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Sustainable Development Administration

Unit 1-20

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INDEX

UNIT NO.	TOPIC	PAGE NO
		4
1	DEVELOPMENT ADMINISTRATION: MEANING NATURE AND SCOPE, DEVELOPMENTADMINISTRATION AND TRADITIONAL DEVELOPMENT ADMINISTRATION DICHOTOMY.	
2	CONCEPT OF SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT, PRINCIPLES OF SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT,CRITERIA OF SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT.	22
3	STRATEGIES OF SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT, GOALS OF SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT.SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT INDEX.	43
4	ISSUES & CHALLENGES OFSUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT.	66
5	SMART CITIES MISSION, AMRUT MISSION.	75
6	SELF HELP GROUPS: OBJECTIVES, FUNCTIONS AND FORMATION OF SELF HELP GROUPS.	88
7	NON GOVERNMENT ORGANIZATIONS (NGOS): CONCEPT, SIGNIFICANCE ANDRATIONALE, PROCEDURE FOR REGISTRATION OF N.G.OS, SOURCES OF NGO FUNDING :INTERNAL SOURCES & EXTERNAL SOURCES	98
8	PUBLIC PRIVATE PARTNERSHIPS IN DEVELOPMENT.	110
9		128
10	DEVELOPMENT SCHEMES: MGNREGS, SWACHHBHART MISSION, ATAMNIRBHARBHARAT MISSION, DIGITAL INDIA AND SKILL INDIA	
11	CITIZENS AND DEVELOPMENT ADMINISTRATION: RESPONSIVENESS AND PARTICIPATION.	147
12	CO-OPERATIVES: CONCEPT, SIGNIFICANCE AND TYPES, PROCEDURE FOR REGISTRATION OFA SOCIETY.	159
13	STRATEGIES FOR WOMEN’S DEVELOPMENT AND THEIR PARTICIPATION IN DEVELOPMENTWOMEN EMPOWERMENT & WOMEN LED DEVELOPMENT	167
14	CONSUMER PROTECTION AND ADMINISTRATION: CONCEPT AND SIGNIFICANCE, CONSUMER PROTECTION ACT, 2019, ADMINISTRATIVE SETUP OF THE CONSUMER DISPUTES REDRESSAL AGENCIES: NATIONAL, STATE AND DISTRICT LEVEL.	181
	HUMAN RIGHTS AND ADMINISTRATION: CONCEPTS AND SIGNIFICANCE UNIVERSALDECLARATION OF HUMAN RIGHTS 1948. NATIONAL AND STATE HUMAN RIGHTS COMMISSIONS: ORGANIZATION, FUNCTIONS AND ROLE	194

15	ENVIRONMENTAL ADMINISTRATION: CONCEPT AND SIGNIFICANCE. THE ENVIRONMENT (PROTECTION) ACT, 1986, CENTRAL POLLUTION CONTROL BOARD: ORGANIZATION, FUNCTIONS AND ROLE, HIMACHAL PRADESH POLLUTION CONTROL BOARD: ORGANIZATION, FUNCTIONS AND ROLE	206
16	ENVIRONMENTAL ADMINISTRATION: CONCEPT AND SIGNIFICANCE. THE ENVIRONMENT (PROTECTION) ACT, 1986, CENTRAL POLLUTION CONTROL BOARD: ORGANIZATION, FUNCTIONS AND ROLE, HIMACHAL PRADESH POLLUTION CONTROL BOARD: ORGANIZATION, FUNCTIONS AND ROLE PART-I	217
17	ENVIRONMENTAL ADMINISTRATION: CONCEPT AND SIGNIFICANCE. THE ENVIRONMENT (PROTECTION) ACT, 1986, CENTRAL POLLUTION CONTROL BOARD: ORGANIZATION, FUNCTIONS AND ROLE, HIMACHAL PRADESH POLLUTION CONTROL BOARD: ORGANIZATION, FUNCTIONS AND ROLE PART-II	223
18	ENVIRONMENTAL ADMINISTRATION: CONCEPT AND SIGNIFICANCE. THE ENVIRONMENT (PROTECTION) ACT, 1986, CENTRAL POLLUTION CONTROL BOARD: ORGANIZATION, FUNCTIONS AND ROLE, HIMACHAL PRADESH POLLUTION CONTROL BOARD: ORGANIZATION, FUNCTIONS AND ROLE PART-III	232
19	TRIBAL WELFARE ADMINISTRATION, TRIBAL SUB PLAN& SINGLE LINE ADMINISTRATIONIN HIMACHAL PRADESH.	242
20	TRIBAL WELFARE ADMINISTRATION, TRIBAL SUB PLAN& SINGLE LINE ADMINISTRATIONIN HIMACHAL PRADESH. PART-I	260

UNIT -1

Development Administration: Meaning Nature and Scope, Development Administration and Traditional Development Administration Dichotomy.

Structure

- 1.1 Introduction
- 1.2 Learning Objective
 - Self Check Exercise-1
- 1.3 Development Administration and Public Administration (Scope)
 - Self Check Exercise-2
- 1.4 Problems in Development Administration
 - Self Check Exercise-3
- 1.5 Dimensions of Development Administration
 - Self Check Exercise-4
- 1.6 Development Administration and Traditional Development Administration Dichotomy
 - Self Check Exercise-5
- 1.7 Summary
- 1.8 Glossary
- 1.9 Answer to Self Check Exercises
- 1.10 References/Suggested Readings
- 1.11 Terminal Questions

1.1 Introduction

Development is the center of politics of the so-called Third World and governments play a key role in national development. Public Administration is considered an important mechanism in this development process. Government uses its administrative authority to achieve national development task by formulating, organizing and implementing large- scale action programmes. To handle these complex Activities of the government, instrument of development administration is employed- Development administration is an instrumental means for defining consolidating and implementing national goals in developing countries.

The concept of development administration emerged shortly after the Second World War, although one American scholar claimed its emergence in the beginning of 1960's about the time when public administration had reached in zenith.

But since the mid-1960s, the label development administration has acquired growing popularity in developing countries, although it is not entirely clear what that label means. One source of this trend is the

view that it is the new name given by the sources is the new name of this trends the view that it is the name given by the scholars of public administrations especially American to the developing countries so that through this the Government of these countries could carry out development programmes and projects. As one article indicates it; "The emerging problem is how to combine skills which exist in these (developing) countries and bring them to bear more affectively in action programmes which will accelerate (Economic growth, expand social well-being, and improve public services. This. is the essence of development

administration", in the developing countries of Asia, Africa and Latin America, the need of development administration has been well recognised as a means of implementing policies and plans directed towards nation-building and socio-economic progress. The basic assumption towards development administration is the "focus of attention on the building and improvement of the public administration system as part of tile total effort of national development."

V.A. Paul Panaudikar says that the essence of development administration is holistic change undertaken through integrated, organized and properly directly Government actions" Development administration places and emphasis on political commitment to specific developmental

goals and objectives.

- **Concept and Meaning**

A number of scholars of public administration allied disciplines have attempted to define the concept, of development administration. Some have defined it from a strictly economic perspective. The public administration dictionary defines development administration as “the enhancement or improvement of techniques, process, and system organized to increase the administrative capacity of a nation, usually a newly emerging nations”. Martin Landau defines it as the “engineering of social change.” He defines it “as a directive and directional process which is intended to make things happen in a certain way over intervals of time.”

To Edward W. Weidner, “development administration is concerned with maximizing innovation for development.” He defines innovation for development as “the process of planned oriented change”. In the same voice, Johan Montgomery defines the development administration as “carrying out planned change in the economy (in agriculture or industry, or the capital infrastructure supporting either of these, and to lesser extent. In the social services of the state (especially education and public health,” Similarly Inayatullah defines it as “the complex of organizational arrangements for the achievement of action through public authority in pursuance of (1) Socio-economic goals and (2) nation-building. It presupposes policies. Plans and programmes with a distinct development basis as well as a bureaucracy which consciously and continually seeks to modernize itself to meet the demands of planned change.”

Fred W. Riggs defines development administration as “organized efforts to carry out programmes or projects thought by those involved to serve development objective.” Further placing and emphasis on administration of development and development of administration, Riggs observes that “development administration refers not only to a government’s efforts to carry out programmes designed to reshape its physical, human and cultural environment, but also to the struggle to enlarge a government’s capacity to engage in such programme.”

Looking at various definition, it is found that the primary-objective of development administration is to strengthen the administrative machinery which would bring about socio-political-economic development.

In brief development administration is the process of carrying out development programmes and projects in the direction of nation-building and socio-economic progress through an administration apparatus. It is through public as well as non-public organizations and their proper management that a developing country can carry development policy measures for the realization of national goals and objectives.

It may be emphasized that concept of development Administration has two major aspects. One aspect of it refers to 'development of administration. This means to develop administration. It involves strengthening and improving administrative capabilities as a mean for achieving development goals. The other aspect of it is 'administration of development.' According to this interpretation, we expect development administration (administrative organization) to act as an instrument in the implementation of development programmes, projects and policies. This may involve raising the standards of education, transforming social system, improving public health, raising national income, stabilizing political systems conserving national resources, improving communication system, constructing dams, power plants and undertaking many other development tasks of national importance.

Thus it has two aspects. These are two sides of one coin. In this context, Fred W. Riggs very aptly remarks : The reciprocal relatedness of these two sides involves a chicken and egg type of causation. Administration cannot normally be improved very much without changes in the environmental constraints (the infrastructure) that hamper its effectiveness; and the environment itself cannot be changed unless the administration to developmental programmes is strengthened. Unless the administrative effectiveness of Government is increased, the development objective which a developing country may aspire for fulfillment cannot be achieved.

Thus the field of development administration covers both the development of administration and administration of development. The former concerns the nature of administrative capacity for development and methods of improving and increasing it. The latter concerns the organization and management of various development efforts.

- **Self-Check Exercise-1**

Q.1 Write a short note on development administration.

Q.2 Discuss about the Concept and Meaning of development administration.

1.2 Learning Objective: After studying this lesson the students will be able to know about:

- The concept of Development Administration
- Scope of Development Administration
- Functions performed by Development Administration
- Dimensions of Development Administration
- Challenges faced by the Development

1.3 Development Administration and Public Administration (Scope)

The concept of Development administration is a widely recognized concept these days and it has significantly stimulated the interest of scholars, not only of public administration but also of other social sciences, it is being attended to heavily in the developing countries with a view to orienting it to

development aspects (programmes and projects related to socio-economic progress) of administration. Development administration is concerned with the design and building of sound systems. It does not imply that development administration is subservient to public administration, Development administration is as much important as the public administration. The former refers to organized efforts to carry out development-oriented goes, the latter to general or regulatory administration of the Government to quote Shou-Sheng Hsueh, 'development administration is essentially a public administration to maintain the general activity of the Government as a going concern. On the other hand, development administration, as the expression implies, lays emphasis on the role of public administration which to develop the activity, of the government, especially in the economic, political and socio-fields. Thus Hsueh does not draw a clear line between the developmental and the general activities of the administration.

The traditional public administration is concerned with maintenance of law and order, collection of revenue and application of rules, policies, etc. But it differs from development administration in its objective and scope. First, development administration is a goal-oriented administration which is geared up to the objectives of national-building and socio-economic progress. Second, it lays emphasis on increasing the administrative capacity for development. The first may be referred to as 'administration of development' and second as 'development' of administration'. Thus development administration has a wide scope of activities than the one public administration has. it does not Saul M.' Katz observes: 'No longer is it limited to the maintenance of law and order, the provision of some limited public services, and the collection of taxes; rather it is specifically involved in the mobilization of resources and their allocation to a great variety of development activities, on a massive Scale". It follows from Katz's views that development

administration is charged with the increasing responsibility of carrying out planned change in the economic, social and political fields. However, while making a distinction between development administration and public administration their respective importance should not be lost sight of. Tarlok Singh, in the context of development administration in India, agrees: "The character of the prevailing structure of general administration has a decisive influence on the strength and weakness of development administration. This is because of links which subsist between general and development administration". The objective of development administration is the attainment of development goals. As an applied discipline of public administration, it claims an important share in policy making and in the choice of ends-not the basis mms of the State, but important programmatic

goals or purposes. It is the word 'development' that is important that draws a fine of demarcation between the two-public administration and development administration.

Following the Second World War the functions of the governments have increased, in size and number. But with this, serious imbalance has emerged between the hopes of the people and realities and between the needs of development and their fulfillments. This has resulted in set-back of national development. In order to carry out the growing functions of the government, the administration system, which until recently had only been looking after the general and regulatory administration, needs to be developed, adapted or expanded. Apparently this involves not only expansion, of improvement or even basic reorganization of administrative system but also enhancement of the capabilities of administration involved in the task of national development. This type of administrative system is currently termed as 'development administration'. It is an interdisciplinary subject of response to the development needs of the so-called Third world'.

Before the 1960s in the Government organization there was emphasis on attaining economy and efficiency, but with the expansion in the function of Government to cope with complex problems and urgent demands of national development, many administrative reform now recognize that economic and efficient management is not enough. The administrative machinery must be geared to the pursuit of new development goals. Bryant very aptly remarks : "with the awakening issues of human rights and basic human needs, and a changing international order, development administrative can and must address equity and redistributive issues with a focus on the implementation problems that these issues raise'. Development administration embraces and emphatic concern with focus on implementing developmental policies.

- **Function**

The nature and functions of development administration vary among developing countries

depending upon their economic, social and political system. Nevertheless, there is a convergence of experience about the increasing role of the Government in managing national development. This puts development administration as the process of carrying out development programmes and projects in the direction of nation-building and socio economics progress through public organizations. Thus, the principal function of development administration is to carry out development programmes and project attuned to the development objectives of national building and socio-economic progress and to strengthen and the government's capacity to engage in such programmes and projects.

The functions of development administration, however, can be put into two categories:

1. Functions concerned with development of administration; and
2. Functions concerned with administration of development.

(1) Development of Administration

The category of development administration is concerned with increasing and improving the capabilities of the administrative system. Clearly if the developmental goals are to be carried out successfully with efficiency and effectiveness, there is the concomitant need of increasing the capacity of those involved in development tasks. Apparently development administration has to perform the function of improving the education of, and imparting training to, the personnel engaged in developmental goals.

Although policy making, planning and budgeting are advisory functions of development administrators, yet they constitute of significant part of efforts of enhance administrative capacity for development. Administrative capability also involves the use of modern management techniques and other ways and means to indentify individual objectives with development goals. Katz says; ‘Administrative capability for development involves the ability to mobilize, allocate and combine the action that are technically needed to achieve development objectives’.

(ii) Administration of Development

The second category of development administration concerns the administration of development which is further simplistically means as administering development. This is identified with organisational developments-Government departments, public enterprises, regulatory agencies. Public corporations, co- operative institutions, etc. The Government machinery is responsible for achieving the broader socioeconomic and political goals. Precisely development administration has two main functions; one relates to realizing development goals and objectives, the other to improving and enhancing capabilities of those involved in development goal-, and objectives.

- **Self-Check Exercise-2**

Q.1 Discuss about the Development Administration and Public Administration.

1.4 Problems in Development Administration

Most problems in the practice of development administration of developing countries are inherent and therefore can be traced to the concern of general administration. For the development goals which the new nations have set for realization are new and, therefore, different from those of traditional goals. However, in the achievement of development goals, developing countries are faced

with many problems. Some of them are as follows : Lack of experienced administrators as well as highly developed technocrats

in specialized fields, lack of modern management techniques; poor methods adopted in policy-making planning and budgeting; procedural delays; lack of sufficient discipline and commitment to plans and programmes implement; poor direction, coordination and relationship between the generalists and specialist; poor organization of public enterprises, Government departments, boards and regulatory agencies and financial institutions existence of traditional attitudes, old customs, inappropriate language, and religious beliefs; poor response of the people and lack of political support to the development programmes and projects; and finally poor finances and material resources. The basic problem of development administration is how to convert the traditional administrators into modern administrators and how to improve - and strengthen capabilities of administrators who manage the development administration so that it carries out the programmes and projects attuned to developmental goal of nation- building and socio-economic progress.

- **Self Check Exercise-3**

Q.1 Discuss about the problems in development administration.

1.5 Dimensions of Development Administration

The field of development administration can be talked about various (context but its applicability depends upon mainly the systems which affect it and in turn is affected by the systems. The problem is that of goal -realization which can be linked to any setting of systems. For our purpose, we purpose to link development administration with the following context:

- i. Political Context
- ii. Economic context
- iii. Social context

i. Political Context

Much of the discussion of administrative development refers to the proliferation and expansion of the bureaucratic organization to the main instruments for programme implementation, Though one cannot discard the role played by the political parties, interest groups, legislatures, courts, electorate in the political development which Riggs says, “it itself a fundamental requisite for a better life, for the world and the people of the new nations, and that progress in public administration and economic growth will not automatically promote political development.” However, it may be pointed out as Fainsood asserts that “improvements in the effectiveness of development administration ultimately depend on the quality and training of the public servants who

man it and on a social and political environment which liberates their energies. Needless to emphasize that bureaucracy has much to determine in the success or failure of governmental plans. Now bureaucracy is mainly referred to as 'rule of administrative officials', to Riggs, it is "a concrete organization, composed of hierarchically related roles, serving formally as agent for a large social entity or system." The persons assuming such roles are engaged in actions which are primarily administrative in function and as already stated, the effectiveness of a Government to a large extent depends upon the performance of its public servants. These public servants in many new states have tended to exercise political functions and in so doing they abuse their power. Though in many new states the exercise of bureaucratic power is balanced by the "countervailing power of a set of extra-bureaucratic institutions, consisting essentially of an elected assembly, an electoral system, and a party system. "And Riggs affirms this view" that the effective operation of any modern Government requires an approximate balance between the two. Riggs suggests that a "strong constitutive system might exercise substantial power and improve effective control over bureaucracy." He opines that the basic thrust of public policy should be formed

through the 'constitutive system' and the "relative power of it (constitutive system) may be ascertained by its ability to determine the choice of incumbents for the cabinet-level top—most position in the bureaucracy." In this way a balance of power between the politics and administration can be maintained. In the United States and western politics, this balance is already there but in the developing countries an imbalance exists between the power of bureaucracy and the power of constitutive system. Riggs suggests: "In these systems (developing countries) priority needs to be given to efforts to achieve balance, either by strengthening the constitutive system i.e., legislature, parties and elected politicians) or the bureaucracy, depending on which of these key institutions is relatively less powerful".

Thus in the political context of administration there is the need of strengthening and improving both the political as well as bureaucratic institutions so that the developmental goals which the developing countries have set are not hampered from realization. Improved administrative practices and democratic values largely condition the success of administration of development in the developing democracies and therefore should go side by side.

ii. Economic Context

In the economic context, development administration has much to do. Now the economic well-being of the bureaucrats depends upon what they get in lieu of their administrative functions in the form of cash payments, or salaries, bonus etc. As a matter of fact, the salary system of cash payment

has a stronger bearing on administration of development it provides that only living expenses and induces bureaucrats to work effectively but also contrariwise to make possible to control the administration. To carry out development tasks, there is this a great need to the existence of an adequate 'economic base'. Riggs says, "The level of economic production must be high enough to cover not only the consumption needs of primary producers but also to support an army of employees, both public and private, who engage in secondary and tertiary occupation." One of the basic aims of development of a country is to increase the gross national product per capita. Now this depends upon heavily on economic development which in turn is determined by the factors of industrial production, both agricultural and non-agricultural, human and natural resources, capitals etc. On the other side, this level of economic growth and development in the country has to meet the expenses of bureaucratic organization and the proliferation of specialized Government agencies. Thus in this was economic development not only conditions the creation of the kind and extent of bureaucracy it wishes but also provides effective economic control over the bureaucrats by which to assure greater efficiency and effectiveness in the administration.

Precisely it may be said that a country which has a high level of economic production and can build up a strong bureaucracy capable of carrying out programmes which enhance economic productivity and greatly contributes to development goals defined in terms of nation-building and socio-economic progress. Riggs says, 'But where the economy has not reached a sufficiently high level, quasi-salary mode or organizing the bureaucracy brings about the mining of resources and the spread of a parasitical class of sinecures who reduce productivity and hence diminish the range of free choice for their society, thereby contributing to economic regression and political breakdown'. Therefore, in the economic context of development administration, increase in national income enables the society to improve its administrative capabilities and thereby to contribute further to national development.

iii. Social Context

The development administration is oriented to the task of sustaining improvement in social welfare. The provision of health services, housing, cultural amenities, education and a changes in the status of amenities, education and a changes in the status of women, protection of children and regulation of labour and improved status for workers, human rights etc. come in the purview of social sector which have to be administered keeping in view the national goal. These goals are taken into account because of the pressures from the formal organization which in the new states have grown in large number. These formal organisations appear to have come up on the shape of Western model' such as Political parties, public and private corporations, legislatures trade unions, associating, etc. In the developing countries, these organizations have got normally vested interests and are often dominated by the persons who are either in the political parties or bureaucracy. These organizations appear to serve the interests of their leaders rather than of their members, in the developed system the argument is quite the reverse, here organization enhance the interests of their own members and mobilise the skills and energies of members for coordinated section to tend to control the surrounding environment. The contribute much to further development. But in countries which take effective organizations, development seems to be impeded in its planned action. Developing societies must develop such organizations as are capable of sustaining improvements in their organised activities.

In conclusion, it may be stated that the three dimensions of development-political, social and economic- are quite inter-related to each other in their contexts of development administration. The political context of development administration, stresses the need of balance between politics and administration, the economic context emphasises rise in national income Per capita and social context, demand improvement in the well- being of the people which in the final analysis in the ultimate goal of development. Riggs concludes, "Suffice it to say that one way of judging the level of development of a society or social system may be the degree to which it exhibits the characteristics of balanced polity, organisation maturity, and the prevalence of a salary system in its bureaucracies.

- **Self-Check Exercise-4**

Q.1 What are the Dimensions of Development Administration?

1.6 Development Administration and Traditional Development Administration Dichotomy

In the concept of development administration and traditional public administration; it has already been said earlier that public administration is employed for translating governmental programs into execution. Before its conceptual development, it was prevalent since the growth of government. As a process of operations in human activities and relationships, it can scarcely be reduced to any

common principle except at relatively high generality levels that are quite worthless for analytical or comparative purposes. So, it isn't easy to chalk out any usable principle based on which development administration and traditional public administration can be distinguished.

The following are the differences between Development Administration and Traditional Development Administration:

- **Ecology**

In the difference between development administration and traditional public administration of ecological perspective. The concept of development administration gets momentum in such a situation where nation-states exist in the ecology.

The main field of traditional public administration is a colonial society where the colonial government has little role in the people's betterment. In fact, all the earlier administrative systems were also traditional. For the absence of economic complexity, minimum scientific and technological growth, and due to the very nature of agrarian society – traditional administration then existed with its tradition.

- **Objectives**

Based on the ecological differences of development, administration and traditional public administration differ in their objectives. The objective of development administration is the total change of the system in a very planned way of giving up the country's socioeconomic and political condition. The terminal condition of development administration is the image of a good society that is multidimensional in nature.

On the other hand, traditional public administration has only the objective of keeping the system going on as it is at present. Its main focus is to uphold the status quo. It is almost clear that the traditional bureaucratic system existed mainly for the upkeep of law and order, justice, and revenue collection, whether done on behalf of a monarch or a colonial power.

- **Scope**

The objectives of the two administrative systems (development administration and traditional public administration) determine their scopes. For very natural reasons, the scope of traditional public administration is minimal. On the other hand, the scope of development administration is extensive for the multiplicity of development nature. It deals with the different dimensions of the society like political, economic administration, etc. different sectoral developments are equal by emphasized in development administration what is lacked by the traditional public administration.

- **Nature**

- In the context of the nature of these two types of development administration and traditional public administration, there are several differences, which are as follows:
- The Development administration is innovative in nature. It is involved in experimental and creative ideas. But traditional public administration is parochial in nature and lacks positive thinking.
- A prominent characteristic of traditional public administration is its upper-class orientation. The Development administration is dealt with all classes.
- In the difference between development administration and traditional public administration, the traditional public administration is desk oriented and confined within an office. The Development administration is field-oriented. That is why the development administration maintains close contact with people. There is, theoretically, less gap between the administrator and the mass.
- Traditional public administration is an executive type, and development administration is a managerial type. In traditional public administration, bureaucrats' role is confined to the application of the law, and they have a sense of superiority. On the other hand, development administrators are concerned with mobilizing men and resources to realize socio-political and economic development goals and objectives.
- One of the main differences between development administration and traditional public administration is that the latter is static, and the former is dynamic. The traditional public administration is concerned with the maintenance of stability in society. But development is highly concerned with the changing ecology, and thus it is to maintain dynamics even through risk and problem.
- The policy administration dichotomy is prevalent in traditional public administration. The Development administration denies this dichotomous concept of politics and administration. It recognizes smooth co-operation between these two systems.
- The concept of accountability draws much attention in development administration. In traditional public administration, accountability not necessarily goes to the people. But the civil servants in development administration are always accountable to the people as it is

employed for people

- **Structure**

- The structure is the anatomical framework of the system. It designates who is where and how of the organization. In respect of structure, development administration and traditional public administration differ from each other to a great extent. Among others, the basic ones are discussed below:
- Due to its involvement in limited functions, the traditional public administration structure is very simple, and it displays a few differentiations. Development administration possesses a complex structure having greater differentiation. These complexities have resulted from the increased activities of the government. Subunits of development administration extend up to the grass-root level and formulate a complex network of units. This sort of network is absent in the traditional public administration.
- In the difference between development administration and traditional public administration, the traditional public administration is generally conducted by the departmental management form. This pattern of administration is strict on formalities. At the same time, development administration is less dependent upon the departmental form. It assumes most frequently public corporations, joint-stock companies, etc. types of organizations. All these have special features quite different from the traditional administrative setup.

- **Process**

There are some significant differences between development administration and traditional public administration's respect for the various process. Such as: –

- **Leadership:** In traditional public administration, leadership is authoritative. But in development administration, democratic leadership exercised for having legitimacy and cooperation from the people.
- **Decision Making:** Decision making is centralized in traditional public administration almost there is no access of the people to decision making. In development administration, participative decision making is preferred. Here, there is a demand for regional planning, and thereby there is a decentralizing bias in development administration.
- **Communication:** Development administration requires multi-dimensional communication

due to its very nature. Communication goes up and downward and lateral ways in development administration. But traditional public administration adheres to unidimensional communication thus, naturally development administration observes a very complex network, whereas the traditional public administration has the opposite.

