phone especially during Covid-19. Most students are migrant workers's children, lack of accessibility and affordability came in their way to acquire education. Migrant worker's children facing difficulty to do basic primary education had to drop school due to no availability of gadgets. Majority of kids are between the age group of 12 to 14. Rural India has a completely different image of digital india connectivity to rural india as less to less. Digital infrastructure will play a crucial role in bringing the existing gaps, equal participation of all of Electronics and Information Technology define digital literacy as "the ability of individuals to use digital technologies for meaningful actions. Digital Literacy in India at Household Level Most students are migrant workers's children, lack of accessibility and affordability came in their way to acquire education. Migrant worker's children facing difficulty to do basic primary education had to drop school due to no availability of gadgets. Majority of kids are between the age group of 12 to 14. Rural India has a completely different image of digital india connectivity to rural india as less to less. Digital infrastructure will play a crucial role in bringing the existing gaps, equal participation of all of Electronics and Information Technology define digital literacy as "the ability of individuals to use digital technologies for meaningful actions. Digital Literacy in India at Household Level Any individual can operate computer / laptop / tablets & Smartphone and use other IT related tools is being considered as digitally literate" Based on this definition, we cannot formulate a common digitized policy for the entire nation. First GOI structures the basic necessary knowledge scheme for rural India to analyze how much work is required to do in rural areas to uplift the nation & achieve desired results.

Recommendations

- 1) Ensure Cyber security for entire nation
- 2) Focus more on rural areas digital connectivity.
- 3) Frequent monitoring requires a Programme for quick healing response.
- 4) Collaboration of Centre - State. Working as a team ; must come on the same page.

5) As far as Children digital education, schools should become more attentive, establish a committee to ensure the school students' needs.

CONCLUSION

After examine the system of Implementation researchers can surely emphasized on proper use of Implementation. It is most vital but yet to develop, lack of understanding of Policy analysis neglect the essential step like implementation which turns the effect in fulfillment or unfulfillment of Policy. Different approaches of Implementation increase the capacity to capture the target groups successfully. Implementers must apply the top down and bottom up notion depending upon the policy consideration. Effectiveness of Policy Implementation described by the role of agencies, agencies plays their non partisan role in Policy implementation. If political leaders, administrators, civil society organization and citizens understand their involvement in the enforcement of public policies, we will measured out the large success out of any Policy. Each agencies has prescribed role map to follow as government introduce a variety of models and instruments for interpreting the policy into actions. At the same time, bureaucracy and other staff follows the instructions on the ground level. Meanwhile, citizen's participation is extremely important in Policy Implementation process. Policy implementation requires a wide variety of actions, including issuing Policy that should be clear, consistent, accurate, assigning personnel with information and authority which holds the great help for administrators. Agencies must avoid the problems during Implementation process because it will increase the burden on Policy; but if somehow agencies control if somehow agencies able to control the barriers then it will enhance the coordinating personnel, resources, and less expenditure and determine the large benefits for target groups. It is also advised that Policy implementation must designed at the same time of Policy making because implementation acquired structure from the beginning of Policy formulation. During Policy implementation process required to gear up with Policy monitoring. It aim to ensure the policy Implementation program, that resources utilize it's optimum strength, inputs like funds, material, equipment are used as effectively as necessary to culminate the long chunk of quality output; But monitoring requires human cooperation.

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