



POLICIES AND PROGRAMMES FOR BETTER GOVERNANCE AND REFORMS IN LOCAL ADMINISTRATIVE ASSEMBLY: 2014-15

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Introduction

Role of the specific area is a major concerning issue for the better governance in over all development and specific regions are areas broadly divided by physical characteristics, human impact characteristics, and the interaction of humanity with the environment. Regions and sub-regions are mostly described by their imprecisely defined and sometimes transitory boundaries, where jurisdiction areas such as national borders are clearly defined by law. Apart from the global continental regions; there are also hydrospheric and atmospheric regions that cover the oceans, and discrete climates above the land and water masses of the planet.

Governance tells that establishment of policies, and continuous monitoring of their proper implementation, by the members of the governing body of an organization. It includes the mechanisms required to balance the powers of the members (with the associated accountability), and their primary duty of enhancing the prosperity and viability of the organization. The concept of "governance" is not new. It is as old as human civilization. Simply put "governance" means: the process of decision-making and the process by which decisions are implemented (or not implemented). Governance can be used in several contexts such as corporate governance, international governance, national governance and local governance. Governance may be must interconnected (on welfare and betterment) series between public and government.

As Crawford puts it, "...the need for local government occurs when people live in sufficiently close association that community problems arise or that it becomes feasible to join together as a group to attain certain mutually desired ends".

According of Functioning

India is working as a being a unique federal country. Ordinarily, federalism involves a two tier system – central government at the first level and the state government at the second level. But the Indian constitution provides for a three tier federal structure as below: -

- Union Government at the top.
- State Government in the Middle.
- Local Government i.e. Panchayats and Municipalities at Grass Root.

As such, in India, Local Government is the third stratum of the Government, the first two being the central and state Governments. India is known to be the world's largest democracy. In constitutional sense, democracy is the system of Government, in the administration of which, every adult citizen of the country enjoys some direct or indirect share. Keeping in view the real spirit and high ideas of democracy, Local Government forms an indispensable part of governance and administration in India. Local government refers primarily to municipalities, but also includes a variety of local special purpose bodies such as agencies, boards and commissions. Collectively, those institutions form a regime or system of local governance. Typically, people form a local government institution when they determine they can do things acting together which they cannot do effectively as individuals. Simply put, local government constitutes an institutional and legal device that enables individuals to act collectively for their safety and general well-being. Generally speaking, local government is formed when the benefits of cooperative action outweigh the enjoyments and freedom of individuals, or when societal goals are viewed as being mutually beneficial.

The term 'reform' means re-forming. It can be said that basic to standard reforms should be there, which may be renovation, readjustment or renewal of the policies. On the other hand in Hindi translation Sudhar_which means new level reforming. But nowadays the bureaucrats are going (on decision making policies level) on this term Old wine in new bottles or new wine in old bottles.

Objective of the Study

1. To Capture the Running Problems of The Indian People.
2. To Identify the Problematic Areas.
3. To know the real picture of the Dwellers.
4. Introduces the welfare Schemes of the Government for the Peoples.
5. Made suggestions and Implementation Policies for public.



Betterment Policies and Programmes for Good Governance in 2014-15

1. Rural Development should be a main function agenda for every type of government. India is a country of villages. According to this situation government should take more attention for villages. Aims to cater all groups of the society with a motto, "Sab ka Saath Sab ka Vikas".

2. Urbanisation

Smart Cities and Planned cities should be main motive for government. The Prime Minister has been launching new scheme for betterment as 'One Hundred Smart Cities', and satellite towns of larger cities as well as modernizing the existing mid-ranking cities.

3. Employment

Vocational and Skill India. It should be a focused for provide training and support for traditional professions like welders, carpenters, cobblers, masons, agricultural skilled workers, blacksmiths, weavers etc.

4. Sanitation

Swatchh Bharat Abhiyan. The need for sanitation is of utmost importance. The Government intends to cover every household by total sanitation by the year 2019, the 150th year of the Birth anniversary of Mahatma Gandhi through Swatchh Bharat Abhiyan.