- **Co-Ordination:** In the difference between development administration and traditional public administration, due to its complex structure, huge numbers of field offices working different levels, and multi-dimensional objectives, development administration requires a well-developed coordination system. In any development administrative system, co-ordination not within the governmental units but also with the local government units and international trends. On the other hand, the traditional public administration is not acquainted with such serious coordination problems.
- **Motivation:** The methods of motivation in development administration are indirect, and in traditional public administration, it is direct. Civil servants in traditional public administration try to motivate people through the fear of peace or of punishment. But in development administration, it is achieved through the confidence of the people. Civil servants in development administration motivate the people not by imposing anything upon them by inducing and stimulating them.
- **Budget:** In the difference between development administration and traditional public administration, traditional public administration generally formulates an accounting type of budget. Deficit financing is hardly grasped by it. Development administration formulates two types of budgets as revenue budget and development budget with sectoral allocations, plans programs, the traditional public administration lacks it.

Self Check Exercises-5

Q.1 How does development administration differ from traditional administration?

1.7 Summary

Development Administration involves the strategies and processes used by governments to foster national growth and enhance living conditions. It includes planning, organizing, and implementing various development initiatives. This field is dynamic, responding to the specific needs of developing nations, and spans multiple sectors such as health, education, and infrastructure. The distinction between development administration and traditional administration lies in their objectives; traditional administration focuses on stability and routine operations, while development administration emphasizes innovation, capacity building, and

proactive approaches to drive socio-economic advancement in evolving contexts.

1.8 Glossary

- **Development:** It aims at development in socio-economic system of the country.
- **Development Administrator:** It forms the policies/programmes for the overall development of the country.
- **Administrative Development:** Improvement in the administrative system of the organization to carry out the policies.

1.9 Answer to Self Check Exercises

Self-check Exercise-1

Ans 1. Refer to section 1.2

Ans 2. Refer to section 1.2

Self-check Exercise-2

Ans 1. Refer to section 1.3

Self-check Exercise-3

Ans 1. Refer to section 1.4

Self-check Exercise-4

Ans 1. Refer to section 1.5

Self-check Exercise-5

Ans 1. Refer to section 1.6

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1.11 Terminal Questions

Q1. Critically examine the functions of Development Administration.

Q2. Discuss the socio-economic context of Development Administration

UNIT -2

Concept of Sustainable Development, Principles of Sustainable Development, Criteria of Sustainable Development

Structure

- 2.1 Introduction
- 2.2 Learning Objectives
- 2.3 Managerial Needs of Social Development
 - Self-Check Exercise 1
- 2.4 Social Welfare Objectives in India.
 - Self-Check Exercise-2
- 2.5 Process of Economic Development
 - Self-Check Exercise-3
- 2.6 Components of Economic Development.
 - Self-Check Exercise-4
- 2.7 Principles of Sustainable Development
 - Self-Check Exercise-5
- 2.8 Summary
- 2.9 Glossary
- 2.10 Answer to self-check exercise
- 2.11 References/Suggested Readings
- 2.12 Terminal Questions

2.1 Introduction

Sustainable development is a multi-dimensional concept with three interacting angles-ecology, economics and ethics. The necessary conditions for achieving sustainable development are ecological security, economic efficiency and social equity. Sustainable development does not end with the sustainability of just the environment and resources system but requires the sustainability of also of economic and social system.

Economic growth is a prerequisite if poverty is to be addressed. But distribution of growth must undergo a change and it must become less wasteful of natural resources in both rich and poor countries. Economic progress emphasizes qualitative and quantitative progress in the context of clean and qualitative improvement to socio-economic systems. Quantitative improvements reflect our capacity to convert physical resources-use into improved services for satisfying human wants. The conventional approach to explore relationship between the environment and economic progress ignores changes in technology and changes in consumer preferences. It treats expenditure on environmental protection as expenses rather than investments and affords non intrinsic value or economic value whatsoever to natural resources, e.g. clean air and clean water. Environmental and economic interdependence is strongly linked to the development and diffusion of technology. Economic growth and diffusion of environmentally sound technology can change the way in which goods and services are produced and also generate areas for realizing the gains of environment technology today relate to energy use and the development of alternative fuels, biotechnology and industrial process that reduce or prevent pollution.

The World Development Report, 1992 has pointed out that low resource prices, lack of accountability and enforcement and perverse contribute to a kind of situation in which environmental pollution has become an inevitable side effect of the achievement of economic objectives. For instance, the Los Angeles smog, water pollution in the major rivers like the Elbe, Rhine and Ganga

and chemical poisoning by mercury in the Minamata, Japan. Industrial pollution has become the focus of attention in the recent past mainly due to disasters like the Bhopal Gas Tragedy and the Chernobyl nuclear disaster.

- **Features of Social Development**

Economic planning is but a partial approach to the problems of society unless the political, administrative and civic institutions on which it depends can in practice work with integrity, efficiency and goodwill and secure a large measure of popular support. Secondly, economic growth in overall statistical terms will leave large regions and numerous groups out of its pale. To that extent, it will provide fertile soil for discontent. Every important act of economic and social policy should, therefore, be seen and understood widely as part of a larger design of social change and development, a scheme for bringing greater opportunity to all parts of the country and to all sections of the population. During any given period, these latter cannot all advance equally or to the same level, but there has to be a basic harmony and interdependence between the advance of society as a whole and of its 'different constituent units. Political education and training, effective communication between different sections of the community and clear grasp of their concerns and aspirations and of the tensions and discontents to which they might give rise, are essential elements in the success and stability of a system based on the values of freedom and democracy. If during recent years, divisive forces have sometimes appeared stronger and cementing forces weaker, if discontents have found at times unexpectedly brazen and anti-social expression, could this be because our view of social and economic problems and their inter relationship has not been complete enough, because the factors which make for successful political development have not received adequate thought, and because some crucial social and economic problems have been allowed to grow unresolved?

- **Tasks of Social Policy**

The tasks which social policy should accomplish are:

- a) expansion of social services and their qualitative improvement, for instance, in education, health, family planning nutrition and housing,
- b) welfare and development of the weaker and more vulnerable sections of the population and more especially, of non-integrated groups, such as scheduled castes and the tribal people;
- c) development of supplementary welfare services at the level of the local area and the local community;

- d) social reform;
- e) provision of social security; and
- f) social change, including reduction in disparities of income and wealth, prevention of concentration of economic power and steps of equalise opportunities community.

2.2 Learning Objectives: After studying this lesson the students will be able to understand the:

- Concept of Sustainable development
- Economic and Social Dimension of Development
- Role and Process of Economic Development
- Component of Economic Development

2.3 Managerial Needs of Social Development

Social organizations which are spread over different fields of welfare auspices of the Government and are supposed to carry out programmes associated with social development require trained and educated persons. The foremost problem in this branch of administration is unwillingness of most of the trained personnel to be located in the rural side. Most of them prefer to stay in the cities. It is, therefore, necessary that the personnel to be associated with social development programmes should be bound up for service in the villages before their selection.

Although the needs of social development seem non-economic in nature from outside and are, therefore, quite often neglected by the public administration at the Centre and in the States, it is necessary to emphasise the importance of social development from the long term economic point of view of the economy, a good infrastructure of education, law and social work, health and family planning can help economic growth in many ways. The professional organisations even non-official, functioning in the field of social development need to be strengthened. In fact nonofficial agencies have been found to be as effective as the official one and quite often even better, as they are based on the - voluntary understanding and willing co-operation in the promotion of integrated programmes like setting up of libraries, hospitals, institutions for education of small children etc.

- **Main Fields of Social Development**

(1) Education

Education is the most important component of social development programme. It has not only to reduce illiteracy by educating the children but also undertake education for adults both men and women, particularly in rural areas, where it has been observed, that adults have enough spare time after their occupational duties, in their daily routine, expect during the harvesting period. It has been

further observed that adult education is helpful in enlightening the working community and enabling them to get rid of their oldish and traditions. Their education gives them a scientific bent of mind and makes them more productive and traditions. Their education gives them a scientific bent of mind and makes them more productive and resourceful. If the curriculum of the adult education is also reformed by giving them new ideas about their own occupation-farming, car pentary, handicrafts etc. they are sometimes able to increase their income manifold. Education of the adults also helps them to become better parents, better neighbours and better parents, better parents, better neighbours and better citizens. They start taking more interest in the society around and develop consciousness for fellow-felling. In due course they come to feel their importance as participants in the national construction programmes, which may be launched by the State under Community Development Scheme. They also start taking interest in such like institution as the Panchayati Raj and understand objectives for which they exist and lives as members of a society.

For effectively launching education in the social development field, it is necessary to prescribe a certain percentage in the institutions providing teacher education in each district to go to the villages before they are given their regular appointment in the schools, in cities and towns. This will enable the teacher to understand the problems of the towns. This will enable the teacher to understand the problems of the towns and cities they will carry the much needed impression about the real problems of the country. In fact there is need for giving necessary incentives like a higher allowance for service in the villages to teachers. As for adult education centres the country can certainly plan to have a large scale voluntary corps from educated unemployed to be sent to such centres in villages and given scholarship, stipends etc. for providing such services. The diffusion of the educated unemployed in the villages may also help the cause of small scale industries in the villages as many of them may find some way of absorption in the industries growing up in the countryside.

(ii) Health and Family Planning.

This is a field of social development which cannot be left to private initiative. The Government has to take up effective programmes to provide health service by setting up health centres in each and every area of each and every village, town and city. The establishment of health services is as important as the setting up of educational institutions. Health centres are designed not only to control infectious diseases by a large scale programmes of vaccination but also to inculcate a spirit of family planning among the population. Keeping a control of the birth rate in the country is not just a social activity but a pertinent economic project which not only ensures family welfare but also adds to the standard of living of masses in general. Unless some checks were put on family expansion, the population of the country may dwarf all the economic progress - made in the country and perpetuate poverty forever.

- **Self-Check Exercise-1**

Q.1 What are the managerial needs of social development?

Q.2 Discuss about the main fields of social development.

2.4 Social Welfare Objectives in India

One of the major objectives of social development is to improve the welfare of the people. In order to achieve social welfare objectives, the following subjects have come under the purview of development; administrators in India:

- i. **Family Planning and Population Control:** As already pointed out in the UNIT on Economic Development planning in the developing countries is the curtailment of population growth. While in poor countries there is ever growing poverty, the size of families is usually large, as the poor people have sex as the main recreation and temptation in life. This factor causes more population with the family unit usually unhealthy, illiterate, children uncared for, underfed and unenlightened. Since the financial resources of the developing countries are limited, whatever little progress is achieved on the economic front is eaten away by increased population. It is, therefore desirable to formulate and implement effective family planning and population control programmes.
- ii. **Status of Women:** While women have always played an important role in society, in underdeveloped countries their role has been negligible in recent decades. General poverty and the responsibility of the women to look after their children and husbands have generally led to their domestication. After independence many countries have launched programmes for bringing the women folk to productive professions and making them equal partners in running the essential services in the country. Governments of many developing countries have encouraged women to take up work in offices, particularly those professions where the weaker sex can be accommodated without difficulty. In India, for example recruitment to clerical stenographic and allied services has been thrown open to women and preference is usually given where qualified women are available.
- iii. **Protector of children:** The United Nations proclaimed 1979 as the International Year of the Child to highlight the need for provision of more amenities to children of various countries under international and national auspices. On the suggestion of the United Nations, various governments have appointed committees and commissions on national and state levels to improve the conditions of living for children. There are schemes for provision of milk to children in slum areas and funds have been made available for establishment of educational

institutions in backward communities. School-going children, particularly in early tender age groups are provided with milk and mid-day meals for the poorer children.

- iv. Education: Education is the most important item under social development. It is recognised as the most important weapon of modernization. Every developing country is required to make adequate provision for education at the primary, secondary and university levels and also to take up specialized institutions for technical training and scientific research. Development plans of the developing countries have liberal provision of funds for these projects. Adult education is also given equal importance in the villages where the majority of the adults are illiterate and need short term education in their leisure time. Adult education centres are now spread over in India in far flung corners of villages and towns.
- v. Social Organisation. In social development social organization official and non- official are playing an important role to bring modernizations in underdeveloped countries. Although social organisations are usually based on the interests of the local populations and local institutions like religion, caste, region, etc., they, in due course, convert themselves into potential sources of national development. They help the official organisations in development programmes and projects associated with social values. While political consciousness is also one of the social institutions which influences to involve larger masses and groups in national development tasks, there are religious organization which also play their due part at the local level. There is scope for greater co-operation between the voluntary and Government organizations for promoting social development.
- vi. Panchayati Raj : The existence of local development authority, in the village is highly beneficial to the all round awakening of the villagers to nation-building activities in all spheres political, social and economic. It provides a great motivation to all villagers who can exercise an acute sense of responsibility even when not sufficiently educated in urban standards. It boosts their morale, activates their zeal and if funds were available can make wonderful contribution to the enhancement of infrastructure of development. Panchayati raj can be particularly conducive to the environment of the village. It helps secularisation processes, digs up the creative reservoir of the village folk, modernizes them greatly in outlook, rids them of superficial traditions breaks their religious bigotry and creates new values and social norms.

- **Self-Check Exercise-2**

Q.1 Discuss about the social welfare objectives in India.

2.5 Process of Economic Development

Industrialization is the key to economic development and in fact, is virtually synonymous with it. Development requires, at some stages, an increase in the amount of accumulated capital per head of population, in industry, in agriculture, in the distributive trades, and in Government. It may be that in a number of countries economic development has to begin by strengthening and improving the agricultural sector without, initially, any increased capital accumulation. This may even take the form of strengthening subsistence agriculture the non-market sector of the economy. But, at some point, growth requires capital and this will inevitably mean industrialization in the sense of increased fabrication, with a concomitant shift of economic activity and the labour force diverted from agriculture to other activities.

Economic development operationally is defined in terms of (i) an increase in real output per capita including the output of the non-market sector and (ii) resultant increase in real income per capita.

- **Role of Economic Development**

The emphasis on both output and income is necessary in establishing a usable criterion for judging the rate of development. Progress in the economy as a whole can generally be gauged solely on the basis of output per capital. The results of all policies public and private can be examined development has come to mean more than this. Historically, as western European countries said, the U.S. have developed, increases in income have been enjoyed by larger numbers of the populations. In an underdeveloped economy, the distribution of income is typically more concentrated than in developed countries. At some stage 'in the process of development there appears to be a reduction in income.

Population pressure need not prevent development. It may accentuate the need for development; it may slow down the pace of development; it does not necessarily preclude it. The histories of Belgium, the Netherlands and Japan, among others, suggest that high ratios of population to land area do not in themselves retard economic growth.

Economic development, in the predictable future, is primarily a task for the developing countries themselves, not for the outsiders. The kind of development which is needed today by the peoples of Asia, Latin America and Africa is not the kind that occurred in the 18th and 19th centuries, when mines, railroads and ports, and sometimes schools and hospitals, were built in the colonies. What is now required is a widespread participation in the process of development which means that for many countries, a new system of economic values must be internalized, with new patterns of behaviour and, expectations. Development has to command the efforts and the moral support of

increasing number of persons. Broadly speaking, the task is to assure that there is demand for capital the prerequisite.

- **Objectives of Economic Development**

The main objectives of economic development is acceleration of the speed of development in different fields of economic life of the, country. It must have the following objectives.

- i. Rapid Economic Growth
- ii. The Development of Social Capital
- iii. Mobilization of Resources
- iv. Optimum use of Resources
- v. Reduction of Economic Inequalities
- vi. Overcoming Overpopulation trends
- vii. Provision of all round stability
- viii. Increase in the rate of savings and investments
- ix. Balanced growth

(i) Rapid Economic Growth:

In the first place, planning is required in underdeveloped countries to initiate and speed up processes of economic development. Underdeveloped countries are caught up in the vicious circle of poverty. Their problems are to break this vicious circle and come out of the morass of poverty and economic stagnation. In these countries various forces act and react upon each other in such a way as to keep them in a state of extreme poverty. Only with economic planning, they would be able to break this vicious circle and accelerate the tempo of their economic development. The free private enterprise economy working in: an unplanned manner has failed to bring about economy development and raise the standards of living of the people. Prof. Galbraith aptly says, “What is not in doubt is the need for planning by the less developed countries. There is much that the market can usefully encourage and accomplish. But the market cannot reach forward to take great strides when these are called for. As it cannot put a man into space so it cannot bring quickly into existence a steel industry where there was little or no steel making capacity before. Nor can this quickly be created in integrated industrial plant. Above all no one can be certain that it will do so in countries where development but an urgent demand that it should occur promptly., To trust to the market is to take an unacceptable risk that nothing or too little will happen.” This can be guaranteed only by planning in underdeveloped countries.

This explains why there is a clear and pronounced opinion in favour of planning.

(ii) The Development of Social Overhead Capital:

The process of economic development is helped up by the lack of “social overhead capital” such as heavy basic industries like steel, engineering, machine-making, railways, roads, power plants, etc. The development of basic economy capital in the society is essential for starting a cumulative process of economic growth and to achieve a self-reliant and self-generating economy. But Investment in social overhead capital is not profitable form of external economic rather than money profit for the entrepreneurs. Moreover, the profits from such investment take a *very* long time to come. Private enterprise is generally interested in quick returns and, therefore, does not feel interested to make investments in these overheads, it thus becomes incumbent on the Government to make investments in these overheads in order to quicken the process of economic development.

What is true in the case of above mentioned socio-economic; overheads is equally true in the case of such social activities like schools colleges, technical institutions, research institutions, hospitals etc. The development of these social overheads provides subsidiary economies paving the way for the expansion of other sectors in the economy. Therefore, private enterprise does not undertake investment in these overheads because the returns from these accrue to the whole society in the form of increase in the supply for technical skill and rise, in the standards of education and health rather than any personal gains to the entrepreneurs. Hence only public investment is necessary to build up social infrastructure so that growth may be induced in other sectors of the economy.

(iii) Mobilization of Resources.

Development is a stupendous task. It requires huge financial resources, especially for building up social institutional capital, large scale finance is needed for making investments. Private enterprise cannot mobilize sufficient financial resources needed for development purposes. The Government is in a far better position to find the necessary resources through taxation, borrowing and deficit financing which are not open to private enterprise. But, in order to mobilize resources through various measures, Government must formulate projects together within their financial implications for development schemes and also determine the extent to which various sources of finance are to be tapped, thus private enterprises lacks the capacity to undertake large-scale development schemes. Not only that, it also lacks the necessary motivation to undertake the tasks of societal development.

(iv) Optimum use of Resources.

Planning is also essential for optimum utilization of resources. Private enterprise without the accompaniment of proper planning by the Government will misdirect or misallocate resources, because private enterprises is guided solely by the profit motive regardless of social benefits or evil effects. In an unplanned economy valuable national resources may be diverted to private enterprise to increase : production of luxuries for the rich, while the masses may be starved of even the necessities of life. A planning authority can better judge what is good and essential for the society and what is bad and non- essential for it. It can accordingly allocate the scarce resources available. It is to the obvious advantage of a country to prefer the direction of resources for the production of essential commodities; and, avoid their diversion to non-essential items. Only a planned economy can do so. As Prof. Harris says, “surely no well-functioning planned society would allow expenditures of 3 billion on education, and 2 billion on social security, as in the USA and 7 billion on alcoholic beverages”. Prof. Harris means that in an unplanned American economy, too much resources are wasted on the production of non-essential things such as alcoholic beverages, while relatively lesser resources are left for the promotion of essential things as education and social security. A planned economy is motivated by the doctrine of social welfare and does not allow the scarce resources to be availed for non-essential items of consumption.

The role of planning lies in securing optimum use of resources. It is further highlighted by the fact that in underdeveloped countries there is a serious deficiency of different type of skills compared to the needs ‘of development. Under the circumstances judicious and efficient allocation of resources is carried out which only the Government is capable of undertaking through planned policies, processes and projects within the framework of national priorities.

(v) Reduction of Economic Inequalities.

Another important argument in favour of planning is that it makes for a more jus distribution of the fruits of economic growth and reduces the inequalities of income and wealth.

The free market economy rewards people according to the resources they posses but does not contain in itself any mechanism which should bring about equal distribution of these resources. No, wonder that there are wide gaps between the ‘haves’ and ‘have-nots’ which seriously offend the sense of social justice Shocking economic inequalities are a marked feature of an unplanned economy. Inequalities in income, wealth and economic opportunities is, therefore, the foremost objective of modern welfare states and it is impossible to achieve this objective without proper planning.

The most important problem of underdeveloped countries is to achieve a quicker economic growth so that the standards of living of the masses could be raised. The economic growth under free private enterprise, however, increases the inequalities of income and wealth, since the profits of the enterprises go into the pockets of rich industrialists and capitalists. Thus the fruits of economic growth cannot be equitably distributed. If the laissez faire system were to continue, the rich would become richer and poor poorer. Expansion of public sector (i.e. Government sector) and economic planning are, therefore, inevitable to prevent the concentration of income and wealth in a few hands. Profits earned from the public enterprises by the Government can be utilised for the purpose of capital formation and for providing social security to the poorer sections of society. Without planning and the conscious effort on a large scale, inequalities of income and wealth tend to further increase and the benefits of economic development are not equally shared by all citizens.

(vi) Overcoming population Explosion.

Further, underdeveloped countries like India face the problem of population explosion. In these countries, the level of population is already too high in relation to their resources. Population further increases at an alarming rate. This rapidly increasing population nullifies all the efforts to raise the per capital income and the standards of living of the people, since most of the increase in national income is swallowed up by the increase in population. Thus the population factor is a great hindrance to economic growth in underdeveloped countries. The problem of population explosion can be solved only by deliberate efforts to lower the birth rate. The Government must plan a limitation of families by the people. The Government should check the growing population by effective implementation of family planning programmes. Family planning should be treated as an integral part of the overall economic planning.

(vii) The Problem of Stability.

Planning has also proved to be a powerful instrument for eliminating instability which is found in a free market economy. Private enterprise left to itself would produce trade cycles, unemployment and misery. It is now generally agreed that planning of economic activity goes a long way in removing the violent fluctuations in business and thus prevent undue hardships. It is on this ground that planning is advocated even for developed and advanced economies. They have not much leeway to make up in the matter of economic development; but they certainly need a mechanism which would prevent violent ups and downs in the movement of economic activity and smoothen the course of business. During the last 'thirties' every unplanned capitalist country suffered from

depression, while the planned and socialist economy of Russia did not experience any depression at the time.

The process of economic growth in underdeveloped countries under conditions of laissez faire does not or cannot bring about smooth rise in national income; instead, it is subject to trade cycles, with all their attendant evil and hardships for the people. This necessitates planning of the processes of economic growth so that there is continuity of sustained increase in national output.

(viii) Increase in the Rate of Savings and Investment.

Economic development alone can assure a continuous annual increase in the rate of saving and investment. Without the increase in the rate of saving and investment, capital formation which is the core of economic development cannot be stepped up. The higher level of national production or income both in agriculture and industry, cannot be achieved without considerably increasing the rate of Capital formation. The main task of the Government in underdeveloped countries is to increase the rate of domestic saving and investment and also to borrow from abroad to step up the rate of capital formation in the economy. Only the Government can perform these tasks through economic planning.

(ix) Balanced Growth.

Finally, planning is needed to ensure balanced growth in developing countries. Growth under laissez faire will be of Unbalanced nature and will give rise to serious stresses and strains in the economy. There must be balanced growth between agriculture and industry, between consumer goods and capital goods industries, if undue stresses and strains are to be avoided. Growth under laissez faire will make some sectors of the economy go ahead, while the others will lag behind. This will create difficulties for future economic growth. Only by means of planning can a balanced growth in different sectors and industries be ensured.

- **Self-Check Exercise-3**

Q.1 Discuss about the process of economic development.

Q.2 What are the objectives of economic development?

2.6 Components of Economic Development.

- i. Increase in real national income and net national product, ultimately bringing a rise in per capita income.
- ii. Increasing level of self-reliance by growth of industries of products which cause import substitution.

- iii. Increasing employment potential in industry and decreasing dependence on agriculture of more population for livelihood.
- iv. Increasing rate of saving accompanied by decreasing dependence on foreign capital; increase in capital formation.
- v. Ever-decreasing disparities in level of living within the country which implies that increased national product will be distributed in such a way that the poor sections of society are able to raise their consumption levels.
- vi. Ever-increasing utilization of natural and human power resources.

- **Determinants of Economic Development.**

- i. **Geographical and natural environment:** The rate of economic development of a country depends largely on the availability of natural resources like rivers for hydroelectricity, coal as a source of power, oil, agricultural resources, underground resources like mining of raw materials (iron, copper, manganese, mica etc.), rock and marble resources (chemicals etc.); These natural resources make an important contribution to the overall growth and development of the economy.
- ii. **Human resources:** Human resources refer to that part of the population which is available for contribution to production of goods and services in a society. The availability of human resources for productive purposes depends upon the educational, social and cultural environment of a country and its ability to produce scientists, engineers, doctors, agronomists, technicians, managerial and administrative personnel, teachers, economists, statisticians, manual workers, artisans etc.

Human resources, also include availability of necessary facilities for the future production of such personnel and their ever increasing quality and quantity so as to meet the requirements of a growing economy.

- iii. **Capital resources:** Capital is the indispensable ingredient of economic development of a country. Capital formation of a country depends on the savings, the nation can mobilise by producing more goods than consuming them all. Capital is not simply saving by individual family in terms of money which they deposit in banks or invest in industry or agriculture but also the investment of capital goods- machinery, raw material and labour-produced for use in future production. Real capital accumulates when an organisation in a country producing goods sufficient to meet the requirements of workers engaged in producing capital leaves a surplus for future economic development.

- iv. **Emphasising the importance of capital.** *Joseph J. Spengler*, says “Capital is essential to give expression to new invention for even though an invention is .capital-saving, its introduction is likely to entail increase in capital outlay. Invention and innovation, and the science and engineering technology underlying them, are the product of past investment in various kinds of scientific skill and equipment and the general improvement in the quality of the man-hours supplied by the labour force as the product of past investment in the education of the labour force.” According to *Peplasis, Meats and Adelman*, “Capital includes all forms of reproducible wealth that are used directly or indirectly in production of large volume of Output.”
- v. **Management and Technology:** These also constitute an important determinant of economic development. Their availability depends on the previous developments achieved in the following fields:
- a) Industrial infrastructure already laid.
 - b) Institutional infrastructure in terms of education, technical training and experience gained.
 - c) Capability to import foreign technology, if necessary.
 - d) The growth of entrepreneurial organisation.
 - e) Availability of a sound administration, including Financial and managerial, at the Government and private level.

- **Self-Check Exercise-4**

Q.1 Discuss about the process of economic development.

Q.2 What are the Determinants of Economic Development?

2.7 Principles of Sustainable Development

The principle of sustainable development which received international recognition as a result of Brundtland Commission Report (1987) was overwhelmingly supported by all the nations. Some of the salient principles which underlie the concept of sustainable development were spelled out in the Rio Declaration, 1992 and Agenda 21. Therefore, these principles have got to be necessarily followed in order to achieve the objective of sustainable development. These principles are as follows:

- (1) Inter-generational equity;
- (2) Use and conservation of natural resources;
- (3) Environmental protection;

- (4) The precautionary principle;
- (5) The 'Polluter Pays' principle;
- (6) Principle of liability to help and co-operate;
- (7) Protection of Forests

Inter-Generational Equity. - The principle of inter-generational equity pre-supposes the right of each generation of human beings to benefit from cultural and natural resources of the past generation as well as the 'obligation' to preserve such heritage for future generations. The principle emphasises on conservation of biodiversity resources and of the renewable sources like forests, water, soil etc.

Use And Conservation of Natural Resources - This principle requires that earth's natural resources should be carefully used in such a way that they may be conserved and enhanced for the future generation. It must be borne in mind that natural resources are already depleting due to poverty, over- population, urbanization, industrialization etc. and there is likely to be acute shortage of these resources in future. Therefore, there is dire need to develop techniques and technologies which may need minimal utilization of natural resources.

Environmental Protection

Environmental protection is an integral part of sustainable development. Most of the nations have enacted environmental protection laws to ensure sustainable development within their territories. In order to reinforce sustainable development, an effective environmental protection mechanism is needed. It is generally seen that inadequate protection of environment or its degradation affects the poorest sections of the society most as they draw a large part of their livelihood from unmarked environmental resources such as forests, water from hand pumps, air polluted and noisy slum dwellings etc. The problem of environmental protection generally emanates from water resources, forests, agriculture, industry, energy and power etc., therefore, policy decisions in these sectors should be environmental oriented and well planned so as to ensure that there is no degradation in the natural environment.

Precautionary Principle

The precautionary principle seeks to ensure that a substance or human activity which may cause a threat to the environment is prevented from causing harm to environment, even if there is no conclusive scientific proof of linking that substance or human activity to environmental damage. Thus, precautionary principle pre-supposes that onus of proof is on the industrialist to show that his action is benign, that is not harmful to environment.

“Polluter Pays” Principle

All the member countries participating in the Organization For Economic Co-operation and Development (O.E.C.D.) agreed to incorporate in their environmental policies the principle of 'polluter pays' so as to discourage subsidies that could be detrimental for trade. They deemed this necessary for the protection of environment and save the country from threats posed by environmental pollution in modernised industrial societies. “Polluter Pays” principle was considered to be one of the best method for prevention of environmental pollution. But there were practical difficulties in working out an exact definition of the principle as there could be dispute as to the limits on payment for damages caused and exact scope of the applicability of principle

Principle of Liability to help and Co-operate

This principle has been specifically incorporated in Rio-Declaration (1992) as Principle 9 which provides that the States should co-operate to strengthen indigenous capacity building for sustainable development by improving scientific understanding through exchanges of scientific and technological knowledge and by enhancing the development, adaptation, diffusion, and transfer of technologies including new and innovative technologies.

Protection of Forests

It must be stated that awareness about the protection of forests is also closely connected with the principle of public trust applicable for the preservation of natural resources. The State being a trustee of forest-resource, it is the moral and legal obligation of the Government to protect forests from being destroyed by indiscriminate felling of trees. If forests are well preserved, it will reduce soil erosion and increase fertility of land and also cause sufficient rainfall which is necessary for cultivation and domestic purposes in the form of water

• Criteria for Sustainable Development

There are six main criteria for sustainable development. There are elaborated as follows:

1. The first among the SDG indicators is ecological and environmental factors which have a bearing in harmonizing the long and the short term in a mutually reinforcing manner. In the area of ecology, we need to promote the concept of “Do ecology” rather than only suggest what should not be done (don’t ecology). For example, there is growing concern about the use of plastics in a wide range of human activities.

It is easy to say “don’t use plastics”, but unless we take steps to provide alternatives which are economically and ecologically desirable, the problem will continue to remain. To cite another

example, subsidies are being given in a wide range of development programmes and there is always demand in the farm sector for waiving of loans and providing support like free electricity. Free electricity often may lead to the over-exploitation of the aquifer. Therefore, what is important is to subsidise the use of solar, wind, hydro and other forms of renewable energy. Nuclear energy is also environmentally benign.

2. A second area is economics. Here we need to promote ecological economics which takes into account both the short- and long-term impact of development. Ecological economics has a time dimension of infinity, while strictly commercial economics measures success in the short term. Ecological economics will also help to shape public policies which are pro-sustainability. Ultimately, major developments take place through interaction among technology, public policy and public participation. Public participation will need considerable efforts in the area of ecological literacy.
3. The third factor which is important is energy. Energy is a key requirement in all areas of development as well as in our houses. There are several forms of sustainable energy and one area which is fortunately getting more attention now is solar energy. Biomass utilisation is another area which has received inadequate attention. Every farm, for example, should have biomass-based biogas and a few trees which can fix nitrogen in the soil and in the atmosphere.
4. The next important area is equity, both in social and gender terms. The gender index needs to be integrated with all programmes to ensure that the gender dimension is addressed in the concerned project. In the area of social equity, it is important to ensure that technology does not bypass the economically and socially disadvantaged sections of the society. For example, if the new seeds which led to the green revolution in the 1960s were not available to all farmers irrespective of the size of holding, green revolution would not have taken place within a few years.

Patenting is also an area which requires attention in the point of view of access to technologies. If patenting is desirable in some cases from the point of view of incentives to innovations, there should be a method like the one adopted by Switzerland in the case of Golden Rice, namely setting up of a Trust which can purchase the patents and make them freely available to the farmers. MSSRF has a policy of ensuring that discoveries covered by patents such as the hybrid between mangroves

and rice are available to all farmers who can then use them to develop their own variety. Pre-breeding and participatory breeding then become possible.

5. The fifth area relates to employment. Employment is the key to provide meaning to life. Jobless growth is joyless growth. Therefore, every attention should be paid to provide an opportunity for all members of the human family – both women and men. Employment, however, should not only involve physical work. As Mahatma Gandhi pointed out, we need to marry brain and brawn or labour and intellect in all human activities, particularly in rural areas.
6. Finally, ethics is an important component of sustainable development. Ethical dimensions of development will have as their foundation the goal of sustained human happiness. Ethics is particularly important in deciding the choice of new technologies. Those technologies which are likely to promote unemployment and degeneration of natural resources should obviously be avoided.

- **Self Check Exercise-5**

Q.1 Discuss about the principles of sustainable development.

Q.2 What are the Criteria for Sustainable Development?

2.8 Summary

Sustainable development is a holistic approach that aims to meet current needs without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own. It seeks to balance economic growth, environmental protection, and social equity. Key principles of sustainable development include intergenerational equity, the integration of environmental and economic policies, community participation, and a precautionary approach to prevent environmental degradation. To assess sustainable development, criteria typically involve evaluating environmental integrity, economic viability, and social inclusivity, ensuring that development initiatives are effective in the short term while promoting long-term resilience and well-being for all communities.

2.9 Glossary

- **Social Policy** : Includes expansion of social service and their qualitative improvement in education, health, family planning and housing.
- **Economic Development:** Industrialization is the key to economic development, its definitions

are in term of an increase in per-capita income. Its objectives are rapid.

2.10 Answer to self-check exercise

Self-check Exercise-1

Ans 1. Refer to section 2.2

Ans 2. Refer to section 2.2

Self-check Exercise-2

Ans 1. Refer to section 2.3

Ans 2. Refer to section 2.3

Self-check Exercise-3

Ans 1. Refer to section

Self-check Exercise-4

Ans 1. Refer to section

Ans 2. Refer to section 2.5

Self-check Exercise-5

Ans 1. Refer to section

Ans 2. Refer to section

Self-check Exercise-6

Ans 1. Refer to section 2.7

Ans 2. Refer to section 2.7

2.11 References/Suggested Readings

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#no- poverty

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2.12 Terminal Questions

- Q1. Discuss the main features of Development in developing countries.
- Q2. Discuss the Social Welfare objectives in India with relation to Education and Health.

UNIT -3

Strategies of Sustainable Development, Goals of Sustainable Development. Sustainable Development Index.

Structure

- 3.1 Introduction
- 3.2 Learning Objectives
- 3.3 Enhancing Administrative Capabilities for Sustainable Development
Self-Check Exercise-1
- 3.4 Development Capability of Leadership for Sustainable Development
Self-Check Exercise-2
- 3.5 Bureaucracy vs. Democracy
Self-Check Exercise-3
- 3.6 Characteristics of Bureaucracy in Developing Countries
Self-Check Exercise-4
- 3.7 Efficiency and Effectiveness
Self-Check Exercise-5
- 3.8 Goals of Sustainable Development
Self-Check Exercise-6
- 3.9 Summary
- 3.10 Glossary
- 3.11 Answer to Self Check Exercises
- 3.12 References/Suggested Readings
- 3.13 Terminal Questions

3.1 Introduction

One of the most important components of development administration is the administrative capability and yet it itself one of the scarcest of all resources in developing countries. In the socio-economic development of a country and even in the society administrative capability has much to contribute.

It is capability that has much to contribute. It is becoming not only a crucial but also a major factor in the success or failure of development efforts. It is a limiting factor in the achievement of national development goals. With the significant increase in the complexity and magnitude of Government functions, after the Second World War, the need for administrative capability has been felt much greater to solve complex operational problems and to aid in the implementation of development plans, programs and projects. The increase in the level of knowledge and skills in the appraisal of administrative capability is, therefore, important especially for countries, which aspire for modernity. To quote from a United Nations publication. "Sound appraisal of administrative capability is essential for sound development plans". That is why, national leaders, administrators, managers, and other technicians in recent years have felt the need to evaluate and improve the administrative capabilities so that the intended results are realized. It has been emphasized that "public administrations must be recreated, renewed, revitalized to produce the changes and achievements in the transformation of societies. This necessitates a different kind and magnitude of administrative capability." It is therefore, useful to understand its nature, take steps to create and improve it, and

conserve its use for development efforts.

- **Meaning**

Generally speaking the term 'development administration' is understood as development of administrators, which is further simplistically meant as enhancing the administrative capacity for development. But this is not enough. A new meaning has been added to the concept of 'development administration.' This is to emphasise that the focus of attention is not only on improving or raising the capacity of administrators but also administration of meanings: development of administration, and administration of development. The former refers to strengthening and improving administrative capabilities of those involved in development efforts; the latter is identified with organizational development - Government departments, public enterprises, regulatory agencies, public corporations, cooperative institutions etc. development administration is, thus, often equated with organization's physical growth. When applied to personnel it is meant as attainment of higher rank, increase in the level of knowledge and skills, increased pay and perks. But at the organizational level, it is meant as increase in the size, higher efficiency and higher profits.

Development administration thus implies strengthening of the administrative system while it is growing. An American scholar writes that "development administration refers not only to a government's efforts to carry out programs designed to reshape its physical, human and cultural environment, but also to the struggle to enlarge a governments' capacity to engage in such programs." Thus, an essential characteristic of development administration is its two aspects: development of administration and administration of development. In this UNIT the emphasis is on the former with the focus of attention on administrative capability for development.

A survey of the literature reveals that there has been so much stress on improving the administrative capability for development. Before we discuss the requirements and measures to create administrative capabilities for programme development and implementation, it is good to know of its meaning. In its simplest terms, the administrative capability is the capacity of the administrative arm to achieve the desired objectives. Katz says, "Administrative capability for development involves the ability to mobilize, allocate and combine the actions that are technically needed to achieve development objectives." To him technical needs that are needed are five in groups: skilled manpower; financing; logistics of supplies and information; individual and group participation; and legitimated power to enforce decisions. A publication of the United Nations defines administrative capability as the "management capacity of Government or of the

public sector as a whole, to the administrative capability of specific organizations, or sets of organizations, or to the administrative feasibility of specific development projects or programmes. In any of these three categories, administrative capacity is a major and crucial factor in the success or failure of development efforts.” Administrative capacity is the capacity intended results by means of organizations. In the context of administrative capability for development, we may refer to it as the ability or capacity of the administrative system to achieve development objectives.

3.2 Learning Objectives: After going through this lesson the student will be able to know the

- The concept of Administrative Capabilities
- Leadership
- Civil services and Bureaucracy
- Modern functions of Bureaucracy
- Efficiency and Effectiveness etc.

3.3 Enhancing Administrative Capabilities for Sustainable Development

What constitutes administrative capability and how it can be enhanced is the crux of the problem. As already said socio-economic progress and national development are the major goals of developing countries. But these goals cannot be achieved without adequate administrative capabilities. These countries lack very much at all levels administrative capability. They are generally concerned about their overall public administration capabilities as well as management capabilities as well as management capabilities for sectoral and programme administration. However, it is itself one of the scarcest of all resources in a developing country. Therefore, in order to enhance administrative capability, which is very much essential for the success of development plans, programs and projects, programmes of training civil service reforms, reorganization and procedural changes must necessarily divert the time and energy of high-quality personnel from other activities. Administrative capability, like any other activities. Administrative capability, like any other plan, requires, therefore investments for using scarce resources.

Joseph LaPalombara suggests two highly generalized strategies, namely, political support and education for increasing administrative capacity. Unless the administrators secure the support of political leadership, little can be done to increase or improve administrative capacity. LaPalombara states: “Where upper-level bureaucrats are not also the central political leaders of the society, it is doubtful (although not impossible) that they will develop the attributes of guardians. In any case, effecting administrative change in such situations absolutely required that such situations absolutely requires that such a goal by accorded high priority by the political leadership.” Proper education and

good training greatly improve the skill of administration. It is an integral part of the strategy for improving administrative capacity. LaPalombara emphasis the administration to be built into educational experiences. He writes, “No broad gauged educational strategy to improve administrative capacity in the developing areas is likely to be successful unless administration is seen for what is always is and must be an integral part of all public policy-making and execution, no matter how technical or esoteric, involving a set of skills in human organizations and behavior without which policy implementation is, at best, haphazard, and at worst, chaotic and clamorous failure.

Personnel in the organization need to be developed to achieve the objective of the organization and to develop of responsibility towards these objectives. The objectives of the organization require a change in the personality of an administrator. His skills and knowledge on the job can be enhanced by imparting training extensively in the respective fields. It may be noted that, to some extent, some training courses are unnecessary. Techniques taught in training courses are not internalized by administrators and managers and, therefore, they are unable to utilize them. The course should be designed and conducted as to make an impact on attitudes of the trainees.

Apart from creating positive attitudes in the employees, in the field of action, a programme of research and development is needed with a view to bringing about continuing administrative reforms. The capacity of the administrative arm can be increased by the following ingredients:

- i. Political support for administrative reforms :
- ii. Effective administrative leadership attuned to programme development and implementation;
- iii. Adequate resources-both human and physical; and
- iv. These three resources-both human and physical; and mine administrative capabilities at all Government levels, be at it national, regional or local.

Administrative capability is defined as the management capacity of Government or of the public sector as a whole, or the administrative capability of specific organizations or sets of organizations or the administrative feasibility of specific development projects or programmes. In any of these categories, administrative capacity is a major and crucial factor in the success or failure of development efforts.

Administrative capability scarce as it involves programmes of a training, civil service reform, reorganization and procedural changes in addition to requiring direct expenditures of local or foreign currency activities which necessarily divert the time and energy of ‘High quality’ personnel from other activities.

The advancement of knowledge and skills in the appraisal of administrative capability is important, especially for countries, which wish to plan their economic and social development. Sound appraisal of administrative capability is essential for sound development planning and administrative capability are essential for implementation of development plans.

Public administrations must be recreated, renewed, revitalized to produce the change and achievements in the transformations of societies. This necessitates a different kind and magnitude of administrative capability.

Brain Loveman says, "Since inadequate administrative capabilities inhibit development administration, administrative." But he further says, "Though administration is a necessary condition for development, development cannot be administered. For development to occur, not only must subsistence needs be met, but the initiative of individual human beings must be encouraged. Human beings must be able to rethink and redefine their own values and the conditions of their lives. Human choice must be expanded."

According to Norman Uphoff, administrative capability involves efficiency related to the conversion of inputs and outputs, with special attention as to how the inputs are used. Effectiveness relates to the production of output which are intended to yield certain desired outcomes. Innovation can relate to the whole process, but its key function is to get more outputs that achieve desired outcomes. Efficacy deals with their achievement but in extra-bureaucratic ways, especially involving inputs from the public so that the outputs of administration indeed 'match up' with public needs. The principal values or objective associated respectively, with these four performance are; rationalization, impact adaptation, and responsiveness, while the respective activities associated with them are; organization within the bureaucracy, bureaucratic linkages to the environment, planning activities to alter the administrative process itself, and mechanism for providing feedback from the public.

Finally, as Katz says, administrative capability must establish appraisal as a continuing part of a system always providing for improvement in the strategy of successive approximation, the first approximation involving appraisal based on the best available information and knowledge and using to design immediate improvement action within existing environmental constraints, at the same time, taking steps to improve

appraisal and design and modify constraints; the second approximation, following from the first, and using new information and knowledge to improve appraisals and to design better action within the new somewhat modified environment, correcting mistakes made in the first approximation and so on.

In short, the political set-up, economic system and social environmental should all be made to work in harmony in the task of national development. The development administration must show adequate capacity to set the major objectives of government, to ensure their consistency, define the constraints with which the objectives are to be sought and determine the basic organizational framework within which the major departments or component parts of Government operate. Such a policy-making machinery should also determine the basic strategies for national development and the part to be played by each of the major components of government.

- **Self-Check Exercise-1**

Q.1 What are the different ways for enhancing administrative capabilities for sustainable development?

3.4 Development Capability of Leadership for Sustainable Development

Development is a product of the capacity of leadership to mobilize the geo-human resources in each country. The cities are the leaders of the new to the tasks the idealism of the freedom, struggle and their over-enthusiasm for rapid development, in their desire to catch up with the developed countries. Idealism and enthusiasms, however valuable, are no substitutes for the mobilization of the masses under the leadership of an efficient machinery of administration. Both citizens and administrators have been equally unfamiliar with developmental needs except in the form of vague ideals. Consequently, the leaders, the people and the administrators have to grope their way in the darkness of inexperience to find a real common purpose and a convenient *modus operandi* for development. This particularly applies in local and state administrations are as much instruments of change as objects of change. This simultaneous process of self-change while initiating changes in the environment and institutions and values and attitude of the people should be subjected to a proper study of the multifarious aspects of citizen administration relationships.

Moreover it is generally observed that in an underdeveloped country, the Government wants to raise the level of national income and per capita income, eradicate unemployment and under employment, increase the rate of savings and investment; at the same time it wants to establish a socialist pattern of society and ensure price stability. It is not easy to achieve all these objectives simultaneously and the task is made more difficult in a growing economy that has to face various problems in the various processes of socio-economic development. A policy that encourages

investment may run counter to the objective of ensuring price stability. Similarly, it is difficult to achieve social justice when tax policy is primarily oriented accelerate the rate of savings and investments.

It is for the political leadership at the top to ensure that the organization of nation human resources provides for maximum division of labour or differentiation by specific functioning of specific units duly coordinated in internal and external relations, so as to help solve problems and assure quick actions without getting stuck up at conflicting ideals and policies.

The division of responsibilities between the Central Government and the State or local units must be clear-cut so that there are no bottlenecks felt in expediting the political, economic and social development as planned. The Central Government, even while making the responsibility for co-ordination, must try to decentralize authority and delegate the same to lower levels of government-State and local for specific tasks and in specific fields so that each authority undertakes implementation in right earnest and with due confidence.

In the administration of public enterprises also similar of authority is called for. The duly constituted Boards, corporations or whatever the authorities that be, should have capable managers who can organize the work processes in good detail and do not have to depend on instructions for day-to-day routine functioning from high levels. Although no organization is expected to be completely self-sufficient, it must even while depending on other organizations for missing components or other inputs, must be able to make for itself major development policies, planning, budgeting and finance. It must also have provision for necessary evaluation and control.

- **Role and Need of Appraisal of Administrative Capabilities for Sustainable Development**

Administrative capability is an essential component for increasing administrative efficiency not only for development planning but also for implementation of programmes and projects. Therefore, appraisal is considered to be an integral part of the larger effort to change, motivate and improve the administration of development systems. In simple terms administrative capability of the administration to achieve the desired objectives of socio-economic progress and nation building. Administrative capability is lacking in developing countries, therefore, in order to improve this capability, it is necessary that programmes of training, civil services reform, reorganization and procedural changes in addition to requiring direct expenditures of local or foreign currencies- must aim at attracting high quality personnel. Administrative capability must ensure the mobilization of inputs and increase the productivity or efficiency of the administration. It must promote greater amount of national product, increase in the per capita income of individuals,

bring out the best in each individual in society to perform and contribute towards the good of the society.

Administrative capability also implies capability to organize the human and natural resources of the country in such a way that the processes devised can transform inputs into outcomes.

It is extremely important in a democratic system of Government that the political executive carries necessary capability to mobilize the talent and expertise of the bureaucracy to perform his development function with ease and facility. Before we discuss how such mobilization can be undertaken we should examine the features of bureaucracy.

- **Self-Check Exercise-2**

Q.1 Discuss about the development capability of leadership for sustainable development.

Q.2 Discuss about the role and need of appraisal of administrative capabilities for sustainable development

3.5 Bureaucracy vs. Democracy

After the inauguration of new constitution in 1950, India became a country with parliamentary form of government. With this the leadership was posed with the serious problem of relationship of bureaucrats with the politicians. The bureaucrats have knowledge, experience and wisdom whereas the politician enjoys the confidence of the people. They have the people's support and get a verdict for their promised policies and programmes. The politicians cannot implement those policies without the active and wholehearted co-operation of the bureaucrats, i.e. the specialists. Similarly the specialists require guidance of politicians for ensuring that their policies, programmes and activities have mass support.

One also finds that whereas the bureaucrats are permanently settled in their chairs and cannot be easily removed, the politicians have neither any permanency nor fixed tenure. They come and go according to the policies and programmes of the political parties to which they belong. Unlike bureaucrats, they can suddenly leave their department.

Still another vital point for consideration is that whereas a bureaucrat has got training, information and experience, the politician may not know many details about the department which he heads. This is a minister for agriculture may not be an agriculturist or minister for education may not be an educationist of repute.

- **Modern Functions of a Civil Servant vis-à-vis development**

In view of these problems a civil servant is required to perform many important functions. One of his most important functions is that of adjustment. It is his foremost duty that he should adjust himself with the politician who heads his department. This has assumed a serious significance since the difference once arose between the Railway Minister and Railway Board Chairman Mr. Ganguli. There can be occasions on which as a bureaucrat he may not like the policies of the politician, but he should try to convince him, bring him round his view point and make him realize the consequences of his policies. But he should know how to bend, but not break. Once he has got policy directions, he is supposed to implement them without any hesitation or reservation.

Another important function of a Civil servant is planning. Though technically it falls on the Minister to plan and public administration to implement, yet in actual Practice civil servant does planning work also. The politicians plan on the basis of data provided to them by the administrators. Mostly the politicians accept the planning programmes suggested by civil servants. Who does not know that revenue structure of a country, or educational policy and programme of the nation is drafted by the public servants and only approved by the finance minister.

Another important function of civil servant relation to his political boss, namely his Minister, is that of utilization of resources. The Ministers who head the departments are just new. They do them. It is for the civil servants to ensure that the policies and programmes of a political boss do not suffer simply because the resources are not available. They should ensure that the Personnel and finances are available so that best results are produced in the shortest available time.

A civil servant also performs the function of giving advice. Though he knows it fully well that his political boss is not as much an expert as he himself is, on the problem under discussion, yet he should play the role of an adviser alone. He should be clear in his mind that a civil servant, in a parliamentary democracy, is only an adviser. It is another thing that the advice rendered is usually accepted. But he should hesitate dictating. Ramsay Muir says, "The Minister has obtained this position because of his achievements in the general field of politics. In a majority of cases he has no special knowledge of the immense and complex work of the department over which he presides. They (civil servants) bring before him hundreds of knotty problems for his decision, about most of which he knows nothing at all. They put before him their suggestions supported by what may seem the most convincing arguments and facts. It is not obvious that, unless he is either a self-important egoist or a man of quite exceptional grasp, power and courage, he will ninety out of hundred, simply

accept their view and sign his name on the dotted line?

- **Bureaucrat in the Parliamentary system**

The functions of civil servants in a parliamentary form of Government become important in so far as delegated legislation is concerned. We all know a minister can get a law passed from the legislature and that too on the advice of his civil servants. But neither the legislature nor the Minister has any time to go into the details of implementation of the Act. It, therefore, falls on the civil servant to prepare details and this the system of 'Delegated legislation' and 'Delegated powers' has come to stay. It is with the help of these instruments that a civil servant influence policies programmes and course of legislation.

It will this be believed that in a modern parliamentary democracy, a civil servant has a big role to play. He is to keep the nation's interests into consideration, but without coming into the picture. He is to work day and night without getting any credit. It is to give an impression to the people that he is dedicated

to national building activities and to collective interests of the society and community as a whole. In the words of S.E. Finer, "The civil service does not exist to make a profit. Hence its member's incentive is, in the last resort, to draw a salary, and not by taking risks, to make a lot of money." Similarly Ramsay Muir says, "Parliament is a tool in the hands of permanent civil service." These statements show in the hands of permanent civil service." These statements show how important is the role played by civil servants in modern societies.

On the type of role bureaucracy should play in modern societies, Edward Shils says: "Bureaucracy must be sufficiently detached in its own political orientations loyal-to any constitutional Government to make the effort to carry out the policy decided by the political little, and sufficiently independent, to be capable of offering to its political superiors detailed, matter of fact assessment of the measure which the Government is proposing."

Bureaucracy must on the other hand receive reliable support and from the party- from its parliamentary party in the country at large, as well as from its allies in the other parties (on specific issues)- sufficient to enable it to act with some measure of confidence without fear of being immediately overthrown or arousing aggressive resistance or non cooperation in the populace.