5. "Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Gram Jyoti Yojana" Launched in December, 2014 Envisages Feeder separation, strengthening of sub-transmission & distribution network including metering at all levels for the rural areas. The major components of the scheme are: feeder separation, strengthening of sub-transmission and distribution network, metering at all levels, including input points, feeders and distribution transformers, micro grid and off grid distribution network and rural electrification to complete already sanctioned projects. This scheme will help in round the clock power to rural households and adequate power to agricultural consumers. The estimated cost of the scheme is Rs.43, 033 crore which includes the requirement of budgetary support of Rs 33,453 crore from GOI over the entire implementation period.

6. MGNREGA

The Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act was enacted in September 2005, and implemented in a phased manner between February 2006 and April 2008 in all rural districts of the country. The Act aims at enhancement of livelihood security of the households in rural areas of the country, by providing at least 100 days of guaranteed wage employment in every financial year to every rural household whose adult members volunteer to do unskilled manual work. Creation of durable assets is also an important objective of the Act, with other auxiliary objectives including protecting the environment, empowering rural women, reducing rural urban migration, fostering social equity, and strengthening rural governance through decentralisation and processes of transparency and accountability.

7. Women and Child

Women & Child Development. Women's safety is a concern shared by all the honourable members of this House. An outlay of Rs. 50 crores will be spent by Ministry of Road Transport & Highways on pilot testing a scheme on "Safety for Women on Public Road Transport". It is also proposed to set up "Crisis Management Centres" in all the districts of NCT of Delhi this year in all government and private hospitals. The funding will be provided from the Nirbhaya Fund.

8. Beti Bachao, Beti Padhao Yojana

As Pt. Jawahar Lal Nehru said, "In order to awaken the people it is the women who have to awaken. Once she is on move, the family moves, the village moves, the nation also moves". The female crowds in rural area are deprived of minimum facilities of enlightenment and education. Women's education in India plays a very important role in the overall development of the country. It not only helps in the development of half of the human resources, but in improving the quality of life at home and outside. There is a proverb saying "Educate a man, you will educate but one, educate a women, you will educate a nation." It is to remember developmental trilogy Nutrition, Health and Education depend on Women to a large extent. Girls' education has been a high priority for low income countries throughout the first decade of the 21st century. A wide range of interventions such as scholarships, stipends, conditional cash transfers, gender segregated toilets, recruitment and training of more female teachers have all made a positive contribution towards increasing the enrolment of girls into primary education. These interventions are helpful in empowering the girls. Women Empowerment is an active, multi-dimensional process which should enable women to realize their full identity and powers in all spheres of life. It consists of greater autonomy in decision making, greater ability to plan their lives, have greater control over the circumstances that influenced their lives and free them from shackles imposed on them by custom, belief and practice. Education can empower the female crowd in each and every fields of life.



9. Health and Family

Health and Family Welfare. **“Health for All”**, the two key initiatives i.e. the Free Drug Service and Free Diagnosis Service would be taken up on priority. In order to achieve universal access to early quality diagnosis and treatment to TB patients, two National Institutes of Ageing will be set up at AIIMS, New Delhi and Madras Medical College, Chennai.

10. Education

School Education There is a residual gap in providing minimal school infrastructure facilities. Government would strive to provide toilets and drinking water in all the girls’ school in first phase. To take advantage of the reach of the IT, setting up virtual classrooms a Communication Linked Interface for Cultivating Knowledge (CLICK) and online courses.

Higher Education the country needs a large number of Centres of higher learning which are world class. Government also proposes to ease and simplify norms to facilitate education loans for higher studies.

11. Housing Infrastructure

“Housing for all” Our government is committed to endeavour to have housing for all by 2022. For this purpose, extend additional tax incentive on home loans to encourage people, especially the young, to own houses.

12. Conservation of Resources

The world’s soils are getting degraded due to erosion, compaction, soil sealing, Salinization, soil organic matter and nutrient depletion, acidification, pollution and other processes caused by unsustainable land management practices, the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) of the UN said, *“One- third of all soils in the world are degraded and unless new approaches are adopted, globally, arable and productive land per person in 2050 will be only one-fourth of the level in 1960”*. *“It can take up to 1,000 years to form one centimetre of soil”*. Every year 5 December is celebrated as World Soil Day. *“FAO will observe 2015 as the International Year of Soil”*.