Fred W. Riggs says on this subject: "In a functioning democracy it is in the bureaucrat's interest to encourage access of interest groups to the legislator - assuming that the bureaucrat's programme is

already a response, in some degree, to the demands made by the interest groups.”

Thus while bureaucracy is the instrument at the disposal of administration for the implementation of programmes for, ‘removal of poverty’, it should portray new India in a new canvas. Bureaucrats should ensure public co-operation, which under the system of democratic planning, as it obtains in India, is voluntary. To a large extent it is dependent on the attitude of the masses, to the development programmes in general, and the political heads in particular.

- **Self-Check Exercise-3**

Q.1 Write a short note on Bureaucracy vs. Democracy.

Q.2 What is the role of bureaucrats in the parliamentary system?

3.6 Characteristics of Bureaucracy in Developing Countries

Democracies in developing countries face certain handicaps, which the currently developed countries were spared. In the latter countries, economic growth preceded social change and social development preceded the growth of adult franchise. Other democratic extensions such as the ideology of equal opportunities or welfare services for all also followed economic affluence and social service consciousness. In those countries, private bureaucracies, through organized social action, led the state to grow into a full-fledged welfare state within a democratic frame of government. In India, we started in a reversed direction. We started with adult franchise for the poor illiterate masses and then began to plan for social change and economic growth. Consequently, the electorate and the elected representatives are more anxious about the distributive aspects of development processes than about the production aspects. It is necessary to study this problem in all its facts with a view to reconciling their conflicts.

Features of Bureaucracy” Bureaucracy has been rightly called as a Government on desk.

It is playing a predominant part in most countries of the world irrespective of the role of the political bosses. The term has, however, earned disreputation for red tapism, nepotism and routine in many situations. It is a Government of specially trained persons brought up for keeping the administrations going. In the broader sense, the term is defined to indicate any system in which the employees are classified in a system of administration composed of hierarchy of sections, divisions, bureaus, departments and the like. In the narrow sense it is a body of public servants organized in a hierarchal system which stands outside the sphere of usual public control.

According to Dr. Bhambri bureaucracy is usually of four types, namely:

- a) as a particular form of organisation a general design for the conduct of public administration;
- b) as an ailment or pathological situation of organization hindering good management;
- c) in the sense of big Government performing variety of services; and
- d) as a blight fallen on liberty.

In the words of Prof. H.J. Laski “Bureaucracy is the term usually applied to a system of government, the control of which is so completely in the hands of officials that their power jeopardizes the liberties of ordinary citizens.” This is the system under which the officials are responsible to the rulers rather than the ruled and they aim at serving the former rather than the latter. Those engaged in the task administration are properly brought up and developed as a class and considered as experts in their respective fields of administration. For them service is a permanent career. They become both a caste as well as class within themselves, adopting and following certain peculiar manners and etiquettes. Some of the significant areas under:

- 1) The bureaucrats are specially brought up and developed with the object of running of administration. Each expert is supposed to possess technical skill and knowledge. He is supposed to have specialisation in the field and should view the problem from that viewpoint.
- 2) It follows a hierarchical system under which no person, however powerful or expert, can be given absolute powers. Each one is a link in the hierarchy and thus responsible to those superior to him.
- 3) Bureaucracy runs on the Principles of political neutrality and impartiality. A true bureaucrat is supposed to prove facts, and data leaving everything else to the political bosses. He is not affected by the political charge, that might come up against the administration in the country. In fact he has seldom any political aspiration.
- 4) A bureaucrat is a person who is supposed to strictly follow rules and regulations and the precedents as it is felt that any deviation is bound to result in personnel prejudices.
- 5) A bureaucrat has always a craze for collection of more and more information and knowledge so that he is most up to date and not dependent on others when called upon to guide the superiors.

- 6) There exists for him a clear distribution and delimitation of duties through legal means and methods.

According to Prof Friedrich the features of bureaucracy include hierarchy, discipline, objectivity, certain minimum qualifications, continuity, red tape and discretion. Robert K. Merton believes that bureaucracy has its own significant and special features and characteristics which cannot be found in any other system of personnel administration. It is due to these features that the system has won fame as well as defame.

According to Max Weber, the following are the characteristics of bureaucracy:

- 1) In a bureaucracy activities are fixed as official duties.
- 2) The authority for getting these duties officially discharged are also distributed in a stable way.
- 3) Rights and duties go hand in hand.

- **Advantages of Bureaucratic type of Administration**

Bureaucracy has earned bad name and ill will of the people. It has earned a nick name for red tapism and nepotism. But at the same time no state in the world so far has been in a position to dispense with it. This speaks about its utility. The greatest advantage of the system is its impartiality. Since the bureaucrats are to be appointed by the head of the state and are responsible to him they are above all political upheavals and continue to discharge their functions without fear or favour. Since they continue to remain in position under almost all circumstances and face different types of complications and problems which they are called upon to solve every day, they learn and add to their knowledge and wisdom which is to great national advantage. Still all bureaucrats are given proper training for handling their duties and responsibilities very efficiently, that not only benefits the persons but helps the nation in the long run. Their advantage is actually realised in emergencies when the governments based on party affiliation face upheavals and the nation is in need of an efficient administration. At this critical time, it is the bureaucracy which steps in and fills the gap.

- **Disadvantages of Bureaucratic type of administration**

But the disadvantages of the system far more exceed its advantages with the result that the system has been universally condemned. One of the disadvantages is that the bureaucrats become a class by themselves. They usually suffer from superiority complex and condemn the common man to whom they are required to serve. Usually there is no window through which fresh air of public

opinion or sentiments may peep in upon them with the result that the bureaucrats do not get first hand information about public opinion. It has rightly been said that in this system of administration there are no links between the rulers and the ruled. Still another disadvantage is that under this system more care is paid to the procedure than to the result. Formalities, routine and procedures take a very long and avoidable time. The system also suffers from red tapism, nepotism, corruption and encourages underhand means. In fact under this system convenience of the individuals is less cared for and more attention is paid to rigidity of rules and regulations. The bureaucrats do not consider themselves as the servants of the people but of the rulers with the result that they try to please their masters rather than the masses. The system also very much depends, on precedents and previous examples, howsoever badly those might have been established. The system encourages departmentalism and lust for more and more power which leads to self-importance. Burke has said about the bureaucrats: "They think the substance of business is less important than the alarms of it. Their whole education and all the habits of their lives make them do so." Their sense of self-importance has been much condemned than anything else because through this sense that class consciousness comes which divides the society' and results in disharmony.

About bureaucratic system of administration it has also been said that is sort of new despotism. The bureaucrats are no less despots because they feel proud of their professional expertness. Lord Hewart has rather very appropriately said that, "A little enquiry will serve to show that there is now, and for some years past has been, a persistent influence at work which, whatever the motives or intentions that support it may be thought to be, undoubtedly has the effect of placing a large and increasing field of departmental authority beyond the reach of ordinary law'." This new despotism is very much feared and hated.

W.A. Rabson has summed up the evils of bureaucracy in these words.: "The maladies from which bureaucracy most frequently suffers are an excessive sense of self - importance on the part of the officials or an undue idea of the importance of their office and indifference towards the feeling or the convenience of individual citizens; an obsession with the binding and inflexible authority of the departmental decisions, precedents, arrangements or forms regardless of how badly or with what injustice they may work in individual cases; a mania for regulations and formal procedure; a pre occupation with the activities of particular units of administration and an inability to consider the Government as a whole; a government as a governed and an inability to consider the Government as a whole; a government as an essential party of democratic process.

- **Suggestions for the Removal of Defects**

- i. There should be decentralisation of authority because concentration of power and

authority corrupts the bureaucracy.

- ii. The duly elected representatives of the people in the legislatures should tighten their grip and not exclusively depend on the bureaucrats for running day-to-day administration of their department.
- iii. Institutions like those of the Lok Pal and judicial tribunals should be encouraged and empowered to look into the grievances of the public against the bureaucrats.
- iv. They should be constantly reminded that they are the servants of the people with whom they must establish healthy contacts.
- v. Socially, they should never be allowed, to develop a sense of consciousness.
- vi. Top bureaucrats must be taught to be responsive to public opinion they should be told by direct and indirect means and methods.
- vii. Nepotism in making appointments should be ruthlessly crushed.
- viii. Review of means, obscures and results should be carried out a-’ - administrative research work should be male a regular feature.
- ix. The bureaucracy should be deprived of judicial powers so that the people can help to get justice against, their high-handedness.

Effective political control, good management, efficient personnel administration, effective organisation, internal review professional morale and non-official participation in administration can go a long way in removing many of the evils of bureaucracy.

They generally end in no definite decision except of continuing the debate. Besides being kept to the minimum these conferences must have a short agenda, strictly adhered to, the chairman keeping the conference to the discussion and insisting on a decision. With the coming of the Planning commission and its incessant activity, conferences within the Planning commission and between members and officials of the Planning commission and representatives of the departments of the Central and the State Governments, have become an almost a daily feature.

• Self-Check Exercise-4

Q.1 What is the characteristics of bureaucracy in developing countries?

Q.2 What are the advantages and disadvantages of bureaucratic type of administration?

3.7 Efficiency and Effectiveness

Nothing appears to be so much important at the face of changing and growing demands on

public administration of the Third World than a sustained effort to increase its efficiency and effectiveness for development. The situation of public administration in the Third World countries at the current juncture is

acute because its demands for administrative capabilities have been constantly changing while the time and resources available to it are limited. Invariable, this means an accumulation of demands that have remained unfulfilled. To meet the continuing demands on the public administration system in the developing countries and to equip it to tackle the emerging problems to the extent possible, it is imperative to plan for enhancing and creating administrative capabilities. Efficiency and effectiveness are the two different aspects of administrative capability requiring urgent for efficiency must permeate all institutions attention.

In public administration they are crucial for the success of social and economic development of the Third world. Although efficiency and effectiveness are two important aspects of Performance and have received constant attention by the governments of developing countries since their independence yet the subject recedes into background as its gets overshadowed by preoccupation with day-today concerns. The issue of efficiency and effectiveness comes to the surface only when; some administration -collapse draws focus to the helplessness state of public administration. This has happened recently in India.

The recent violent happenings in Delhi following the assassination of Prime Minister Indira Gandhi were described in several newspapers and journals as 'administrative collapse'. To quote from India Today, "three days of violence and loot and murder left the national capital dazed,, reeling from an unprecedented holocaust. As a senior Home Ministry official, contemplating the murder of untold hundred, later said: What happened in those three days will remain my life's most painful enigma.' He always thought that such a carnage could only take place in far off Assam, but here all that happened riot more than ten kilometers from Rashtrapati Bhavan.

Many articles attributed administrative collapse to 'police collapse in the capital'. Republic's rusted instruments and 'Eroded Administrative questions. According to them the .main reason for administrative collapse was the malign consequences of the increasing politicisations of the bureaucracy, the police and the paramilitary organizations and the main remedy lies in effective personnel administration.

In his first policy statement the Prime, Minister Rajiv Gandhi emphasised the importance of administrative efficiency and effectiveness. He said that a strong concern for efficiency must permeate all institutions. The quality of public service must be improved. The reward and punishment must be related to performance. The corrupt, the la^ and the inefficient must be punished. The administrative system must become goal - oriented. A new work ethic and a new work culture' must be

evolved. The Government must be result-bound and not procedure bound. He wanted administrative machinery to be toned up to ensure efficient and effective implementation of socio-economic programmes. In his broadcast to the nation on January 5, 1985, the Prime Minister said: “Results will take precedence over procedures. An effective machinery for redressal of public grievances will be set up in offices and department with large public dealings. We must create a new administrative culture for service of the masses. Training of civil servants of all categories will be restructured to develop competence and commitment to the basic values of our society. Deficiencies in performance: wherever they exist, will be quickly overcome.” Recently at the third conference of chief executives of public sector enterprises, he, emphasised that the public sector could not take recourse to old excuses but would have to improve its performance. These statements of the Prime Minister of India should provide inspiration both to the practitioners and academics of public administration to give consideration to the issue of efficiency and effectiveness in the Indian administration.

- **Self-Check Exercise-5**

Q.1 Describe about the efficiency and effectiveness.

3.8 Goals of Sustainable Development

The main objectives of the sustainable goals are:

- To promote the kind of development that minimizes environmental problems.
- To meet the needs of the existing generation without compromising with the quality of the environment for future generations.

There are seventeen sustainable goals:

1. NO POVERTY

Eradicating poverty in all its forms remains one of the greatest challenges facing humanity. While the number of people living in extreme poverty dropped by more than half between 1990 and 2015, too many are still struggling for the most basic human needs.

2. ZERO HUNGER

The number of undernourished people has dropped by almost half in the past two decades because of rapid economic growth and increased agricultural productivity. Many developing countries that used to suffer from famine and hunger can now meet their nutritional needs. Central and East Asia, Latin America and the Caribbean have all made huge progress in eradicating extreme hunger.

3. GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING

We have made great progress against several leading causes of death and disease. Life expectancy has increased dramatically; infant and maternal mortality rates have declined, we've turned the tide on HIV and malaria deaths have halved.

4. QUALITY EDUCATION

Since 2000, there has been enormous progress in achieving the target of universal primary education. The total enrollment rate in developing regions reached 91 percent in 2015, and the worldwide number of children out of school has dropped by almost half. There has also been a dramatic increase in literacy rates, and many more girls are in school than ever before. These are all remarkable successes.

5. GENDER EQUALITY

Ending all discrimination against women and girls is not only a basic human right, it's crucial for sustainable future; it's proven that empowering women and girls helps economic growth and development.

6. CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION

Water scarcity affects more than 40 percent of people, an alarming figure that is projected to rise as temperatures do. Although 2.1 billion people have improved water sanitation since 1990, dwindling drinking water supplies are affecting every continent.

7. AFFORDABLE AND CLEAN ENERGY

Between 2000 and 2018, the number of people with electricity increased from 78 to 90 percent, and the numbers without electricity dipped to 789 million.

Yet as the population continues to grow, so will the demand for cheap energy, and an economy reliant on fossil fuels is creating drastic changes to our climate

8. DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH

Over the past 25 years the number of workers living in extreme poverty has declined dramatically, despite the lasting impact of the 2008 economic crisis and global recession. In developing countries, the middle class now makes up more than 34 percent of total employment – a number that has almost tripled between 1991 and 2015.

9. INDUSTRY, INNOVATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE

Investment in infrastructure and innovation are crucial drivers of economic growth and development. With over half the world population now living in cities, mass transport and

renewable energy are becoming ever more important, as are the growth of new industries and information and communication technologies.

10. REDUCED INEQUALITIES

Income inequality is on the rise—the richest 10 percent have up to 40 percent of global income whereas the poorest 10 percent earn only between 2 to 7 percent. If we take into account population growth inequality in developing countries, inequality has increased by 11 percent.

11. SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES

More than half of us live in cities. By 2050, two-thirds of all humanity—6.5 billion people—will be urban. Sustainable development cannot be achieved without significantly transforming the way we build and manage our urban spaces.

12. RESPONSIBLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION

Achieving economic growth and sustainable development requires that we urgently reduce our ecological footprint by changing the way we produce and consume goods and resources. Agriculture is the biggest user of water worldwide, and irrigation now claims close to 70 percent of all freshwater for human use.

13. CLIMATE ACTION

There is no country that is not experiencing the drastic effects of climate change. Greenhouse gas emissions are more than 50 percent higher than in 1990. Global warming is causing long-lasting changes to our climate system, which threatens irreversible consequences if we do not act.

14. LIFE BELOW WATER

The world's oceans – their temperature, chemistry, currents and life – drive global systems that make the Earth habitable for humankind. How we manage this vital resource is essential for humanity as a whole, and to counterbalance the effects of climate change.

15. LIFE ON LAND

Human life depends on the earth as much as the ocean for our sustenance and livelihoods. Plant life provides 80 percent of the human diet, and we rely on agriculture as an important economic resources. Forests cover 30 percent of the Earth's surface, provide vital habitats for millions of species, and important sources for clean air and water, as well as being

crucial for combating climate change.

16. PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS

We cannot hope for sustainable development without peace, stability, human rights and effective governance, based on the rule of law. Yet our world is increasingly divided. Some regions enjoy peace, security and prosperity, while others fall into seemingly endless cycles of conflict and violence. This is not inevitable and must be addressed.

17. PARTNERSHIPS FOR THE GOALS

The SDGs can only be realized with strong global partnerships and cooperation. Official Development Assistance remained steady but below target, at US\$147 billion in 2017. While humanitarian crises brought on by conflict or natural disasters continue to demand more financial resources and aid. Many countries also require Official Development Assistance to encourage growth and trade.

• SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT INDEX

The Sustainable Development Index (SDI) measures the ecological efficiency of human development, recognizing that development must be achieved within planetary boundaries. It was created to update the Human Development Index (HDI) for the ecological realities of the Anthropocene. The SDI starts with each nation's human development score (life expectancy, education and income) and divides it by their ecological overshoot: the extent to which consumption-based CO₂ emissions and material footprint exceed fair shares of planetary boundaries. Countries that achieve relatively high human development while remaining within or near planetary boundaries rise to the top. It is a global assessment of countries' progress towards achieving the Sustainable Development Goals. It is published by a group of independent experts at the Sustainable Development Solutions Network (SDSN).

Ranking:

Countries are ranked by their overall score.

- The overall score measures the total progress towards achieving all 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDG)
- The score can be interpreted as a percentage of SDG achievement.
- A score of 100 indicates that all SDGs have been achieved.

Performance of the Countries:

- The 2022 SDG Index is topped by Finland, followed by three Nordic countries –Denmark, Sweden and Norway.
- East and South Asia is the region that progressed most on the SDGs since their adoption in 2015.
- Bangladesh and Cambodia are the two countries that progressed most on the SDGs since 2015.
- By contrast Venezuela has declined the most on the SDG Index since their adoption in 2015.
- **Self Check Exercise-6**

Q.1 What are the goals of sustainable development ?

Q.2 What is sustainable development index?

3.9 Summary

Strategies for sustainable development involve promoting renewable energy, enhancing resource efficiency, encouraging sustainable agriculture, and fostering inclusive governance. The goals of sustainable development are encapsulated in the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), which aim to eradicate poverty, protect the planet, and ensure prosperity for all by 2030. The Sustainable Development Index (SDI) is a comprehensive tool that measures a country's progress toward achieving these goals by evaluating various indicators related to economic, social, and environmental sustainability. Together, these strategies, goals, and indices provide a framework for guiding nations toward a more sustainable future.

3.10 Glossary

- **Goals of Sustainable Development:** To promote the kind of development that minimizes environmental problems. To meet the needs of the existing generation without compromising with the quality of the environment for future generations Expert, professional class of civil servants, who are recruited on the basis of merit.
- **Sustainable development Index :** The Sustainable Development Index (SDI) measures the ecological efficiency of human development, recognizing that development must be achieved within planetary boundaries. It was created to update the Human Development Index (HDI) for the ecological realities of the Anthropocene.

3.11 Answer to Self Check Exercises

Self-check Exercise-1

Ans 1. Refer to section 3.3

Self-check Exercise-2

Ans 1. Refer to section 3.4

Ans 2. Refer to section 3.4

Self-check Exercise-3

Ans 1. Refer to section 3.5

Ans 2. Refer to section 3.5

Self-check Exercise-4

Ans 1. Refer to section 3.6

Ans 2. Refer to section

Self-check Exercise-5

Ans 1. Refer to section 3.7

Self-Check Exercise-6

Ans 1. Refer to section 3.8

Ans 2 Refer to section 3.8

3.12 References/Suggested Readings

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3.13 Terminal Questions

Q1. Discuss the seventeen sustainable development goals?

Q2. Discuss the advantages and disadvantages of bureaucratic as a type of Administration in achieving SDGs?

UNIT -4

Issues & Challenges of Sustainable Development.

Structure

- 4.1 Introduction
- 4.2 Learning Objective
- 4.3 Challenges in Sustainable Development
 - Self-Check Exercise-1
- 4.4 Key Points to Address the Issues and Challenges in Sustainable Development
 - Self-Check Exercise-2
- 4.5 Role of Technology in Sustainable Development
 - Self-Check Exercise-3
- 4.6 Summary
- 4.7 Glossary
- 4.8 Answer to Self Check Exercises
- 4.9 References/Suggested Readings
- 4.10 Terminal Questions

4.1 Introduction

Significant progress has been made in the new millennium in achieving global development goals. Poverty was decreasing in all regions of the world, at least until the onset of the global financial crisis, underpinned by strong economic growth in developing countries and emerging economies. As a result, the first target of the Millennium Development Goals—halving the proportion of people living in extreme poverty globally—has already been met. Improvements in school enrolment rates and health outcomes demonstrate similar progress in the dimension of social development.

Nonetheless, a mere continuation of current strategies will not suffice to meet all the Millennium Development Goals by their 2015 deadline and to achieve sustainable development after 2015. In important areas, development is falling short and targets will be missed, including the reduction of hunger, vulnerable employment and maternal mortality, and improvements in the lives of slum dwellers, among others. Even where global goals have been reached, there are wide disparities between and within countries. Thanks in part to the remarkable growth rates in Asia, the region has made a large contribution to the achievement of global goals. Other regions, and particularly the least developed countries within them, have been less successful. Within countries, economic growth was frequently accompanied by rising income inequality, and the very poor and those discriminated against owing to their sex, age, ethnicity or disability have benefited least from overall progress (United Nations, 2011a). Income inequality is mirrored by very unequal social development and access to health services and education. Such intragenerational inequalities pose an equally important challenge to sustainable development, which is primarily associated with intergenerational equity

These challenges to sustainable development are driven by broad underlying economic, social, technological, demographic and environmental megatrends. Megatrends are understood in this context as major shifts in economic, social and environmental conditions which change societies and substantially impact people at all levels. Both the progress in development that has been achieved in recent decades and its uneven nature are tied intrinsically to changes in the global economy and globalization.

4.2 Learning Objective After going through this lesson the student will be able to know the

- The concept of Sustainable Development
- Points to Address the Issues and Challenges in Sustainable Development
- Role of Technology in Sustainable Development

4.3 Challenges in Sustainable Development

Following are the challenges in Sustainable Development

- **A more integrated, but multipolar and heterogeneous global economy**

Globalization is not a new phenomenon. In the nineteenth century, the world economy underwent its first process of globalization, driven by technological progress in the form of lower

transportation and communication costs. The changes in global production are reflected in changing global trade patterns. Overall trade has grown at rates much faster than those of world domestic product, and not only did developing countries expand their share in world trade, but they were able to diversify and increasingly export manufactured products. Yet, not all developing countries benefit from this trend. The least developed countries in particular remain marginalized. It is a big challenge for the sustainable development to include all the countries in the process of development, be it developed, developing and under-developed.

- **Financial globalization and financialization**

Financial globalization has led to rapidly increasing and more volatile international capital flows, macroeconomic imbalances and more frequent crises. And since the global financial crisis, cross-border financial flows have declined by more than 60 per cent.

- **Convergence, but greater vulnerability and heterogeneity in the global economy**

Deepening globalization has facilitated growth in developing and emerging economies, but has also made national economies more vulnerable to external shocks. There are concerns not only about external shocks, but also about heterogeneity in growth experiences, i.e., about the fact that progress is not uniform. Growth in many countries is not sufficient to enable them to be part of the overall convergence process, or they remain dependent on low value adding resource exports for growth

- **Persistent inequalities**

The heterogeneity among countries exists side by side with persistent inequalities, of which income inequality is only one, if the most visible, dimension. While global income inequality has receded slightly in recent years, inequalities within many countries have been rising. These trends are complex and driven by many, often structural and country-specific factors, and they are tightly linked to social, environmental and political inequalities. Nonetheless, globalization has important direct and indirect impacts on inequality. Left unaddressed, these inequalities threaten sustainable development prospects in multiple ways.

- **Demographic changes**

The global population reached 7 billion in 2011 and will continue to grow, albeit at a decelerating rate, to reach a projected 9 billion in 2050 (United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division, 2011). Beyond aggregate global population growth, demographic development is characterized by heterogeneity, as countries are at different stages of their demographic transition. While global population growth is slowing, it is still high in some developing countries, and while the world population as a whole is ageing rapidly, some countries are witnessing an increase in the proportion of youth in their overall population. Such diversity, combined with persistent inequalities, in turn creates migratory pressures both within countries and internationally. These demographic trends pose major challenges for future development strategies at all levels: local development will be shaped by further urbanization, national development strategies will have to adapt to evolving demographic structures, and migratory pressures will have to be addressed at the global level

- **Environmental degradation**

The stability of the global environment is under threat from human activity, owing largely to unsustainable consumption patterns that reflect extreme inequalities

- **Threats to global ecosystems**

In a number of areas, damage to the global environment is reaching critical levels and threatens to lead to irreversible changes in global ecosystems. Rockstroem and others (2009) have identified interlinked planetary boundaries, and found that in some areas, including most prominently climate change, boundaries have already been exceeded. There is also strong evidence for tipping points to exist for ocean acidification, the phosphorous cycle, and stratospheric ozone depletion, while in other areas, the impacts of environmental degradation may be limited to local and regional ecosystems (Nordhaus and others, 2012). Overwhelmingly, these changes are driven by the reliance on fossil fuels to power economic growth, and by industrialized forms of agriculture, necessary to feed a growing and increasingly wealthy global population

- **Sustainable development in a more interdependent world**

Achieving sustainable development post-2015 will entail progress in its four dimensions—

inclusive economic development, inclusive social development, environmental sustainability and effective governance and peace and security (United Nations System Task Team on the Post-2015 UN Development Agenda, 2012). The megatrends discussed above raise multiple challenges which threaten our ability to achieve such progress in the decades ahead. They also reinforce each other in myriad ways, and therefore have to be addressed in a broad and holistic manner, by achieving transformative change in production and consumption patterns, natural resource management, and mechanisms of governance.

- **From quantity to quality:**

The quantitative aspect of growth had settled upon the simplistic tendency of cost-benefit analysis about the worth of a productive process. However, the intangibles in nature are difficult to quantify. Thus, new forms of accounting techniques are being developed to quantify the value of flora and fauna in nature so that the material and monetary scarcity can be assessed in real terms. Incentives other than money have been found to be more welcome by communities in a large number of cases.

- **Human self-development is the core of sustainable economic growth:**

It draws connection between individual and social change. It also encourages symbiosis between humanity and nature. The dominant industrial system survives upon various forms of mental slavery, which leads to material dependence. Under this system unhealthy relationships are tolerated and creativity and simplicity are suppressed.

- **From patriarchal society and male supremacy towards a holistic paradigm of equity:**

Unsustainable economic growth is based upon male domination, beliefs in racism, subordination of nature, suppression of women and other weaker sections of the society. Excessive and single-minded emphasis on efficiency in the productive processes ignores these factors and encourages accumulation of surplus to very few. A feminist theory of science, on the other hand, deconstructs, lays open and criticises embedded assumptions that result in the domination of nature and aims at developing alternatives towards a more benign relationship within the society and between society and nature.

- **Polluter Pays principle:**

Sustainable economic growth strategies recognise that producers have a genuine responsibility towards people and the labour they employ. Producers who damage conditions of good living and environment must also pay and bear the cost of damage to the society. This is possible in two ways:

One, by internalising the cost of damage in the productive process and the cost of the object produced and two, by a regulatory mechanism such as public liability or insurance acts which may prevent obsolete and polluting technology or hazardous systems from being used in a poor region.

- **Appropriate technology and community-owned firms:**

Appropriate technology refers to technologies that do not necessarily require large capital and resource intensive industrial systems. It is also need based. Community firms or community owned firms or municipally owned enterprises work not only for profit but also to protect and represent community interests such as local developmental issues that are often termed as ‘Non-Profit Organisations’. They are also referred to as ‘Community Corporations’ and provide alternatives to large capital and resource intensive industrial systems.

- **Self-Check Exercise-1**

Q.1 What are the challenges in sustainable development? Elaborate.

4.4 Key Points to Address the Issues and Challenges in Sustainable Development

- **Appropriate Knowledge:**

Knowledge, in order to be appropriate, has to be rooted in the community resource use pattern and is politically neutral. It has to be ensured that channels are created within institutions to allow for this knowledge to be effectively and clearly communicated to those making decisions. Prevailing systems suggest excessive focus upon formal or codified types of knowledge ignoring the tacit or experiential knowledge embedded in community practices appropriate to capturing local dynamics and locally differentiated patterns of resource use. Therefore assessments of needs and decisions on action are to be based on the views of all, even those that may not be less endowed with formal knowledge organised through formal education systems (usually the poor and marginalized sections of population). In this respect Participatory Poverty Assessments (PPAs) are a major step towards the poor defining their needs, and having a say in decisions affecting them: PPAs are making national as well as local impacts (national PPAs have been produced for example in Uganda, Zambia, and others). This reorients the ownership and management patterns of natural resource as well as contributes to enhancing overall effectiveness being rooted in people’s everyday understanding and knowledge of ecological processes.

- **Equitable:**

Equity is the basis of sustainable development policies. Questions such as who decides on resource use policies and approaches and who benefits from them suggest the need for an equitable

economic base. Institutions can play a key role in redistributing tangible assets (especially land, securing land rights and rights to services, removing restrictions which impoverish and weaken the poor) and in implementing measures to guard against discrimination in all its guises. The principle of equity needs to guide not only how institutions govern access to resources and assets, but also in determining what assets are needed and created (i.e. in terms of technology, infrastructure, etc.). Focus on equitable growth ensures long-term benefits to mankind.

- **Participatory:**

Participation is necessary for effective policy and for guarding against arrogance and suspicion when institutions assume the right to make decisions on behalf of others. Groups engaged in livelihoods often do not have the resources and political influence to represent their interests in national and international fora. It is more realistic to explore ways in which such groups, for example, of farmers and others, can feed their concerns into regional and national decision-making in such a way that the concerns can then go on to be represented at the international level.

- **Flexible/adaptable:** Institutions for sustainable livelihood are opposed to the top down or trickle-down approaches. They are flexible enough to accommodate changing political and ecological circumstances- making sure that the adoption of procedures are not bogged down by inertia, routine or agency capture. This is particularly important where institutions have to react and respond quickly to changing resource needs. Flexibility provides security, creativity and drive for innovation.
- **Enforceable:** Policies that propose solutions to particular problems have to be sensitive to the problems of enforcement and implementation, often in very adverse conditions. Policies that fail to be implemented undermine trust and respect in an institution which is critical to its overall success. Enforcement procedures need to be clear and realistic and reporting mechanisms need to be transparent in order to demonstrate effectively whether policy commitments have been met.

- **Self-Check Exercise-2**

Q.1 Highlight the key points to address the issues and challenges in sustainable development.

4.5 Role of Technology in Sustainable Development

- i. Relevance to the factor endowments of the nation,
- ii. Optimum utilisation of natural and human resources,

- iii. Maximisation of output, of basic consumption goods and services and of the rate of growth,
- iv. reduction of balance of payments deficits and unemployment,
- v. Greater equity in the distribution of income,
- vi. improvement in quality of life,
- vii. Promotion of political development and stability,
- viii. Contribution to regional development,
- ix. Ability to solve or avoid environmental problems,
- x. Relevance to cultural environment and social tradition

The primary requirement of sustainable development and prosperity in the world is to make the international economic system more equitable and just so that the developing countries can access it more vibrantly. It would also need a firm action towards debt servicing so that the poor countries may come out of the debt trap and participate in the world economic recovery programmes. Success of sustainable development is dependent upon the capacity development of the developing countries and environmental management. The main purpose of this programme would be to establish better management practices for both the human and the natural resources through innovations in technology, social policies, political and cultural paradigms.

- **Self Check Exercise-3**

Q.1 What is the role of technology in sustainable development?

4.6 Summary

Sustainable development faces several issues and challenges that hinder progress. Key obstacles include resource depletion, environmental degradation, and climate change, which threaten ecological balance and future generations' well-being. Additionally, socio-economic disparities often lead to unequal access to resources and opportunities, complicating efforts to achieve inclusivity. Political instability and insufficient governance can impede the implementation of sustainable policies, while inadequate funding and technological barriers limit innovation and infrastructure development. Addressing these challenges requires coordinated global efforts, effective policies, and active participation from all stakeholders to create a sustainable future for all.

4.7 Glossary

- **Flexible/adaptable:** Institutions for sustainable livelihood are opposed to the top down or trickle-down approaches.

Enforceable: Policies that propose solutions to particular problems have to be sensitive to the problems of enforcement and implementation, often in very adverse conditions.

4.8 Answer to Self Check Exercises

Self-check Exercise-1

Ans 1. Refer to section 4.3

Self-check Exercise-2

Ans 1. Refer to section 4.4

Self-check Exercise-3

Ans 1. Refer to section

4.9 References/Suggested Readings

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4.10 Terminal Questions

Q.1 What are the issues and challenges in Sustainable Development? Describe some solutions to it.

UNIT -5

SMART Cities Mission, AMRUT Mission

Structure

- 5.1 Introduction
- 5.2 Learning Objective
- 5.3 Six fundamental principles of the concept of Smart Cities
 - Self-Check Exercise-1
- 5.4 Features of Smart Cities
 - Self-Check Exercise-2
- 5.5 Selection Process of Smart Cities
 - Self-Check Exercise-3
- 5.6 Convergence of Schemes in Smart Cities
 - Self-Check Exercise-4
- 5.7 Challenges Faced by Smart City Mission
 - Self-Check Exercise-5
- 5.8 Mission Components
 - Self-Check Exercise-6
- 5.9 Status of AMRUT Mission in Uttarakhand and Himachal Pradesh
 - Self-Check Exercise-7
- 5.10 Summary
- 5.11 Glossary
- 5.12 Answer to Self-Check Exercise
- 5.13 References/Suggested Readings
- 5.14 Terminal Questions

5.1 Introduction

Smart Cities Mission was launched by the Hon' Prime Minister on 25 June, 2015. The main objective of the Mission is to promote cities that provide core infrastructure, clean and sustainable environment and give a decent quality of life to their citizens through the application of 'smart solutions'. The Mission aims to drive economic growth and improve quality of life through comprehensive work on social, economic, physical and institutional pillars of the city. The focus is on sustainable and inclusive development by creation of replicable models which act as lighthouses to other aspiring cities. 100 cities have been selected to be developed as Smart Cities through a two-stage competition. The Mission is operated as a Centrally Sponsored Scheme. Central Government will give financial support to the extent of Rs. 48,000 crores over 5 years i.e. on an average Rs.100 crore per city per year. An equal amount on a matching basis is to be provided by the

- 5 State/ULB. Additional resources are to be raised through convergence, from ULBs' own funds, grants under Finance Commission, innovative finance mechanisms such as Municipal Bonds, other government programs and borrowings. Emphasis has been given on the participation of private sector through Public Private Partnerships (PPP). Citizens' aspirations were captured in the Smart City Proposals (SCPs) prepared by the selected cities. Aggregated at the national level, these proposals contained more than 5,000 projects worth over Rs. 2,00,000 crores, of which 45 percent is to be funded through Mission grants, 21 percent through convergence, 21 percent through PPP and rest from other sources.

5.2 Learning Objective: After going through this lesson the student will be able to know the

- Principles of the concept of Smart Cities
- Key elements of the Smart Cities Mission
- Features of Smart Cities
- AMRUT Mission
- Mission Components and Coverage of AMRUT

5.3 Six fundamental principles of the concept of Smart Cities

- i. Community at the core of the planning and implementation

- ii. Ability to generate greater outcomes with the use of lesser resources
- iii. Cooperative and competitive federalism
- iv. Integration, innovation and Sustainability
- v. Technology as means, not the goal
- vi. Sectoral and financial convergence

- **Key elements of the Smart Cities Mission:**

Area-Based Development: The mission focuses on developing specific areas within a city, rather than the city as a whole. This allows cities to target specific challenges and opportunities in a more targeted and effective way.

City Challenge Competition: Cities participating in the mission are required to submit proposals detailing their plans for implementing smart city solutions. The best proposals are selected through a city challenge competition.

Public-Private Partnerships: The mission encourages the use of public-private partnerships to fund and implement smart city projects. This helps to leverage private sector expertise and resources to drive innovation and sustainability.

Citizen Participation: The mission emphasizes the importance of involving citizens in the planning and implementation process. This helps to ensure that smart city solutions are aligned with the needs and priorities of the community.

Technology and Data: The use of technology and data is a key component of the mission. This includes the use of sensors, smart devices, and data analytics to gather and analyze data on various aspects of city life, such as traffic patterns, energy usage, and waste management.

By implementing the Smart Cities Mission, cities can address a wide range of challenges and improve the quality of life for their citizens. However, it is important for cities to carefully plan and execute their smart city projects to ensure that they are effective and sustainable in the long run.

- **Self-Check Exercise-1**

Q.1 Write a short note in Smart City Mission

Q.2 What are the six fundamental principles of the concept of Smart Cities?

5.4 Features of Smart Cities

Competitiveness: It refers to the city's ability to create employment opportunities, attract investments, professionals, and labor, and provide an edge to other cities. The ease of doing business and the quality of life-work it offers determines its competitiveness.

Sustainability: It includes social sustainability, financial sustainability, and environmental

sustainability which lasts for the future.

Quality of Life: It includes inclusiveness, entertainment, ease of obtaining public services, cost-efficient healthcare, quality education, safety and security, transparency and accountability, opportunities for participation in governance, and a pollution-free environment.

Housing and Inclusiveness: To expand housing opportunities for all; especially for the poor and marginalized.

Greenery: Increase the aesthetic value of cities by developing greenery within and outside along with well-maintained open spaces like the park

Pollution Fewer cities: Reduce pollution by promoting public transport or establishing facilities for non-motorized transport (e.g., walking and cycling).

Identity to the city: Based on the main economic activity of the city such as local cuisine, healthcare, education, arts and craft, heritage, sports, textile, dairy, etc; the city can be identified under the Smart City Mission.

Smart Solutions: For infrastructure and services development use smart solutions. For example, to make cities less vulnerable to disasters, use fewer resources for development, and provide cheaper services to citizens through smart initiatives.

- **Self-Check Exercise-2**

Q.1 What are the features of Smart city?

5.5 Selection Process of Smart Cities

Process of Selection

The selection process of Smart Cities was based on the idea of Competitive and Co-operative Federalism. It is for the first time in the urban history of India that cities were selected based on competition. A two-stage selection process was followed. 100 smart cities were first distributed amongst the States and UTs on the basis of equitable criteria. In the first stage, States/UT shortlisted potential smart cities on the basis of certain pre-conditions and scores. In the second stage of the competition, each of the potential 100 smart cities prepared their Smart City Proposal (SCP) which contained the model chosen (retrofitting or redevelopment or green-field development or a mix thereof) and additionally included a Pan-city dimension with smart solutions.

All 100 smart cities have been selected through a City Challenge Process in four rounds as below:

- 20 Smart Cities selected in Round 1 in January 2016

- 13 Smart Cities were selected in Fast Track Round in May 2016
- 27 Smart Cities selected in Round 2 in September 2016
- 30 Smart Cities selected in Round 3 in June 2017 and
- 10 Smart Cities selected in Round 4 in January/June 2018

Each aspiring city competes for selection as a Smart City in what is called a ‘City Challenge’. There are two stages in the selection process. After the number has been indicated to the respective Chief Secretaries, as outlined in para 8 above, the State/UT will undertake the following steps:-

Stage 1 of the competition:

Shortlisting of cities by States The State/UT began with shortlisting the potential Smart Cities on the basis of conditions precedent and scoring criteria and in accordance with the total number allocated to it. The first stage of the competition was intra-state, in which cities in the State competed on the conditions precedent and the scoring criteria laid out. These conditions precedent were met by the potential cities to succeed in the first round of competition and the highest scoring potential Smart Cities was shortlisted and recommended to participate in Stage 2 of the Challenge. The information sent by the ULBs in the forms was evaluated by the State Mission Director and the evaluation placed before the State-level High Powered Steering Committee (HPSC) for approval. The cities emerging successful in the first round of competition were sent by the State/UT as the recommended shortlist of Smart Cities to MoUD by the stipulated date (to be indicated in the letter to Chief Secretaries). The State Government filled the form and sent the details with the recommended list. The MoUD thereafter announced the list of 100 Smart Cities.

Stage 2 of the competition:

The Challenge round for selection In the second stage of the competition, each of the potential 100 Smart Cities prepared their proposals for participation in the ‘City Challenge’. This was a crucial stage as each city’s Smart City 12 Proposal was expected to contain the model chosen, whether retrofitting or redevelopment or greenfield development or a mix thereof, and additionally included a Pan-City dimension with Smart Solutions. The SCP also outlined the consultations held with the city residents and other stakeholders, how the aspirations were matched with the vision contained in the SCP and importantly, what was the proposal for financing of the Smart City plan including the revenue model to attract private participation. An evaluation criteria for the SCPs had been worked out by MoUD based on professional advice and this acted as guidance to the cities for preparing

their proposal.

- **Scheme for the Selection Process**

Below are given the scoring criteria to be used by the States/UTs to score the potential Smart Cities and send the names of cities with the highest scores to MoUD for their selection to participate in the Stage 2 of the Challenge:

- **Existing Service Levels**

Percentage of increase over Census 2011 or Swachh Bharat baseline on number of household sanitary latrines.

Making operable Online Grievance Redressal System with response being sent back to complainant

At-least first monthly e-newsletter published and Electronically place project-wise municipal budget expenditure information for the last two financial years on the website

- **Institutional Systems/ Capacities**

Started to levy compensatory penalty for delays in service delivery

Has the total collection of internally generated revenue

- **Self-financing**

Payment of salaries by ULB up-to last month

Audit of accounts

Percentage contribution of tax revenue, fees and user charges, rents and other internal revenue sources to the ULB Budget

Percentage of operation and maintenance cost of water supply, which is met by collected user charges for supply of water

- **Past track record and reforms**

Percentage of internal revenue sources (self-generated) budget funds used for capital works

Percentage of City-level JnNURM Reforms achieved

Percentage of JnNURM projects completed, which were sanctioned during the original Mission period

- **Self-Check Exercise-3**

Q.1 Discuss about the Selection Process of Smart Cities.

5.6 Convergence of Schemes in Smart Cities

Comprehensive development occurs in areas by integrating the physical, institutional, social and

economic infrastructure. Many of the sectoral schemes of the Government converge in this goal, although the path is different. There is a strong complementarity between the Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT) and Smart Cities Mission in achieving urban transformation. While AMRUT follows a project-based approach, the Smart Cities Mission follows an area-based strategy.

Similarly, great benefit can be derived by seeking convergence of other Central and State Government Programs/Schemes with the Smart Cities Mission. At the planning stage itself, cities must seek convergence in the SCP with AMRUT, Swachh Bharat Mission (SBM), National Heritage City Development and Augmentation Yojana (HRIDAY), Digital India, Skill development, Housing for All, construction of Museums funded by the Culture Department and other programs connected to social infrastructure such as Health, Education and Culture

- **The Strategy of Smart Cities Mission**

The strategic components of area-based development in the Smart Cities Mission are as follows: City improvement (retrofitting), city renewal (redevelopment), and city extension (greenfield development) plus a Pan-city initiative in which smart methods are applied to cover a large part of the city.

Retrofitting: It introduces planning in an existing built-up area to achieve Smart City objectives, along with other objectives, to make the existing area more efficient, effective, and livable. In this, an area consisting of more than 500 acres is to be identified by the city body in consultation with citizens.

Redevelopment: It affects a replacement of the existing built-up environment and enables the co-creation of new structures with enhanced infrastructure using mixed land use, increased density, and new technology.

Greenfield Development: It introduces most of the Smart Solutions in a vacant area with innovative planning, plan to finance, and plan implementation tools (e.g. land pooling/ land reconstitution) for affordable and sustainable housing especially for the poor.

Pan-City Development: It envisages the application of selected Smart City Solutions to the existing city-wide infrastructure. Application of Smart Solutions will involve the use of technology, information, and data to make infrastructure, governance, and services better.

- **Implementation and Financing of Smart City:**

The implementation of the SCM is to be done by a Special Purpose Vehicle (SPV). It will plan,

appraise, approve, finance, implement, manage, organize, monitor, and evaluate the Smart City projects. It is headed by a full-time CEO and has nominees of Central Government, State Government, and ULB. The Mission is financed by Central Government to the extent of Rs. 48,000 crores over five years as a Centrally Sponsored Scheme (CSS) and an equal amount have to be contributed by the State and ULB; therefore, nearly Rupees one lakh crore of Government/ULB funds be available for Smart Cities development across India.

- **Self-Check Exercise-4**

Q.1 Discuss about the convergence of Schemes in Smart Cities.

5.7 Challenges Faced by Smart City Mission

Design-related challenges: The smart city concept is based on the belief that technology can solve any problem without fundamentally changing lifestyles which may be an oversimplification of reality. Seeing the diversity of a country like India, the heterogeneity of its cities cannot be accommodated in a linear vision that is backed by technology. Also, the combined funding from the union and state governments, as well as the urban local bodies, for all cities is less than Rs 1 lakh crore which is disproportionately a small sum to develop 100+ Smart Cities. Smart city projects have sidelined state ministries and agencies by establishing direct contact and transfer of funds to urban bodies by the Centre. Also, the municipal commissioners, who are trained to administer the city, are struggling to make the transition in their roles from city administrator to city planner.

Implementation-related challenges: Implementation of any mission related to urban infrastructure is the biggest challenge; as seen in Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) nearly 54 percent of such projects are yet to be completed even after 15 years.

Selection of Investment model and continuity of model is a big issue; as many private investors back off such large scale mission. Also, most ULBs have limited technical capacity, manpower, and financial crunches. And for timely completion of the project, all clearances should use online processes and be cleared in a time-bound manner.

- **AMRUT Mission**

The Amrut Scheme was the Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission. It was renamed and relaunched on 25th June 2015 by Prime Minister Narendra Modi. The Central Government allocated a sum of INR 50,000 crore to the AMRUT Yojana for 5 years, from FY2015-16 to

FY2019-20. The Government also launched AMRUT 2.0 on 1st October 2021 with an approximately INR 76,760 crore allocation from the Central Government for five years, from FY2021-22 to FY2025-26. Its focus lies on water conservation, reuse and recycling of water, and rejuvenation of water bodies

The purpose of Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT) is to Ensure that every household has access to a tap with the assured supply of water and a sewerage connection.

Increase the amenity value of cities by developing greenery and well maintained open spaces (e.g. parks) and

Reduce pollution by switching to public transport or constructing facilities for non-motorized transport (e.g. walking and cycling). All these outcomes are valued by citizens, particularly women, and indicators and standards have been prescribed by the Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs (MoHUA) in the form of Service Level Benchmarks (SLBs).

- **Self-Check Exercise-5**

Q.1 What are the challenges Faced by Smart City Mission?

Q.2 Write a short note on Amrut mission.

5.8 Mission Components

The components of the AMRUT consist of capacity building, reform implementation, water supply, sewerage and septage management, storm water drainage, urban transport and development of green spaces and parks. During the process of planning, the Urban Local Bodies (ULBs) will strive to include some smart features in the physical infrastructure components. The details of the Mission components are given below.

- ***Water Supply***

Water supply systems including augmentation of existing water supply, water treatment plants and universal metering.

Rehabilitation of old water supply systems, including treatment plants.

Rejuvenation of water bodies specifically for drinking water supply and recharging of ground water.

Special water supply arrangement for difficult areas, hill and coastal cities, including those having water quality problems (e.g. arsenic, fluoride)

- ***Sewerage***

Decentralised, networked underground sewerage systems, including augmentation of existing sewerage systems and sewage treatment plants.

Rehabilitation of old sewerage system and treatment plants.

Recycling of water for beneficial purposes and reuse of wastewater.

- ***Storm Water Drainage***

Construction and improvement of drains and storm water drains in order to reduce and eliminate flooding.

- ***Urban Transport***

Footpaths/ walkways, sidewalks, foot over-bridges and facilities for non-motorised transport (e.g. bicycles).

Multi-level parking.

- ***Green Spaces and Parks***

Development of green space and parks with special provision for children, senior citizens and Divyang friendly components.

- **Coverage of Amrut Scheme**

- Amrut Scheme covers 500 cities, categorized as follows:
- According to the Census of 2011, cities and towns with a population of over 1 lakh, along with notified Municipalities (including Cantonment Boards)
- Other capital cities/towns of States/Union Territories
- Cities/towns classified by the MoHUA as Heritage Cities under the HRIDAY Scheme
- 13 cities and towns having a population of 75,000-1,00,000, situated on the banks of the main rivers are also covered under Amrut Scheme.
- 10 cities, a maximum of one from each state, hill states, islands, and tourist destinations.

- **Self-Check Exercise-6**

Q.1 What are the Amrute mission components?

Q.2 Write a short note on coverage of Amrut scheme.

5.9 Status of AMRUT Mission in Uttarakhand and Himachal Pradesh

Himachal Pradesh is ranked 15th and Uttarakhand 24th in AMRUT's National rankings (performance-based).

Odisha topped the rankings.

Both the States have implemented the Online Building Permission System (OBPS) in their Mission cities.

OBPS is a part of 'Ease of Doing Business' and should be implemented in all the Urban Local Bodies (ULBs) apart from Mission cities.

The Credit Rating work has been completed in all Mission cities in the two States.

Credit rating is an assessment of an ULB's ability to pay its financial obligations.

Both the States were informed that the Ministry has developed a common Dashboard for all the Missions (e.g. Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana - Urban, Smart Cities Mission) of the Ministry where information relating to all States/UT and cities would be available. The States/UT may use this facility for monitoring the progress.

States were requested to update the details of Missions regularly so that the progress would be updated in the portal/dashboard. This data is used for monitoring, reviewing and assessment of monthly rankings on the progress among the states

- **Self Check Exercise-7**

Q.1 What is the Status of AMRUT Mission in Uttarakhand and Himachal Pradesh?

5.10 Summary

The SMART Cities Missio is an initiative aimed at promoting sustainable and inclusive urban development by transforming cities through smart solutions in infrastructure, services, and governance. This mission focuses on enhancing the quality of life for residents by implementing technology-driven solutions that improve efficiency and citizen engagement. The AMRUT Mission (Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation) complements this by focusing on improving basic urban infrastructure in cities, such as water supply, sewage management, and green spaces. Both initiatives aim to create livable and resilient urban environments, fostering holistic urban development in India.

5.11 Glossary

- Smart city mission:** Smart Cities Mission was launched by the Hon' Prime Minister on 25 June, 2015. The main objective of the Mission is to promote cities that provide core infrastructure, clean and sustainable environment and give a decent quality of life to their citizens through the application of 'smart solutions'
- AMRUT scheme:** The Amrut Scheme was the Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission. It was renamed and relaunched on 25th June 2015 by Prime Minister. Its focus lies on water conservation, reuse and recycling of water, and

rejuvenation of water bodies.

5.12 Answer to Self-Check Exercise

Self-check Exercise-1

Ans 1. Refer to section 5.2

Ans 2. Refer to section 5.3

Self-check Exercise-2

Ans 1. Refer to section 5.4

Self-check Exercise-3

Ans 1. Refer to section 5.5

Self-check Exercise-4

Ans 1. Refer to section 5.6

Self-check Exercise-5

Ans 1. Refer to section 5.7

Ans 2. Refer to section 5.7

Self-check Exercise-6

Ans 1. Refer to section 5.8

Ans 2. Refer to section 5.8

Self-Check Exercise-7

Ans 1. Refer to section 5.9

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5.14 Terminal Questions

Q.1 What is smart city mission. Discuss in detail?

Q.2 What is AMRUT Scheme. Discuss in detail the preequisites for its successful implementation?

UNIT -6

Self Help Groups: Objectives, Functions and Formation of Self-Help Groups

Structure

6.1 Introduction

6.2 Learning Objective

6.3 SHG and Poor People

Self-Check Exercise-1

6.4 Importance of Training in the success of SHG

Self-Check Exercise-2

6.5 Types of Training Programmes necessary in promoting SHGs

Self-Check Exercise-3

6.6 Indicators of a Good SHG

Self-Check Exercise-4

6.7 Summary

6.8 Glossary

6.9 Answer to Self Check Exercises

6.10 References/Suggested Readings

6.11 Terminal Questions

6.1 Introduction

Self-Help Group (SHG) is a small voluntary association of poor people, preferably from the same socioeconomic background. They come together for the purpose of solving their common problems through self-help and mutual help. The SHG promotes small savings among its members. The savings are kept with a bank. This common fund is in the name of the SHG. Usually, the number of members in one SHG does not exceed twenty.

- **Objectives of Self-help Groups**

The SHGs comprise very poor people who do not have access to formal financial institutions. They act as the forum for the members to provide space and support to each other. It also enables the members to learn to cooperate and work in a group environment. The SHGs provide

savings mechanism, which suits the needs of the members. It also provides a cost effective delivery mechanism for small credit to its members. The SHGs significantly contribute to the empowerment of poor women.