Research Findings

The inclusive reforms scenarios are mentioned here:

1. Accelerating Job Creation. India needs reforms that unlock the economy’s potential to add 115 million non-farm jobs by 2022 (about 40 million more than the stalled reforms scenario would generate). This would absorb the expected growth of 69 million in the working-age population, raise the labour force participation rate by some 2 to 3 percentage points, and reduce the share of farm jobs from 49 percent of total employment in 2012 to 37 percent in 2022.

2. Construction will need to be the biggest contributor, adding some 50 million jobs. The manufacturing sector will need to accelerate growth to create some 21 million to 27 million jobs, while some 35 million to 40 million jobs will need to come from the services sector.

3. Raising Farm Productivity. Increasing Investment in Agricultural Infrastructure, Research and Extension Services can help raise the average farm yield per hectare from 2.3 tonnes in 2012 to about 4.0 tonnes in 2022. This would bring India’s yields in line with those in other emerging Asian countries. Gains in agricultural productivity would also accelerate the transition of labour to more productive non-farm jobs.

4. Increasing Public Spending on Basic Services. India cannot fully realize the potential of its human capital until its population has wider access to affordable basic services. In absolute, real terms, public spending on social services needs to nearly double from Rs. 570,000 crore (\$118 billion) in 2012 to Rs. 1,088,000 crore (\$226 billion) in 2022 to fill critical gaps in social infrastructure. This entails an annual real growth rate of about 6.7 percent.

5. Public Spending for Basic Services (which is actually lower than the 11 percent annual rate of increase from 2005 to 2012). If India can achieve the higher rates of economic growth assumed in the inclusive reforms scenario, this would continue to represent about 6 percent of GDP. The share allocated to health, water, and sanitation services, however, needs to increase from 21 percent in 2012 to nearly 50 percent of total social spending in 2022. Just as expanding access to primary education was given top priority in the past decade, India needs a concerted push to build more extensive health-care infrastructure in the decade ahead.

6. Making Basic Services more Effective. The impact of higher public spending on basic services is magnified if more of that spending reaches its intended beneficiaries. The inclusive reforms scenario assumes that the nation as a whole can raise the effectiveness of social spending from 50 percent to at least 75 percent by 2022, matching the levels already demonstrated by India’s best-performing states. If India increases funding for basic services.



Recommendation for Better Governance

- State-sponsored development programmes must aim at reduction in poverty and improvement in productivity levels of workers. Towards these, poor people need to be directly involved.
- Public Expenditure Review meets should be organized periodically at village, sub district and district levels to ensure proper utilization of funds and ownership of development programmes by the people.
- Civil service should be given clear responsibility for delivery of services in respect of approved schemes and held accountable.
- One third of seats in Assemblies and Parliament should be reserved for women.
- Persons charge sheeted by a competent court for heinous offences and corrupt practices should be debarred from contesting elections.
- Partial State funding of elections should be commenced urgently.
- MPLADS and MLALADS schemes should be abolished.

Conclusion

These action steps are relevant to all policy sectors and all types of good-faith initiatives. They are attainable in a wide range of social settings, not just the relatively benign circumstances of affluent market democracies. Even more important, good governance need not necessarily involve a radical expansion of the role of the state, its resources, or its policy repertoire; the key, instead, is using human and material resources, and scarce opportunities, wisely and with a long-term strategy in mind. But no more do these proposals entail a radical rollback in state powers and responsibilities, particularly in societies where private initiative cannot yet pick up the slack. Instead, the major question is one of balance and integration—how to bring private interests and sound public processes closer together without impairing the integrity or vitality of either sector. The most important first steps will be to make improvements in the areas where governments are already active, and in the functions the state has already undertaken to perform. That will pay major dividends in terms of the credibility of any governance initiatives that follow. All concerned should be aware that improved governance will have a price tag, in terms of the expenditure of political capital as well as economic resources. But over time, sustained improvements can more than compensate for those costs by enhancing the political and economic opportunities available to all society, and the support (and political credit) that will flow to leaders who take governance issues seriously.

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