Non-Governmental Organizations (NUOS) Social Workers, health workers, village level workers, etc Informal Associations of local people Development oriented Government departments, Banks, Bank personnel, Mahila Mandals, Yuvak Mandals, Facilitators other individuals (in their personal capacities) Farmers' Clubs under the **Vikas Volunteer Vahini (VVV)** Programme of NABARD, and other development institutions.

Formulation of Self-Help Groups

- The Genesis of SHG in India can be traced to formation of Self-Employed Women's Association (SEWA) in 1970.
- The SHG Bank Linkage Project launched by NABARD in 1992 has blossomed into the world's largest microfinance project.
- NABARD alongwith RBI permitted SHGs to have a savings account in banks from the year of 1993. This action gave a considerable boost to the SHG movement and paved the way for the SHG-Bank linkage program.
- In 1999, Government of India, introduced Swarn Jayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY) to promote self-employment in rural areas through formation and skilling of SHGs.
- The programme evolved as a national movement in 2011 and became National Rural Livelihoods Mission (NRLM) – world's largest poverty alleviation programme.
- Today, State Rural Livelihood Missions (SRLMs) are operational in 29 states and 5 UTs (except Delhi and Chandigarh).
- NRLM facilitated universal access to the affordable cost-effective reliable financial services to the poor like financial literacy, bank account, savings, credit, insurance, remittance, pension and counselling on financial services.

6.2 Learning Objective: After going through this lesson the students will be able to know the

- Concept of Self-Help Groups
- Objectives of SHGs
- How to form SHGs
- Women and SHG
- Banks and SHGs

- Training for SHGs

6.3 SHG and Poor People

Self-Help Groups (SHGs) have a significant correlation with the socioeconomic status of poor people, especially in developing countries. SHGs are typically small, voluntary groups of individuals, often women, who come together to address common issues, primarily focusing on improving their economic and social status. The relationship between SHGs and poor people can be elaborated on in several key aspects:

- **Economic Empowerment**

1. Access to Credit: SHGs provide members with access to small loans that are not easily obtainable through traditional banking systems. This is crucial for poor individuals who lack collateral and credit history.
2. Microfinance: SHGs often work as intermediaries for microfinance institutions. By pooling their savings, members can lend money to each other or invest in income-generating activities, reducing reliance on informal moneylenders who charge exorbitant interest rates.
3. Income Generation: The credit obtained through SHGs enables members to start or expand small businesses, which can significantly improve their household incomes and economic stability.

- **Social Empowerment**

1. Capacity Building: SHGs often provide training in skills such as financial literacy, business management, and vocational skills, enhancing members' capabilities to engage in economic activities more effectively.
2. Social Capital: The collective nature of SHGs fosters a sense of community and mutual support. Members often benefit from shared knowledge, resources, and networks, which can help in tackling social and economic challenges.
3. Gender Equality: In many cases, SHGs empower women by giving them financial independence and a platform to voice their concerns and participate in decision-making processes, both within their families and communities.

- **Impact on Poverty Alleviation**

1. Increased Savings: SHGs encourage regular saving habits among members, which can provide a financial safety net and reduce vulnerability to economic shocks.
2. Improved Livelihoods: The combination of access to credit, capacity building, and collective action often leads to improved livelihoods for SHG members. This can translate into better nutrition, education, and healthcare for their families, creating a positive cycle of development.
3. Asset Building: Through loans and collective investment, SHG members can acquire assets such as livestock, agricultural equipment, or even land, which further strengthens their economic security.

- **Challenges and Limitations**

1. Sustainability: Ensuring the long-term sustainability of SHGs can be challenging, particularly in areas with

weak institutional support or where members lack financial literacy.

2. **Quality of Training:** The effectiveness of SHGs in improving economic outcomes depends on the quality and relevance of the training and support they receive.
3. **Dependence on External Funding:** Some SHGs rely heavily on external funding and support, which can be a limitation if such support is withdrawn.

- **Case Studies and Evidence**

1. **India:** The SHG-Bank Linkage Program (SBLP) in India is one of the largest microfinance programs in the world. Studies have shown that participants in SHGs have experienced significant improvements in income, savings, and overall economic security.
2. **Bangladesh:** BRAC, one of the largest NGOs in Bangladesh, has successfully implemented SHGs as part of its rural development program, leading to measurable improvements in poverty reduction and women's empowerment.
3. **Africa:** In countries like Kenya and Uganda, SHGs have played a crucial role in enhancing financial inclusion and supporting small-scale agricultural and business activities among the rural poor.

- **SHG and Women**

Self-Help Groups (SHGs) have emerged as a powerful tool for women's empowerment, fostering social and economic development in communities. These grassroots organizations, typically composed of 10-20 women, provide a platform for members to pool resources, save money, and access microloans. By facilitating financial independence, SHGs enable women to start small businesses, improve their families' living standards, and gain a sense of agency. Additionally, SHGs often offer training and support in areas such as literacy, health, and vocational skills, further enhancing women's capabilities and confidence. Beyond economic benefits, SHGs play a crucial role in promoting social solidarity, providing a support network that helps women address issues like domestic violence and gender discrimination. Through collective action and mutual support, SHGs contribute significantly to the empowerment and upliftment of women, fostering inclusive growth and community resilience.

- **Self-Check Exercise-1**

Q.1 What is the co-relation between Self Help Groups and poor?

Q.2 Discuss about the SHG and Women.

6.4 Importance of Training in the success of SHG

Training is a critical component in the success of Self Help Groups (SHGs). Here are several key reasons why training is important for SHGs:

1. **Capacity Building**

Training enhances the capabilities of SHG members by providing them with the necessary skills and knowledge. This includes financial literacy, entrepreneurial skills, and management techniques. Well-trained members are

better equipped to handle the group's activities effectively.

2. Financial Management

Effective training in financial management helps members understand budgeting, savings, credit management, and financial planning. This is crucial for the sustainability of SHGs, as financial mismanagement can lead to the failure of the group.

3. Leadership and Governance

Training programs often focus on leadership skills, conflict resolution, and group dynamics. Strong leadership and good governance are essential for the smooth functioning of SHGs, as they help in making informed decisions and maintaining group cohesion.

4. Economic Empowerment

Through training, SHG members can acquire skills for income-generating activities such as agriculture, handicrafts, or small-scale businesses. This economic empowerment helps improve their livelihoods and promotes self-sufficiency.

5. Social Empowerment

Training also addresses social issues, such as gender equality, health, education, and legal rights. Empowered members are more likely to participate actively in community development and advocate for their rights.

6. Networking and Collaboration

Training sessions often provide opportunities for SHG members to network with other groups, NGOs, and government agencies. These connections can lead to collaborative efforts, resource sharing, and better access to support services.

7. Innovation and Adaptability

Ongoing training ensures that SHG members stay updated with new technologies, market trends, and innovative practices. This adaptability is crucial for staying competitive and relevant in a changing economic landscape.

8. Sustainability and Growth

Training promotes the long-term sustainability and growth of SHGs by instilling best practices and encouraging continuous improvement. Well-trained groups are more likely to expand their activities, reach more members, and have a greater impact on the community.

9. Monitoring and Evaluation

Training in monitoring and evaluation helps SHG members track their progress, measure outcomes, and identify areas for improvement. This systematic approach to assessing performance is vital for achieving the group's objectives.

10. Building Confidence and Motivation

Training builds confidence among SHG members by equipping them with the skills to succeed. This increased confidence leads to greater motivation and commitment, fostering a positive and proactive group environment.

- **Self-Check Exercise-2**

Q.1 What is the importance of training in the success of SHG?

6.5 Types of Training Programmes necessary in promoting SHGs

Promoting Self Help Groups (SHGs) involves empowering members, typically in rural or underprivileged communities, to manage their groups and initiatives effectively. Here are various types of training programs that can be instrumental in this process:

1. Capacity Building Training

Leadership Training: Empowering members with leadership skills to guide and inspire the group.

Team Building: Activities and workshops to foster teamwork and cooperation among members.

Decision-Making Skills: Training on making informed and collective decisions.

2. Financial Literacy Training

Basic Accounting and Bookkeeping: Teaching members how to manage finances, keep records, and maintain transparency.

Savings and Credit Management: Educating on the importance of savings, managing loans, and understanding interest rates.

Budgeting and Financial Planning: Training on how to create and manage a budget effectively.

3. Entrepreneurship and Business Development

Business Planning: Guidance on developing viable business plans.

Market Research: Training on understanding market needs, competition, and potential customers.

Product Development: Workshops on creating and improving products or services.

Sales and Marketing: Skills for promoting and selling products, including digital marketing strategies.

4. Technical Skills Training

Sector-Specific Skills: Training tailored to the group's focus area, such as agriculture, handicrafts, or manufacturing.

Quality Control and Standards: Ensuring products meet certain standards for quality and safety.

Innovation and Technology: Introduction to new technologies and innovative practices relevant to their sector.

5. Legal and Regulatory Training

Understanding Legal Frameworks: Education on relevant laws, rights, and regulations affecting SHGs.

Compliance and Documentation: Training on maintaining compliance with legal requirements and proper documentation.

6. Communication and Networking

Effective Communication: Skills for clear and effective interpersonal and group communication.

Networking: Building connections with other SHGs, NGOs, government bodies, and potential business partners.

Advocacy and Representation: Training on advocating for group interests and representing the group in external

forums.

7. Digital Literacy

Basic Computer Skills: Introduction to using computers and basic software.

Internet and Email Use: Training on using the internet for information, communication, and business purposes.

Digital Transactions: Educating members on conducting financial transactions online securely.

8. Health and Hygiene Training

Personal and Community Health: Education on maintaining health and hygiene practices.

Sanitation: Importance of sanitation in homes and community settings.

Nutrition: Training on proper nutrition and food safety.

9. Social and Environmental Awareness

Gender Sensitization: Workshops on gender equality and the empowerment of women.

Environmental Conservation: Training on sustainable practices and environmental conservation.

Social Responsibility: Encouraging involvement in community development and social welfare activities.

10. Conflict Resolution and Management

Conflict Resolution: Techniques for resolving disputes amicably within the group.

Stress Management: Strategies for managing stress and maintaining mental health.

- **Self-Check Exercise-3**

Q.1 Discuss about the types of Training Programmes necessary in promoting SHGs.

6.6 Indicators of a Good SHG

- Homogeneous membership

As far as possible, the membership of an SHG may comprise people from comparable socio- economic background. Though difficult to define in clear terms, a major indicator of homogeneity in membership is absence of conflicting interests among members.

- No discrimination

There should not be any discrimination among members based on caste, religion or political affiliations.

- Small membership

Ideally, the group size may be between 15 and 20, so that the members are participative in all activities of the SHG. In a smaller group, members get opportunity to speak openly and freely. However, the membership may not be too small that its financial transactions turn out to be insignificant.

- Regular Attendance

Total participation in regular group meetings lends strength to the effectiveness of SHGs, To achieve this, the SHGs should place strong emphasis on regular attendance in the group meetings.

- Transparency in functioning.

It is important that all financial and non-financial transactions are transparent in an SHG. This promotes trust, mutual faith and confidence among its members. Maintenance of books of accounts as also other records like the minutes book, attendance register, etc., are important.

- Set of Byelaws

The SHG may discuss and finalise a set of byelaws, indicating rules and regulations for the SHG's functioning and also roles and responsibilities of members. It is better to have a written set of byelaws. The Self Help Promoting Institution (SHPI) and bank may guide the SHGs in this.

- Thrift

The habit of thrift (small savings) is fundamental to the SHG and helps in building up a strong common fund.

- Utilising savings for loaning

Once an SHG has accumulated sizeable amount in the form of savings say for a period of about 3- 6 months, the members may be allowed to avail loans against their savings for emergent consumption and supplementary income generating credit needs.

- **Banks and SHG**

As soon as the SHG is formed and a couple of group meetings are held, an SHG can open a Savings Bank account with the nearest Commercial or Regional Rural Bank or a Cooperative Bank. This is essential to keep the thrift and other monies of the SHG safely and also to improve the transparency levels of SHG's transactions. Opening of SB account, in fact, is the beginning of relationship between the bank and the SHG. The Reserve Bank of India has issued instructions to all banks permitting them to open SB accounts in the name of registered or unregistered SHGs.

Self Check Exercise-4

Q.1 What are the indicators of a Good SHG?

6.7 Summary

Self-Help Groups (SHGs) are community-based organizations that empower individuals, particularly women, by promoting savings, access to credit, and financial literacy. They typically consist of small groups who pool resources and provide mutual support. SHGs enhance economic development by enabling members to start small businesses, improve household incomes, and gain financial independence.

In addition to economic benefits, SHGs foster social change by promoting collective decision-making, improving self-esteem, and addressing issues like health and education within communities. They often collaborate with government programs and NGOs, contributing to broader developmental goals such as poverty alleviation and gender equality. Overall, SHGs play a crucial role in sustainable development by encouraging self-reliance and community solidarity.

6.8 Glossary

- **SHG** : It is a small voluntary organisation of poor people preferably from same socio- economic background.
- **Training** : Training is imparted to the SHG's people to familiar with the economic policies of the Government so that these SHGs may be benefited out of these policies.

6.9 Answer to Self Check Exercises

Self-check Exercise-1

Ans 1. Refer to section 6.2

Ans 2. Refer to section 6.2

Self-check Exercise-2

Ans 1. Refer to section 6.3

Ans 2. Refer to section 6.3

Self-check Exercise-3

Ans 1. Refer to section 6.4

Self-check Exercise-4

Ans 1. Refer to section 6.5

Self-check Exercise-5

Ans 1. Refer to section 6.6

6.10 References/Suggested Readings

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6.11 Terminal Questions

- Q1.** Discuss the concept and objective of Self Help Group.
- Q2.** How SHG are formed? Also explain the training techniques impart to the SHGs in India.

UNIT -7

Non-Government Organizations (NGOs):

Concept, Significance and Rationale, Procedure for registration of N.G.Os, Sources of NGO Funding, Internal Sources & External Sources

Structure

7.1 Introduction

7.2 Learning Objective

7.3 Kinds of NGOs Functioning in India

Self-Check Exercise-1

7.4 Role and Responsibilities of NGOs

Self-Check Exercise-2

7.5 Procedure for NGO Registration

Self-Check Exercise-3

7.6 Working of NGOs

Self-Check Exercise-4

7.7 Sources of NGO Funding

Self-Check Exercise-5

7.8 Summary

7.9 Glossary

7.10 Answer to Self Check Exercises

7.11 References/Suggested Readings

7.12 Terminal Question

7.1 Introduction

An NGO or a non-governmental organization is a private institution and as its name suggests it is independent of the government. NGOs essentially are non-profit making and purely service-oriented organizations committed to the development and welfare of the community. Some NGOs may be a group of volunteers helping to sustain individuals or families, while others may emphasize the empowerment of communities to bring about societal transformation or change.

There are other terms such as Community Based Organizations (CBO), Non-profit organizations (NPO) or Voluntary organizations (VO) which are frequently used to describe such organizations. In fact, these terms describe their functions more directly than “non-government.” For instance, from these names you can see that they take up community projects, they are voluntary and hence do not work for profit. The NGO community is quite a creative community! You will therefore see plenty of creativity in the names used. Take for instance DONGO or GONGO. : DONGO is Donor Organized Non-governmental Organization and GONGO: Government Organized Non-Governmental Organization. In this course we will utilize the word Non-Government Organization as this has become widely used in India. Whatever names you give to these organizations there are some elements that are common to their goal. One main element is that in principle they are not working for profit in a commercial sense nor are they necessarily working for high salaries or selfish agendas (most times!). Also, NGOs will not be working for the benefit of a single individual, family or a small group of individuals. They are normally concerned for the benefit of the whole community. That is why we see the words “community”, “non-profit” and “voluntary” in the terms used to describe such organizations.

(a) Significance and Rationale of NGOs:

- They are private, i.e., separate from government
- They do not return profits generated to their owners or directors
- They are self-governing, i.e., not controlled by government
- They are registered organisations or informal groups, with clearly defined aims

7.2 Learning Objective: After going through this lesson the students will be able to know the

- Concept of NGOs
- Objectives of NGOs
- How to form NGOs
- Role of NGOs

- Sources of funding of NGOs

7.3 Kinds of NGOs Functioning in India

- **Grassroots Organisations**

Many small NGOs work directly with the community on the grassroots levels. These could be dealing with education, health, mother and child issues etc. There are many Mahila Mandals, Balwadis etc that will be working in a small way and receiving funds from their activities from government sources & through other charities. Such organizations do not necessarily need to be operating in villages or slums, as some will be working in middle class housing communities.

Health and Education

We will club these together as most NGOs working in such fields of service will have areas of overlap. An educational NGO may be working in literacy, adult education or even at a primary school for the poor. They will have a wide range of activities but will primarily be concerned to educate the masses to develop better attitudes and therefore better conditions for living. A health agency may be working in a rural area, but will use plenty of educational models to communicate basic health issues. Both education and health organisations are taking up AIDS and HIV projects as AIDS is not just a health problem; it is a social disease.

Advocacy NGOs :

An Introduction Advocacy is a term used to describe any organized activity on the behalf of an individual or the community especially the task of pleading or arguing for rights and privileges of the exploited or underprivileged. Such NGOs will speak out on issues of concern and may even conduct an intensive campaign to change laws or policies. The NGOs who work on advocacy or campaigning on issues or causes do not normally directly implement programmes. They are a group of experts in their areas along with legal and communication skills.

Consultancy / Research organisations

With the increasing challenges being faced by NGOs through globalization on the one side and increasing local socio-political factors there is need for advice from experts. Research & consultancy organisations will assist NGOs right from the setting up to the implementation levels and then offer assistance in evaluation. Some NGOs like to analyze their results using latest tools and these are useful in getting a picture of where we are in our progress.

Training/Capacity Building Organisations

In the NGO Sector, training is frequently being referred to as Capacity Building. But capacity

building is much more than training and includes human resource development, organizational development, the streamlining of management structures, processes and procedures for better result-oriented performances etc. For an NGO, in its broadest interpretation, capacity building looks at human resource development (HRD) as an essential part of development. Such functions are best performed by experts and some , NGO organisations are offering such expertise.

Religious NGOs

In India some of the earliest NGOs in the broad sense of the word were set up by Christian missionaries in the 1800s. They primarily took up educational and health projects such as schools and hospitals but also had some religious elements within their range of activities. Today Hindu and Muslim organisations are doing the same and many functioning successfully in amelioration of poverty and developing of communities. Large percentage of NGO funding from outside India goes to religious based organizations. While some look positively at religion or faith based organisations, others like the Bill Gates Foundation will not give money to any organization having a religious basis. A large number of NGOs in India have religious connections and operating effectively and efficiently.

- **Self-Check Exercise-1**

Q.1 Discuss about the Kinds of NGOs Functioning in India.

7.4 Role and Responsibilities of NGOs

In the 8th plan (1992- 97) greater emphasis has been put on the role of voluntary organisations in rural development. The plan documents states ‘a nationwide network of NGOs will be created. In order to facilitate the working of this network, three schemes relating to the creation, replication, multiplication and consultancy development have been worked out by the Planning Commission. Efforts will be made to evolve a system for providing one window service to the NGOs working in the area of integrated development.”

The success of rural development depends upon the active participation of the people through self- help organisations. The voluntary organizations involve people in the developmental process and relate themselves to working with people. They substantiate the efforts of Government with regard to provision of social welfare through rural development programme planned for this purpose.

Voluntary agencies act as a watchdog of legitimate interest of women and guide and cultivate women panchs to bring self-esteem and awareness among men because there is a need to improve their

economic status as poverty and economic dependence are the roots of their self degradation and crimes against them.

NGOs also have role in influencing local administration. In most of the developing countries red-tapism and political interference restrict the access of Government services to the disadvantaged groups, here NGOs who represent rural poor can ensure greater responsiveness of local administration to their needs and aspirations.

The crucial role -which only voluntary agencies can play is 'that of a catalyst in the empowerment of the poor and the role of supplementing the Government efforts in the delivery of different services to the people. The role of voluntary organisation should be to enable the people to take rational decisions. They cannot help people by which a community undertakes to overhaul itself to achieve a given socio-economic goal by consciously diagnosing the problem and charting a course of action all by themselves to resolve those problems.

It is said that voluntary organisations act as 'creditors', 'preservers' and 'destroyers' in the rural areas. They create awareness among the people, create livelihood and opportunities for people with their co-operation, provide what is needful to their environment, appropriate technologies and scientific practices and destroy the evils like alcoholism and superstitions. Role of voluntary agencies may be strengthened if some suggestions are kept in mind such as coordination among agencies, encouraging attitude bureaucracy.

- **Self-Check Exercise-2**

Q.1 What is the role and responsibilities of NGOs?

7.5 Procedure for NGO Registration

- ***Select an Appropriate Name***

The very first while registering the Trust is to select an appropriate name for the trust. An applicant must take into consideration that the name so suggested should not come under the restricted list of names as per the provisions of the Emblems and Names Act, 1950.

- ***Drafting of Trust Deed***

For the purpose of Trust registration, the Trust deed should be drafted. A trust deed is a document that contains all the important information related to the registration and the deed must be present before the Registrar at the time of registration.

- ***Selecting Settlers and Trustees of the Trust***

The next step is to select the settlor and Trustees of the Trust. However, there is no specific provision with regards to the number of settlers/authors. Further, there must be a minimum of two trustees to form a Trust.

- ***Preparing Memorandum of Association***

For Trust registration it is important to formulate the Memorandum of Association as it represents the charter of the Trust.

- ***Paying the Requisite Fees***

The next step is to pay a requisite fee for Trust registration.

- ***Collection of a Copy of Trust Deed***

Once an applicant submits the papers; he/she can collect a certified copy of the Trust Deed within 1 week from the registrar's office.

- ***Submission of the Trust Deed in Registrar***

After obtaining a certified copy of the Trust Deed, submit the same with the local registrar. The Trust deed shall be submitted along with properly attested photocopies.

- ***Obtain the Registration Certificate***

After submitting the Trust Deed with the registrar, the registrar keeps the photocopy and returns the original registered copy of the Trust Deed to the applicant, and also issues the certificate within seven working days.

- **Self-Check Exercise-3**

Q.1 Discuss about the procedure for NGO Registration.

7.6 Working of NGOs

NGOs Demonstrate a Sense of Commitment

Most NGOs Have started by commitment of an individual or a group concerned to demonstrate this in action. Many times they are not experts but have a heart for helping. For instance CRY was founded by a 25 year airline purser and his seven friends with only Rs. 50 and a dining table. They chose not to be a grassroots-level implementing organization working directly with children. Instead, CRY became a link between individuals who could provide resources on the one hand, and the fieldworkers who were struggling to function for lack of funding. They identify people with similar commitment and strengthen their hands to accomplish tasks. You will see a commitment here that starts small and will soon find all else that is required to function effectively.

NGOs Primarily Work with the Poor .

There is wide recognition by governments and corporate bodies that NGOs have a significant role to play in working with the poor. With recent experiences they know that this is

not just through giving aid but in assisting the poor to break out of their condition of poverty. The term "empowerment of the poor" is commonly utilized to describe the key to the transformation of the livelihood of these groups. We will study this concept later. .

NGOs are Able to Reach Remote Areas of Need

NGOs are often able to reach sections of rural populations that governments either neglect or do not target as a priority. Sadly, sometimes government agencies will claim to have conducted programmes in such remote areas but there is little to prove it. It is their commitment that takes them into remote rural areas to identify the poorest segments of communities, identifying those who face acute poverty.

NGOs Possess First Hand Knowledge of Local Conditions

Most NGOs, being grassroots level operations make efforts to know as much as possible about the local people and their conditions. This is not just the socio-economic and environmental conditions of the area but also the attitudes of the local people. They will also have some inside unwritten accounts of the experiences of the individuals, their families and the whole community. It is for this reason that the Jawaharlal Urban Renewal Mission providing funds for state governments to engage in various clearances are advising NGOs the involvement of NGOs as they know the local conditions. NGOs from the target area can help provide baseline data and all kinds of information to help give a good start to a project and avoid any major obstacles to development. NGOs are Recognized for their Innovative Initiatives Most NGOs will take pride in the fact that they have innovative programmes to tackle development problems and issues.

NGOs Depend on Donors for their Funding

Most NGOs will depend on donors unless they have been set up by their own founders with provisions. Some large companies are setting up their own NGO operations by channeling their Corporate Social Responsibility funds. These are funds that the company sets aside in a show of commitment to the community. However, by and large, NGOs will seek various sources, including government grants to obtain their funding. These could be individuals, groups, national and international service agencies, business houses, or charitable trusts specially set up to give donations.

- **Self-Check Exercise-4**

Q.1 Elaborate about the Working of NGOs.

7.7 Sources of NGO Funding

To implement projects, non-profit organizations (NPOs) would first and foremost need funds. There

are various methods and venues to acquire funds, thus, non-profits should be strategic in seeking approaches suitable to their needs and capabilities. Most if not all NPOs use more than one method to acquire funds, although most of them focus on the ones where they can gain more. Listed below are a few examples of the various methods an NPO can use to get started on their projects.

Grants

Normally, this is the first thing an NPO would aim for. Grant funding agencies who provide funding for non-profit organizations are the constant topics of research for non-profits. Applying for grants can be time-consuming and even stressful especially when denied. However, to continually fund many of their projects, grants are usually the biggest contributors. Apart from being the biggest contributors, applying for a grant, even in the event of rejection, really helps non-profits grow as an organization. The time dedicated to planning or organizing proposals can only help implement them more surely, whether they receive grants or not.

Cash donations

One of the easiest ways to acquire funds would be through the donations some individuals or organizations give in cash. Sometimes, during an event, or even in the NPOs office, interested parties would hand over their donations. Although this is an effective and relatively easy way to find capital, most non-profits don't and shouldn't really rely on this method. Although they're not relied upon, cash donations are still highly anticipated by non-profits as it often provides a huge relief to struggling organizations.

Contributions

Cash donations may sound great but incur the problem that they aren't binding and constant. On the other hand, contributions may be. Partnering with organizations will often affect them providing annual contributions to particular NPOs. Contributions are usually given in large amount by board members of partner organizations. Although not required, it is often times seen as common courtesy.

Membership Dues

Because acquiring grants on a regular basis can be challenging, some NPOs have formed memberships with large corporations who in turn will need to pay a certain fee known as their membership dues. These members are not only beneficial because of the dues they pay, as they're also often partner institutions for many projects. Members also help NPOs become more known to the public through their partnership with big corporations, and in effect will give NPOs the capacity

to receive more donations as well.

Investment income

Investment income, when used and managed properly, can be beneficial to anyone, NPOs included. Investments can come from bank loans, the stock market, and many others. Although beneficial, investment incomes can be quite risky and incur losses as well. Creating accounts and leaving money in the bank to grow, although can be unsafe, is considerably the venue where there aren't as many risks. But that practice isn't very often done as the growing process takes really long and does not really earn a desirable amount. Investing in the stock market is often done but can incur losses as well because assurance isn't something this particular practice can provide.

Fundraising campaigns

Fundraising campaigns can be done through various methods. It can be through a booth, social media campaigns, and partnerships, among others. Booths can be out up in malls, offices, and even in partnership with some events where people can hand in their respective donations after learning about the organization. Another method of fund-raising could be by hosting events. Mostly, profits from the sale of tickets or other items will go directly to a project organized by NPOs.

Crowdfunding

In recent years, NPOs have been using social media as a form of raising funds. Websites like GoFundMe have gained popularity where users can read about NPOs, their advocacies, and projects. Through that, they can donate funds through the internet. Of all the examples given for fundraising campaigns, the use of social media is the method used by majority given that it comes with little to no cost to the organization, and yet can deliver effective results.

Matching grants

Matching grants have been reoccurring in many funding sources for non-profit organizations. Although not known to many who aren't involved in raising funds, this practice has been proven to be effective. Basically, a grant funding agency will only approve a grant if an NPO can prove themselves capable of maintaining the projects to be funded. To prove themselves, NPOs will need to raise the same amount of money being offered by the grant funding agency. This way, after the initial stages of the project, have been fulfilled, there are enough funds to maintain them. This type of grant is meant for long-term projects that will continually be monitored. An NPO would preferably not want to go through this process and just receive full funds.

Loan Financing

Because grant receiving funds from grant-funding agencies can be challenging, NPOs have discovered and have been using loan financing as a method to receive capital. Loan financing is often easier and a lot quicker to receive, but come with greater risks. It has to be remembered that a loan needs to be repaid. NPOs who have the capacity to pay their debts after a period of time can benefit from this but is not suggested for those who may be unsure.

- **Self Check Exercise-5**

Q.1 What are the sources of NGOs Funding?

7.8 Summary

In India, NGOs are essential for addressing various social and developmental challenges. They play a crucial role in poverty alleviation by providing basic needs like food, shelter, and healthcare to the underprivileged. In the education sector, NGOs work to improve literacy rates and support underprivileged children, ensuring access to quality education. They also offer vital healthcare services, raise awareness about health issues, and support initiatives to combat diseases. Advocating for the rights of marginalized groups, such as women, children, and minorities, NGOs strive to ensure inclusion and equality. They are also instrumental in promoting environmental conservation, advocating for sustainable practices, and addressing climate change. During natural disasters, NGOs provide emergency assistance and support rehabilitation efforts. By promoting good governance, transparency, accountability, and democratic processes, they contribute to a more just society.

NGOs are involved in service delivery, offering essential services in underserved areas, and advocacy, campaigning for policy changes and raising awareness on critical issues. They focus on capacity building, enhancing the skills and capabilities of individuals and communities to become self-reliant. Through research and innovation, NGOs identify social issues and develop solutions to address them. Community mobilization is another key role, encouraging collective action to solve local problems. Additionally, NGOs collaborate with governments, international organizations, and other stakeholders to achieve development goals. In summary, NGOs in India bridge gaps where government interventions are insufficient, drive social change, and promote inclusive and sustainable development.

7.9 Glossary

- **Public Enterprise** : It mean state ownership and state operation of industrial, agricultural, financial and commercial undertaking.
- **Forms of Public Undertaking** : Main forms are as- Department Organisation, Government Companies, Public Corporations and Public Trusts.
- **NGO** : Non Governmental Organisation works under the preview of the Government.

7.10 Answer to Self Check Exercises

Self-check Exercise-1

Ans 1. Refer to section 7.3

Self-check Exercise-2

Ans 1. Refer to section 7.4

Self-check Exercise-3

Ans 1. Refer to section

Self-check Exercise-4

Ans 1. Refer to section 7.6

Self-check Exercise-5

Ans 1. Refer to section 7.7

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7.12 Terminal Question

Q1. Describe the need and role of NGOs in India.

UNIT -8

PUBLIC-PRIVATE PARTNERSHIP IN DEVELOPMENT

Structure

- 8.1 Introduction
- 8.2 Learning Objective
- 8.3 Meaning
 - Self-Check Exercise-1
- 8.4 Initiative taken to facilitate private sector investment
 - Self-Check Exercise-2
- 8.5 Essential for the success of Public-Private Partnership (PPP)
 - Self-Check Exercise-3
- 8.6 Limitations and Actions
 - Self-Check Exercise-4
- 8.7 Suggestions: Regular monitoring
 - Self-Check Exercise-5
- 8.8 Summary
- 8.9 Glossary
- 8.10 Answer to Self Check Exercises
- 8.11 References/Suggested Readings
- 8.12 Terminal Questions

8.1 Introduction

In a liberalized economy and a knowledge society, the archaic structure of Government has to necessarily undergo a change for the better. The organisations have to become lean and mean. The staff has to become responsive and accountable. The institutions have to justify their existence by being

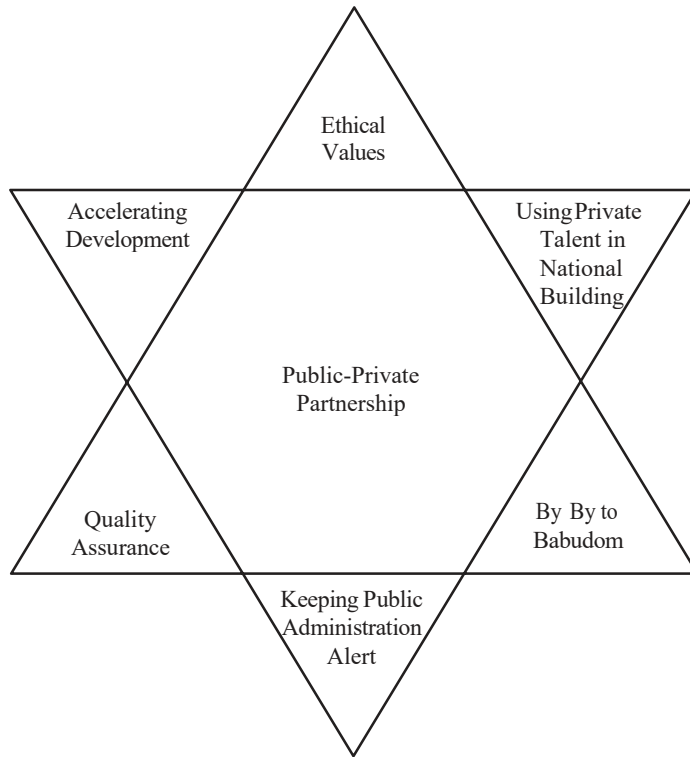
result-oriented, customer-centric and transparent in approach. Words like cost cutting, downsizing or disinvestment, etc. are catching up but with lot of resentment and hostility arising within the affected organization. These negative responses take the process of change, two steps backward. Hence, there is a need for internalization of progressive goals of each organization by each member and fulfillment of these objectives with cost and time over runs.

It has been rightly said that India does not suffer from resource problem in order to overcome its socio-economic ills, instead it is the management of the available resources which is the crux of the issue.

The Public expects services to meet their demands in terms of quality, accuracy, timeliness, user formalism people can no longer tolerate delays, bureaucratic mistakes or excessively time consuming and difficult procedures after waiting for more than half a century since India's independence.

It is generally agreed by all the concerned that the new policies of economic reforms, liberalization, privatization and globalization would require massive changes in the functioning of Government and its methodology to cope with the changed environment.

The prevailing administrative set-up in the developing countries is in a state of crisis. Its design and methods are inadequate and outworn. There is a need to design an integrated management system which may cover the planning of work programmes, budget preparation, resource programming, reviewing and evaluating results and definitions of programmes and aims. Besides, obsolete methods of work must be improved or replaced. Our experience during the last three decades has demonstrated that the development plans have not been satisfactorily implemented because of inadequate administrative performance resulting from out-dated administrative system entailing organisational defects, lack of co-ordination, complex and cumbersome administrative and financial procedures, etc. These defects and deficiencies need to be corrected in order to bring about a sharp reduction in the administrative obstacles to development to bridge the gap between aspirations and performance.



Andrew Mariadoss Packajraj in his article “Administration that Delights the People” in MIG,

July to Sept. 2000, rightly mentioned that People in India now expect the Governments in India to PERFORM. They are disenchanted with hollow promises, speeches, rhetorics and eloquent repertoires. They don't just desire effective and responsive Governments but they demand a Government that meets their aspirations. "It is for the Government to be effective and responsive in their (Govt.'s), own interest, otherwise they will be thrown out for falling short of people's expectations.

The three most vital players in the arena are the Elected Ruling Government, the Appointed Administrative Machinery and the Demanding Public (While the ultimate responsibility and answerability/ accountability rests with the first component, the actual job of delivering results rests on the administrative machinery. It is, in the ultimate analysis a joint team effort of the three but any weak link can jeopardise the outcome and efforts of any other.

Ideals of the Welfare State viz. progress, -prosperity and protection to the common man, can be secured only through impartial, honest and efficient administration. In the words of Prof. Charles Bernard, "The future of civilized Governmente ind even, I think of civilization itself rests upon our ability to develop a science, philosophy and a practice of administration, competent to discharge the functions of civilized society." Thus, there is a need that Public Administration must be modernized, i.e. recreated, renewed and revitalized to produce the predesigned changes and output necessary to provide goods and services to the people at the minimum cost. This needs a different trend and magnitude of Administrative Management, culture and capability. We are living in a period of momentous changes, which have far-reaching Implications for not only the world- at-large, but specifically for the developing countries.

Since administrative capacity of Government is not able to provide quality services in the area of globalization liberalization and privatization; it was thought fit to experiment with Public-Private Participation.

Public-Private Partnership (PPP) has been adopted in most of the countries of the world with some variations, suitable to their country. Earlier, we have either Public Enterprises, private enterprises, mixed economy, joint sector which were used for development of the country. However, PPP in recent times has gained momentum due to the following reasons.

1. Increasing demands of civil society for quality infrastructure like roads, railway's, bridges, etc.
2. Shortage of finances with the government.
3. Paucity of expertise with the government.
4. Lack of flexibility and autonomy in Government run enterprises.

5. Private initiative lying idle.
6. Lack of administrative reforms to weed out procedures which cause delays, irritation and make the work dull.
7. Advent of the era of liberalization, privatization, and globalization since the post-1991 period.

8.2 Learning Objectives: After going through this lesson the student will be able to know

- Concept of PPP
- Need of Private Sector Investment
- CSR and Private Sector
- Role of Private Sector in the Economic development of the Country

8.3 Meaning

PPP is a mode of implementing Government programmes or schemes in partnership with private sector. It is essentially a cooperative endeavour between public and private sectors to restructure the provision of public services for making them more efficient. It is a legal contractual arrangement in which the public and private sectors share equity, investment, finance, risk, responsibility and profits in the venture.

With the advent of Public Choice Theory, the criteria of efficiency and economy, decentralisation and participation requires the monolithic state to shed non-sovereign and non-strategic activities to non-state agencies. PPP can be seen as a broad spectrum of cooperation between public and private sectors with varying percentages of participation with one end being Government monopoly and other end outright privatization.

PPP has been widely recognized as the institutional innovation mechanism to facilitate the private sectors efficiencies in public services and government-run programmes. It enables a win-win situation for all stakeholders and blends public objectives with marketability and profitability. The advantage that PPP projects have is that they can incorporate a social focus without affecting the economic viability and efficiency of the project. PPPs have been successfully structured and applied in the last decade, to the infrastructure sector and have typically followed the B-O-T (Build-Operate- Transfer) model and its variants. The lessons learnt from these successes have set the foundation for the adaptation and application of the PPP model to other sectors.

To make PPP model viable and sustainable, the Government will have to continue to safeguard public interest and monitor the performance of private sector generally and privatized undertakings in particular. The determination and commitment of Government will have to be match readiness and

cooperation from the private sector. “The interaction between Government and the private sector will have to be transformed into “smart partnership” of co-operation and complementarity that emphasises with situations. The drive towards diversified growth must be led by the private sector, which is expected to display the qualities of good corporate citizenship including the promotion of citizen empowerment. The public sector will have to progressively diminish its role in the provision of marketable goods and services and will rather seek to facilitate and, where necessary, regulate the operation of business by the private sector.

The Government must ensure that privatisation should not lead Government to curtail any of its core responsibilities which include good governance, safety and welfare of its citizens. The process must be carried out with a human face and efforts be made to safeguard national interests. It is hoped that a healthy public-private partnership shall foster inclusive growth and social empowerment besides contributing to improved service delivery and good governance.

Experiences with reforms have unmistakably revealed that market failures do exist along with Government failures, especially in the provision of public services. The reform programme witnessed a paradigm shift in the role of the state. For the first time in the history of post-colonial India, there was a conscious retreat of the state based on the acknowledgement of its apparent economic and development failure, also of the fact that it was not doing its business well and that there were other ways of doing business. In this context, the reforms were at a crucial juncture in India's economic trajectory of the changes that were to follow, both in what were to be the economic goals of the post-reform state, and how these goals were to be achieved. Public-Private Partnership (PPP) could be a way to utilise the best of both worlds, while overcoming the specific weaknesses of each. So the new public management becomes a factor to reckon with and it is now an accepted principle throughout the world. Of the essential characteristics of PPP, one is making Government functions more ready-to-face market tests, such as contracting out in an attempt towards reducing Government functions through privatisation and other forms of contracting. In theory the proposed changes will result in a consumer-employed, competitive and market-oriented Government that will reduce regulations, create revenue through fees and charges and concentrate on the decentralisation of authority, the privatisation of management and improvement of quality of public services

Public-Private Partnership (PPP) is essentially a collaboration between the Government and the private sector to create a structure in which improved value for money can be achieved through the involvement

of private sector. So, it does not undermine the governments' overall responsibility to the taxpayer for the quality of the services provided to them. But, it emphasizes on the role of Government from direct service provider to management and coordination of services on the pattern suggested by the new public management (NPM) theory. So, PPP is a system in which a Government service or private business venture is funded and operated through a partnership of Government and one or more private sector companies. It is important to mention the difference between PPP and privatisation. The responsibility for providing services rests under PPP with the Government but in privatisation responsibility for delivery and funding a particular service rest with the private sector. In case of ownership rights public sector is the legal owner of PPP projects but in privatisation the private sector is the owner of associated benefits and costs as well. The nature and scope of service is contractually determined between the two parties in PPP but it is determined by the private provider in privatisation. The risks and rewards are shared between the public and the private sector under PPP but in privatisation all the risks and rewards involved in the business rest with the private sector?

For the economy to grow at 9% per annum over the Eleventh Plan period, it is targeted to increase the GCF in the infrastructure from 5% of GDP at the start of the Tenth Plan to around 9% at the end of the Eleventh Plan. For this to be achieved, private sector participation in a big way is imperative. The areas identified for private sector participation include new manufacturing units, multi-modal logistics parks, construction of high-speed passenger corridors, induction of privately owned rolling stock of container operators, commercial development of land and air spaces, port connectivity works of the private ports, ore lines for steel plants, upgradation of major freight and passenger terminals, construction of road over bridges (ROBs), and railway OFC network?

- **Self-Check Exercise-1**

Q.1 What is the meaning of Public Private Partnership model PPP?

8.4 Initiatives Taken To Facilitate Private Sector Investment

- In order to maximize the volume of investments in the road sector, given the limited availability of public resources or the need to use them for development of roads in backward/remote areas, it has been decided that all the sub-projects in NHDP phase III to Phase VII would be taken up on the basis of PPP on BOT mode.
- The Government has announced several incentives such as tax exemptions and duty-free import of road-building equipment and machinery to encourage private sector participation.
- The MCA for NHs, which was approved by Col in 2005, has now been adopted for

implementation of PPP projects by Ministry' of Shipping, Road Transport, and Highways (MoSRTTH)/NHAI; the MCA for SHs has been published by the Planning Commission.

- A review of tolling policy in respect of NHs has been concluded and the report, once finalized, would serve to impart greater certainty in revenue projections for concessionaires.
- Manuals of Standards and Specifications for four-laning and six-laning of NHs through PPPs are under finalization by DoRTH. Adoption of these manuals would reduce project preparation time as project specific manuals would no longer be needed.
- The substantial completion of NHDP Phase I, that is GQ, has called for a shift in emphasis to corridor management so as to deliver maximum throughput in terms of speed and traffic volume, while minimizing operational cost and enhancing road safety. In this regard, an MCA for O&M of Highways has been published by the Planning Commission.

Almost all State Governments have facilitated entry of private sector in providing passenger transport services to ease pressure on the public sector. As on 31 March 2004 the share of private buses was 85%. Private bus operators have, however, exhibited deplorable quality of service, with disregard to traffic rules, unsafe driving practices, unscheduled operation, and usage of irrational cost cutting measures and tax evasion. The private sector has also adversely affected the performance of public sector by resorting to unfair competition.

A prerequisite is, therefore, to strictly enforce rules, for which specially designated regulatory bodies need to be set-up, with powers to laydown minimum basic service standards, impose heavy fines, suspend or even cancel licenses, and launch and pursue prosecutions for accidents vigorously.

The Government has put in place a scheme for private participation in major ports mainly in container terminals, specialized cargo berths, warehousing/storage facilities, etc. on BOT basis with a concession period not exceeding 30 years. The scheme also includes formation of joint venture by the ports with the private operators selected on the basis of competitive bidding. The scheme did not take off as expected during the Tenth Plan. Necessary policy initiatives in respect of management control, etc., are required to be evolved for facilitating the formation of joint ventures. In case of non-major ports, the VGP scheme of the GOI will have to be made compatible with the requirements and the

operational imperatives of the sector so as to enable the non-major ports to access these funds. During the Tenth Plan period, private sector schemes costing Rs. 11,257 crore were identified, eight schemes costing Rs. 2435 crore have been completed with incremental capacity addition of 44.40 million mt, another six schemes costing Rs. 3818 crore have already been awarded to private operators which are expected to create an additional capacity of 45.50 million mt.’

It may be mentioned that PPP does not reduce responsibility and accountability of the government. The Government remains accountable for service, quality, price certainty and cost-effectiveness; in fact the role of Government gets redefined as one of facilitator, and enabler, while private sector plays the role of financier, builder and operator of service. Under PPP approach, the skills, expertise and experience of both public and private sector get combined to deliver higher standard service to the consumers. The public sector contributes assurance in terms of stable governance, citizens’ support, financing and also assumes social, environmental and political risks. The private sector brings along operational efficiencies, innovative technologies, managerial effectiveness, access to additional finances, and bears construction, commercial and operational risk of the project. In fact PPP approach is not new, it was followed a few centuries ago in different countries for development of infrastructure and social services.

- **Self-Check Exercise-2**

Q.1 What are the initiatives taken to facilitate private sector investment?

8.5 Essentials For The Success Of Public-Private Partnership (PPP)

1. Sincerity of the Private Sector

Private sector has been generally interested in profit making without having any consideration to quality and needs of the people. The profit motive makes the private sector use inferior quality of material and low wages to the persons employed causing great risks to the citizens of the country. The first and foremost criteria on which PPP model can work is the sincere and right attitude of private sector. They must be sincere to their work while earning a reasonable profit.

2. Honesty and Integrity of Government Officials Entrusting Projects to Private Sector It has been generally seen that politicians and bureaucrats indulge in corrupt practices and ask the private sector to pay them under the table amount mutually agreed upon. From where the private sector would compensate this money. The only solution is to decrease quality at the cost of corrupt practices endangering life of the citizens. Good governance demands transparency, integrity and citizen 'centric approach'.

T.N. Chaturvedi in his Editorial on the Special Number on Ethics in Public life of the *Indian Journal of Public Administration* (July-Sept., 1995) has rightly remarked: "The potential damage and threat to the political fabric of a system is not dependent on the character of government, i.e. whether it is an activist or limited in scope. History shows that neither a capitalist nor a socialist nor a welfare state is immune to the corrosive evil of corruption. The standards of conduct and behaviour of people in political authority have their malignant influence in other walks of life in society. The ethical dimensions of how influential and powerful people conduct themselves in private life and the public domain set a precedent for the lesser human beings and groups in society to follow or to seek justification for their own self-seeking or even scandalous conduct. The perniciousness ripple-effect encompasses all segments of society. It is not only the public systems that are under attack. The people harbour grievances against trade, industry, business, academia, medical and other professional groups and organizations. The evil within and outside the Government circle, is thus, not limited to any narrow confines. Similarly, the influence of ethical conduct in positive terms is also not contained or concerned with only some specific sections and select groups but is relevant to the entirety of society and its wider network of relationships. As is often said, the moral basis for the unity and stability of society demands that ethical restraints must operate not only in respect of individuals but also organized groups - be they industrial, business and trade associations, labour unions, political parties, military and civil services, judiciary, non governmental organizations, academic or professional associations, agriculturists organisations, etc. apart from Government itself. The all-pervading and inter-locking nature of ethics in public life is to be comprehended in all its manifestations and dimensions. This is borne out by history in different times and ages and also by the prowess of civilization today.

The scandals and cases of corruption, kickbacks, bribery, extortions, lying and deception by Government all over the world, in both developed and developing countries at different times, are too many and too well-known to need any enumeration. In the wake of many cases of nepotism, influence peddling, corporate bribery, corruption, illicit Operations, business malpractices, and unhealthy

nexus between politics, administration and business coming of public notice at the time of the World War II, the US Senate set up a sub-committee under Senator Paul Douglas, which submitted its report, commonly known as the Report on Ethical Standards in Government. This attracted attention all over the world and the various nuances of ethics in governance were discussed, researched and commented upon in various forums.

Moral values, in simple terms, are the values that tell us what is the right, proper and acceptable way of behaving. Moral values are indispensable for good governance. An efficient and technologically sound administrative machinery, unless it stands on high moral pedestal, does not serve the public, but it services a self-perpetuating and exploitative system.

Hon'ble Supreme Court of India in its judgment in the case of Vineet Narain vs. Union of India (AIR 1998 SC 889), stated that:

“These principles of public life are of general application in every democracy. And one is expected to bear them in mind while scrutinizing conduct of every holder of a public office. It is trite that the holder of the public offices are entrusted with certain powers to be exercised in public interest alone and, therefore, the office is held by them in trust for the people. Any deviation from the path of rectitude by any of them amounts to a breach of that trust and must be severely dealt with instead of being pushed under the carpet. If the conduct amounts to an offence, it must be promptly investigated and the offender against whom a *prima facie* case is made out should be prosecuted expeditiously so that the majesty of law is upheld and the rule of law vindicated, the adverse impact of lack of probity in public life leading to a high degree of corruption is manifold. It also has adverse effect on foreign investment and funding from the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank who have warned that future aid to under-developed countries may be subject to the requisite steps being taken to eradicate corruption, which prevents international aid from reaching those for whom it is meant.

In the case of *State of Assam vs. P.C. Mishra* (AIR 1966 SC 430) the Supreme Court stated that “It is incumbent for each occupant of every high office to be constantly aware that the power invested in the high office he holds is meant to be exercised in public interest and only for public good, and that it is not meant to be used for personal benefit or merely to elevate the personal status of the current holder of that office. Constant awareness of the nature of this power and the purpose for which it is meant would prevent situations leading to clash of egos and the resultant fall out detrimental to public interest.

His Excellency the Governor of Karnataka on the Republic Day, 26th January 2007, address said, “Corruption is not merely a dirty word. It describes a dirty act. We need to have a policy of zero

tolerance towards all acts of corruption. We need to assert that there is no difference between a small act of corruption and major instances of malfeasance. There is no such thing as petty corruption-there is corruption, per se. It is necessary to strike at the very roots of corruption, for if we allow its tentacles to grow we will be firmly in its grip, with no way out. This is a very real danger. Corruption in any walk of life can corrode, decay and annihilate our democratic system. We can ignore or minimize its evil effects at our own risk. Corruption and un-refuted allegations of misuse of power for self and pelf do shake the faith of ordinary citizens in our democratic system.

Lord Nolan has mentioned that public officials must possess selflessness, integrity, accountability openness, honesty and leadership to serve public.

3. Providing Facilities to Private Sector

All the facilities as agreed upon must be supplied to the private sector so that the work can be completed in time. It has been seen that Government creates delays and harassment to private sector affecting the completion of projects.

4. Fair Practices by Private Sector

- Business must maintain highest standards of behaviour so that their actions and decisions result in the benefits for industry, employees, customers, shareholders and society.
- Good and Service must conform to the commitment promised to customers. Business must be realistic and truthful in stating claims.
- Customers must be given best possible service and treated with respect and fairness.
- Best way of promoting high standards of business practices is through self -regulation. The Code has been designed as an instrument of self-regulation to serve as voluntary guidelines towards better quality -of life and higher standards of business practices.

5. Mutual Trust

For the success of PPPs, conducive and workable environment is required. It also requires improved attitudes and mutual trust; transparent and accountable management and financial systems; structural adjustment to ensure quality; effective coordination among the partners and other institutions/agencies; requisite legal support; strong political and administrative commitments; strict adherence to prescribed and agreed norms and standards; appropriate policy for capacity building; and mechanisms of regular and effective monitoring and evaluation. If necessary changes are made to expedite the on-going process of PPPs, the desired results can be achieved within specified time frame.

6. Accountability

Public or private sector cannot manage funds in investment without having strong accountability mechanisms in place. People need to know that they are getting value for their money and that their taxes/ fees/duties are being administered with probity and distributed fairly. One of the priorities of the national policy/planning and each committee is to ensure that regular audit takes place for any partnership between public and private sector. A private contractor/organisation/institution that hopes to succeed and establish a reputation for effective delivery of service must be accountable to its public sector partner(s) and to the public at large. It is accepted that “retaining the publicness of a PPP is essential in order to provide democratic steering and societal accountability for its delivery of public policy goals.” Accountability holds the key to successful involvement of citizens and the private sector.

7. Strategic Planning by Government

Strategic planning and management by Government is essential so that PPPs can succeed and they should be managed by expert teams. Governments also need to use technical and financial advisors, where needed, to match the advantages of the private sector, particularly in large scale programme. Project development needs to be done by government, and it needs to invest in it by creating dedicated funds.

Self Check Exercise-3

Q.1 Discuss the essentials for success of Public Private Partnership (PPP).

8.6 Limitations and Actions

Government of India has introduced several innovative Schemes aimed at promoting PPPs. Whereas to attract the private sector, commercially viable projects should be on offer and to inculcate the discipline of ‘user pay principle’ and provision of these services should be based on payment of tariff. Government must also fulfill its commitment towards inclusive growth which makes it obligatory to fix the tariffs based on the capacity of the common man to pay. Due diligence is also essential given the substantial contingent liability that could devolve on the State in such projects.

While encouraging PPPs, six consonants have been identified;

- Policy and regulatory gaps, specially relating to specific sector policies and regulations;
- Inadequate availability of long-term finance (10 year plus tenor)-both equity and debt;
- Inadequate capacity in public institutions and public officials to manage PPP processes;

- Inadequate capacity in the private sector-both in the form of developer/investor and technical manpower;
- Inadequate shelf of bankable infrastructure projects that can be bid out to the private sector, and
- Inadequate advocacy to create greater acceptance of PPPs by the public.

To address these constraints, several initiatives have been taken by Government of India to create an enabling framework for PPPs by addressing issues relating to policy and regulatory environment. Progressively more sectors have been opened to private and foreign investment, levy of user charges is being promoted, regulatory institutions are being set-up and strengthened, fiscal incentives are given to infrastructure projects, standardised contractual documents including the Model Concession Agreement are being notified, approval mechanism for PPPs in the Central sector has been streamlined through setting up of PPPAC and a website exclusively devoted to PPPs has been launched to serve as a virtual market place for PPP projects.

• Self-Check Exercise-4

Q.1 What are the limitations and challenges in promoting Public Private Partnership (PPP)?

8.7 Suggestions; Regular Monitoring

- 1) There is a need of regular monitoring of physical, financial and quality measures by Government during the process of implementation and completion to ensure high quality performance.
- 2) Ensuring quantity and quality of materials-Private business entrepreneurs generally indulge in unethical practices causing a great harm to development programme. This is evident from daily newspaper exposing scandals by private businessman in collaboration with Government functionaries.
- 3) Choice of private businessmen-Private businessmen must be selected on the basis of his reputation, previous record and reliability.
- 4) Strict Action against corrupt officials-Strict action against Government functionaries indulging in collusion with private businessmen. Exemplary punishment must be given to Government functionaries who were entrusted the task of supervision, who instead indulged in corrupt practices.
- 5) Heavy penalties need be imposed for any malpractices-Government must provide for heavy penalties in the contract for any development work if they violate any of the clause of the contract affecting the quality of development programme.

- 6) Strict observance of administrative ethics-Politicians and bureaucrats must follow the conduct rules in letter and spirit to ensure the success of developing programmes.

In spite of Public-Private Participation, the Government have to keep its administrative system in perfect order to take full benefits of Public-Private Partnership otherwise private people may not give the desired results.

David Osborne and Ted Gaebler have suggested the following responsibilities of Public Administration to fulfill its role.

1. Crusading reformer, intent on transforming some aspect of community life according to preconceived notions of the ideal society.
2. Proactive policy formulator, ready with possible strategies to meet the unknown;
3. Social change-agent, ready to accept new ideals and push others into accepting them also;
4. Crisis manager, slow to burn but quick to react and brilliant at immediate improvisation;
5. Dynamic programme manager, able to show new courses and adapt on-going arrangements;
6. Humanitarian employer, treating staff with respect and meeting out even-handed justice;
7. Political campaigner, responsive to public needs and champion of public causes;
8. Competent administrator, ensuring effective performance with minimum political embarrassment;
9. Interest broker, choosing among competing interests and reconciling all parties to the outcome;
10. Public relations expert, adept at building up support, showing his area to advantage;
11. Speedy decision-maker, oriented to assume responsibility and clear instructions;
12. Constructive thinker, not easily led astray by others who would want to make up his mind for him; and
13. Optimistic leader, not easily discouraged in adversity, but able to command attention and stimulate subordinates.

Thus, there is a need to introduce desired improvements and reforms in administration to ensure social change and modernization.

We must keep an eye on the outcome of Public-Private Partnership to take care of the following

aspects

We need to take care of the following aspects to promote Public-Private Partnership :

1. A closer focus on results in terms of efficiency and effectiveness, and service quality;
2. The replacement of highly centralised hierarchical organisational structures with decentralised management environments, where decisions on resource allocation and restgroups;
3. Flexibility to explore alternatives to direct public provision, which might provide more^r cost- effective policyoutcomes;
4. New personnel management policies to provide greater flexibility in the deployment ofⁱ staff (.e.g., throughmultiskilling);
5. The use of mechanisms to improve performance such as performance contracting and^e the creation of competitive market environment within and among public sector^e organisations;
6. Incentives to improve performance (or at least removing disincentives) through enabling organisations to retain a portion of savings from improved performance;
7. The strengtheningof strategic capacities at the centre to “steer” Government to respond^k to external changes and diverse interests quickly, flexibly and at least cost; and
8. Greater accountability and transparency through requirements to report on results?

- **Self-Check Exercise-5**

Q.1 Discuss the suggestions and monitoring in Public Private Partnerships.

8.8 Summary

Public-Private Partnerships (PPPs) play a crucial role in development by leveraging the strengths of both the public and private sectors. They are instrumental in infrastructure development, enabling the construction and maintenance of essential projects such as roads, bridges, hospitals, and schools, which improve public services and facilities. By incorporating private sector expertise, PPPs introduce efficiency, innovation, and advanced technology into public projects, resulting in higher quality and more cost-effective solutions. These partnerships also distribute risks between the public and private sectors, reducing the financial burden on the

government and attracting private investment. PPPs stimulate economic growth by creating jobs, boosting local businesses, and attracting further investments, while also enhancing the delivery of public services, ensuring higher standards, better management, and increased accessibility for citizens. Furthermore, PPPs provide additional financial resources for large-scale projects, alleviating budget constraints and reducing the need for public funding. In summary, PPPs are pivotal in driving infrastructure development, improving efficiency and innovation, sharing risks, fostering economic growth, enhancing public services, and providing necessary financial resources.

8.9 Glossary

- **PPP** : It is a mode of implementing Government programme in partnership with private sector. It is essentially a cooperative Endeavour between public and private sector to restructure the provision of public service for making them more efficient.
- **Accountability:** Public or private sector cannot manage funds in investment without having strong control or accountability mechanism in place. People need to know that they are getting value for their money.

8.10 Answer to Self Check Exercises

Self-check Exercise-1

Ans 1. Refer to section 8.3

Self-check Exercise-2

Ans 1. Refer to section 8.4

Self-check Exercise-3

Ans 1. Refer to section 8.5

Self-check Exercise-4

Ans 1. Refer to section 8.6

Self-check Exercise-5

Ans 1. Refer to section 8.7

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8.12 Terminal Questions

1. What do you know by the concept of PPP? What are the pre-requisites for the success of PPP?
2. What type of steps can be taken to facilitate PPP?

UNIT-9

Development Schemes: MGNREGS, Swachh Bharat Mission AtamNirbhar Bharat Mission, Digital India and Skill India.

Structure

- 9.1 Introduction
- 9.2 Learning Objective
- 9.3 Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act, 2005
 - Self-Check Exercise-1
- 9.4 Swachh Bharat Mission
 - Self-Check Exercise-2
- 9.5 Atam Nirbhar Bharat Mission
 - Self-Check Exercise-3
- 9.6 Digital India and Skill India
 - Self-Check Exercise-4
- 9.7 Summary
- 9.8 Glossary
- 9.9 Answer to Self-Check Exercise
- 9.10 References/Suggested Readings
- 9.11 Terminal Questions

9.1 Introduction

A development plan sets out a local authority's policies and proposals for land use in their area. The term is usually used in the United Kingdom. A local plan is one type of development plan. The development plan guides and shapes day-to-day decisions as to whether or not planning permission should be granted, under the system known as development control (development management in Scotland). In order to ensure that these decisions are rational and consistent, they must be considered against the development plan adopted by the authority, after public consultation and having proper regard for other material factors.

In India, Development Plan process is a provincial/state subject. There are various town planning authorities under each province/state that assess the growth of areas, identify suitable areas for housing, industry, public infrastructure and allocate budgets. Each of the metropolitan cities in India has an agency which is responsible for Development Planning exercise of the cities. Mumbai city has Mumbai Metropolitan Region Development Authority commonly known as MMRDA. Similarly there is Delhi Development Authority for Delhi, Bangalore has the Bengaluru Development Authority, Kolkata has Kolkata Metropolitan Development Authority and there is Chennai Metropolitan Development Authority for the south Indian city of Chennai.

The Government of India has social welfare and social security schemes for India's citizens funded either by the central government, state government or concurrently. Schemes which are fully funded by the central government are referred to as "central sector schemes" (CS) while schemes mainly funded by the centre and implemented by the states are "centrally sponsored schemes" (CSS). In the 2022 Union budget of India, there are 740 central sector (CS) schemes and centrally sponsored schemes (CSSs).

Implementation of government schemes varies between schemes, location, and depends on factors such as evaluation process, awareness, accessibility, acceptability and capability for last mile implementation. Government bodies undertaking evaluations and audits include NITI Aayog, Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation, and the Comptroller and Auditor General of India.

9.2 Learning Objectives

After Learning through this lesson, the students will be able to know:

- Concepts and Significance Developmental Schemes
- MGNREGA 2005
- Swachh Bharat Mission
- Atam Nirbhar Bharat Mission
- Digital India and Skill India

9.3 Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act, 2005 (MGNREGA)

Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act 2005 or MNREGA, earlier known as the National Rural Employment Guarantee Act or NREGA, is an Indian labour law and social security measure that aims to guarantee the 'right to work'. This act was passed in 23 August 2005 under the UPA government of Prime Minister Manmohan Singh following tabling of the bill in parliament by the Minister for Rural Development Raghuvansh Prasad Singh.

It aims to enhance livelihood security in rural areas by providing at least 100 days of wage employment in a financial year to at least one member of every household whose adult members volunteer to do unskilled manual work. Women are guaranteed one third of the jobs made available under the MGNREGA. Another aim of MGNREGA is to create durable assets (such as roads, canals, ponds and wells). Employment is to be provided within 5 km of an applicant's residence, and minimum wages are to be paid. If work is not provided within 15 days of applying, applicants are entitled to an unemployment allowance. That is, if the government fails to provide employment, it has to provide certain unemployment allowances to those people. Thus, employment under MGNREGA is a legal entitlement. Apart from providing economic security and creating rural assets, other things said to promote NREGA are that it can help in protecting the environment, empowering rural women, reducing rural-urban migration and fostering social equity, among others.

The act was first proposed in 1991 by P.V. Narasimha Rao. It was finally accepted in the parliament

and commenced implementation in 625 districts of India. Based on this pilot experience, NREGA was scoped up to cover all the districts of India from 1 April 2008. The statute was praised by the government as "the largest and most ambitious social security and public works programme in the world". In 2009 the World Bank had chided the act along with others for hurting development through policy restrictions on internal movement. However in its World Development Report 2014, the World Bank termed it as a "stellar example of rural development". MGNREGA is to be implemented mainly by gram panchayats (GPs). The law stated it provides many safeguards to promote its effective management and implementation. The act explicitly mentions the principles and agencies for implementation, list of allowed works, financing pattern, monitoring and evaluation, and detailed measures to ensure transparency and accountability.

- **History**

Since 1960, 30 years were expended in struggling to find suitable employment schemes in India's vast rural hinterland. The experiences of these decades provided important lessons to the government. These included the 'Rural Manpower Programme' which exposed the tribulations of financial management, the 'Crash Scheme for Rural Employment' on planning for outcomes, a 'Pilot Intensive Rural Employment Programme' of labour-intensive works, the 'Drought Prone Area Programme' of integrated rural development, 'Marginal Farmers and Agricultural Labourers Scheme' of rural economic development, the 'Food for Work Programme' (FWP) of holistic development and better coordination with the states, the 'National Rural Employment Programme' (NREP) of community development, and the 'Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme' (RLEGP) of focus on landless households. The Planning Commission later approved the scheme and it was adopted on national scale.

In April 1989, to converge employment generation, infrastructure development and food security in rural areas, the government integrated NREP and RLEGP into a new scheme Jawahar Rozgar Yojana (JRY). The most significant change was the decentralization of implementation by involving the local people through local village governments or Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs) and hence a decreasing role of bureaucracy. In October 1993, the Employment Assurance Scheme (EAS) was initiated to provide employment to agricultural hands during the lean agricultural season. The role of PRIs was reinforced with the local self-government at the district level called the 'Zilla Parishad' as the main implementing authority. Later, EAS was merged with Sampoorna Gramin Rojgar Yojana (SGRY) in 2001.

On 1 April 1999, the JRY was revamped and renamed to Jawahar Gram Samridhi Yojana (JGSY)

with a similar objective. The role of PRIs was further reinforced with the local self-government at

the village level called the 'Village Panchayats' as the sole implementing authority. In 2001, it was merged with SGRY. On 25 September 2001 to converge employment generation, infrastructure development and food security in rural areas, the government integrated EAS and JGSY into a new scheme SGRY. The role of PRIs was retained with the 'Village Panchayats' as the sole implementing authority. Due to implementation issues, it was merged with NREGA in 2006. In January 2001, the government introduced a FWP similar to the one that was initiated in 1977. Once NREGA was enacted, the two were merged in 2006. The total government allocation to these precursors of NREGA had been about three-quarters of ₹1 trillion (US\$13 billion). Employment generation programmes created after 2005 include the Prime Minister Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP).

- **Provisions**

The registration process involves an application to the Gram Panchayat and issue of job cards. The wage employment must be provided within 15 days of the date of application. The work entitlement of 100 days per household per year may be shared between different adult members of the same household. The law lists permissible works: water conservation and water harvesting; drought proofing including afforestation; irrigation works; restoration of traditional water bodies; land development; flood control; rural connectivity; and works notified by the government. The Act sets a minimum limit to the wage-material ratio as 60:40. The provision of accredited engineers, worksite facilities and a weekly report on worksites is also mandated by the Act. The Act sets a minimum limit to the wages, to be paid with gender equality, either on a time-rate basis or on a piece-rate basis. The states are required to evolve a set of norms for the measurement of works and schedule of rates. Unemployment allowance must be paid if the work is not provided within the statutory limit of 15 days. The law stipulates Gram Panchayats to have a single bank account for NREGA works which shall be subjected to public scrutiny. To promote transparency and accountability, the act mandates 'monthly squaring of accounts. To ensure public accountability through public vigilance, the NREGA designates 'social audits' as key to its implementation.

The most detailed part of the Act deals with transparency and accountability that lays out role of the state, the public vigilance and, above all, the social audits. For evaluation of outcomes, the law also requires management of data and maintenance of records, like registers related to

employment, job cards, assets, muster rolls and complaints, by the implementing agencies at the village, block and state level. The legislation specifies the role of the state in ensuring transparency and accountability through upholding the right to information and disclosing information proactively, preparation of annual reports by the Central Employment Guarantee Council for the Parliament and State Employment Guarantee Councils for state legislatures, undertaking mandatory financial audits by each district along with physical audit, taking action on audit reports, developing a Citizen's Charter, establishing vigilance and monitoring committees, and developing a grievance redressal system.

The Act recommends establishment of 'Technical Resource Support Groups' at district, state and central level and active use of information technology, like creation of a 'Monitoring and Information System (MIS)' and a NREGA website, to assure quality in implementation of NREGA through technical support. The law allows convergence of NREGA with other programmes. As NREGA intends to create 'additional' employment, the convergence should not affect employment provided by other programmes.

- **Self-Check Exercise-1**

Q.1 Write a short note on Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act, 2005 (MGNREGA)

Q.2 What are the developmental schemes under MGNREGA?

9.4 Swachh Bharat Mission

Swachh Bharat Mission (SBM), Swachh Bharat Abhiyan, or Clean India Mission is a country-wide campaign initiated by the Government of India in 2014 to eliminate open defecation and improve solid waste management. It is a restructured version of the Nirmal Bharat Abhiyan launched in 2009 and carried out by predecessor Manmohan Singh that failed to achieve its intended targets.

Phase 1 of the Swachh Bharat Mission lasted till October 2019. Phase 2 is being implemented between 2020–21 and 2024–25 to help cement the work of Phase 1. Initiated by the Government of India, the mission aimed to achieve an "open-defecation free" (ODF) India by 2 October 2019, the 150th anniversary of the birth of Mahatma Gandhi through construction of toilets. An estimated 89.9 million toilets were built in the period. The objectives of the first phase of the mission also included eradication of manual scavenging, generating awareness and bringing about a behavior change regarding sanitation practices, and augmentation of capacity at the local level.

The second phase of the mission aims to sustain the open defecation free status and improve the

management of solid and liquid waste, while also working to improve the lives of sanitation workers. The mission is aimed at progressing towards target 6.2 of the Sustainable Development Goals Number 6 established by the United Nations in 2015.

The campaign's official name is in Hindi. In English, it translates to "Clean India Mission". The campaign was officially launched on 2 October 2014 at Rajghat, New Delhi by Prime Minister Narendra Modi. It is India's largest cleanliness drive to date with three million government employees and students from all parts of India participating in 4,043 cities, towns, and rural communities.

At a rally in Champaran, the Prime Minister called the campaign Satyagrah se Swatchhagrah in reference to Gandhi's Champaran Satyagraha launched on 10 April 1916. The mission was split into two: rural and urban. In rural areas "SBM - Gramin" was financed and monitored through the Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation (since converted to the Department of Drinking Water and Sanitation under the Ministry of Jal Shakti) whereas "SBM - urban" was overseen by the Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs.

As part of the campaign, volunteers, known as Swatchhagrahis, or "Ambassadors of cleanliness", promoted the construction of toilets using a popular method called Community-Led Total Sanitation at the village level. Other activities included national real-time monitoring and updates from non-governmental organizations such as The Ugly Indian, Waste Warriors, and SWACH Pune (Solid Waste Collection and Handling) The government provided subsidy for construction of nearly 90 million toilets between 2014 and 2019, although some Indians especially in rural areas choose to not use them. The campaign was criticized for using coercive approaches to force people to use toilets. Some people were stopped from defecating in open and threatened with withdrawal from government benefits. The campaign was financed by the Government of India and state governments. The former released \$5.8 billion (Rs 40,700 crore) funds for toilet construction 700,000 villages. The total budget for the rural and urban components was estimated at \$28 billion, 93 per cent for construction and the rest for behavior change campaigns and administration.

- **Planned Initiatives**

The Government appointed CPWD with the responsibility to dispose of waste from Government offices. The Ministry of Railways planned to have the facility of cleaning on demand, clean bed-rolls from automatic laundries, bio-toilets, dustbins in all non-AC coaches. The Swachh Bharat Swachh Vidyalaya campaign was launched by the Minister of Human Resource Development,

Government of India by participating in the cleanliness drive along with the school's teachers and students.

- **Performance Monitoring**

- Swachh Bharat Mission (SBM) Mobile app is being used by people and Government organizations for achieving the goals of Swachh Bharat Mission. For this the government of India is bringing awareness to the people through advertisements.
- In 2017, the national sanitation coverage rose to 65% from 38.7% on Oct 2, 2014 before the start of the campaign. It was 90% in August 2018. 35 states/Union Territories, 699 districts and 5.99 lakh (599,000) villages were declared Open Defecation Free (ODF) by 25 September 2019.
- The cities and towns which have been declared ODF stood at 22 percent and the urban wards which have achieved 100 percent door-to-door solid waste collection stood at 50 percent. The number of Swachhagrahi volunteers working across urban local bodies rose to 20,000, and those working in rural India rose to more than a 100,000. The number of schools with separate toilet facilities for girls rose from 0.4 million (37 percent) to almost one million (91 percent).

- **Swachh Survekshan annual cleanliness survey**

Swachh Survekshan, commissioned by Ministry of Urban Development and carried out by Quality Council of India, is an extensive sanitation survey across several hundred cities to check the progress and impact of Swachh Bharat Abhiyan and to foster a spirit of competition among the cities. The performance of each city is evaluated on six parameters:

- Municipal solid waste, sweeping, collection and transportation.
- Municipal solid waste, processing, and disposal of solid waste.
- Open defecation free and toilets.
- Capacity building and e-Learning.
- Provision of public toilets and community toilets.

- Information, education and communication, and behavior change.

- **Impact of programme**

- According to the dashboards maintained by respective ministries, more than 100 million individual household level toilets have been constructed in rural areas, and 6 million household toilets in urban areas. In addition, nearly 6 million community and public toilets have also been constructed in the urban areas. Consequently, 4,234 cities and more than 600,000 villages across the country have declared themselves open defecation free (ODF).
- More than 81.5 thousand wards in urban areas now have 100% door to door collection of solid waste and nearly 65 thousand wards practice 100% segregation of waste at source. Of the nearly 150 thousand metric tonnes of solid waste generated in urban areas, 65% is being processed.
- An independent survey released by Quality Council of India in August 2017, reported that overall national rural "household access to toilet" coverage increased to 62.5% and usage of toilets to 91.3%, with Haryana topping the national ranking with 99% of households in rural areas covered and usage of toilets of 100%. According to UNICEF. The number of people without a toilet reduced from 550 million to 50 million. The World Bank reports that 96% of Indians who have a toilet use it. The World Health Organization (WHO) has in its report stated that at least 180,000 diarrhea deaths were averted in rural India since the launch of the Swachh Bharat Mission. According to a survey carried out in 2018 and published in 2019 by National Statistical Office (NSO), 71% of rural households had access to toilets as of 2018. Though this was at odds with the Indian government's claim in 2019 that 95% of rural households had access to toilets, NSO's numbers still indicated a significant improvement over the situation during the previous survey period in 2012, when only 40% of rural households had access to toilets.

- **Self-Check Exercise-2**

Q.1 Write a short note on Swachh Bharat Mission.

Q.2 Discuss about the Impact of Swachh Bharat Mission programme

9.5 Atam Nirbhar Bharat Mission

Atmanirbhar Bharat (Devanagari: आत्मनिर्भर भारत) which translates to 'self-reliant India',

is a phrase the Prime Minister of India Narendra Modi and his government used and popularized in relation to the country's economic development plans. The phrase is an umbrella concept for the Modi government's plans for India to play a larger role in the world economy, and for it to become more efficient, competitive and resilient.

Modi has used the English phrase since 2014 in relation to national security, poverty and digital India. The first popular use of the phrase in Hindi was Atmanirbhar Bharat Abhiyan (Self-Reliant India Mission) during the announcement of India's COVID-19-pandemic-related economic package in 2020. Since then, the phrase has been used by the Ministry of Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution, the Ministry of Education and the Ministry of Defense in press releases, statements and policies. The government has also used the phrase in relation to India's new National Education Policy and the 2021 Union Budget of India. The concept under Modi's premiership has been adapted from earlier uses of the phrase in the Indian sub-continent.

The swadeshi movement was one of India's most successful pre-independence movements. The concept of self-reliance has been used by the country's former Planning Commission in multiple five-year plans between 1947 and 2014. Commentators have noted India has been enacting policies and building institutions that promote self-reliance since its independence. Private companies and their products have been considered as examples of self-reliance in sectors such as beverages, automotives, cooperatives, financial services and banking, pharmaceuticals and biotechnology.

- **Political self-reliance and self-rule**

India saw a promotion of political self-reliance for swaraj (self-governance or self-rule) during the independence movement. Activists such as Mahatma Gandhi and Rabindranath Tagore explained self-reliance in terms of the nation and of the self. This included the discipline of an individual and the values of a society. With the foundation of educational institutes such as Visva-Bharati University, Tagore had a role in bringing India closer to self-reliance in education. M. S. Swaminathan said in his youth in the 1930s, he like his peers, "young and old shared the dream of a free and self-reliant India. Purna swaraj (total freedom) and swadeshi (self-reliance) were our goals.

In 2022, Union Home Minister Amit Shah acknowledged slogans such as "atmanirbharta", "Make in India" and "vocal for local" were adapted from Gandhi's efforts towards swadeshi. Pre-

independence aspirations that had been forgotten are now being revived and adapted, and are being put into practice.

- **Atma Nirbhar Bharat**

During the corona virus pandemic in India, the lockdown, and an existing slowdown in the growth of the domestic economy and the economic impact of the pandemic, the government issued an adapted idea of self-reliance. On 12 May 2020, Prime Minister Modi publicly used the Hindi phrase for the first time when he said; (trans.) "the state of the world today teaches us that (Atma Nirbhar Bharat) 'Self-reliant India' is the only path. It is said in our scriptures—EshahPanthah. That is—self-sufficient India." While the speech was in Hindi, the reference by Press Information Bureau to both "self-reliance" and "self-sufficiency" caused some confusion. In the days following Modi's speech, the Indian government issued an economic package called the Atmanirbhar Bharat Abhiyan (. Self-reliant India Mission). It was met with a mixed response.

According to economist Swaminathan Aiyar, "atmanirbhar" can be translated as both self-reliance and self-sufficiency. In the 1960s and 1970s, India's drive for self-sufficiency was unsuccessful, and doing the same again is not advisable. Sadanand Dhume was skeptical of the terminology and language related to the phrase, and whether it meant a revival of pre-liberalization era policies. Aatmanirbharta or Self-Reliance was the Oxford Hindi Word of Year in 2020.

The adapted plan for self-reliance or aatmanirbharta that emerged included a readiness to associate with and challenge the global economy, unlike past decades where there had been a wish to disassociate, such as during the pre-independence swadeshi movement and with post-independence foreign aid. Swadeshi, however, has been adapted with slogans such as "vocal for local" while at the same time, global interconnectedness is being promoted. The government aims to reconcile this; according to Economist Intelligence Unit; "Modi's policy aims to reduce domestic market access to imports, but at the same time open the economy and export to the rest of the world".

Along with the coronavirus pandemic, Atmanirbhar Bharat Abhiyan could be seen in the context of India-China border relations and India's economic dependence on China in some sectors. Calls for India to boycott Chinese products and promote an Atmanirbhar Bharat instead are practically difficult in the short term for India, which imports US\$75 billion worth of goods every year from China, and parts of Indian industry are dependent on China. Following the Galwan Valley

skirmish on 15 June 2020, which resulted in a number of deaths, Swadeshi Jagaran Manch, an affiliate of the Rashtriya Swayamsevak Sangh, said if the government was serious about making India self-reliant, Chinese companies should not be given contracts for projects such as the Delhi–Meerut Regional Rapid Transit System. A Chinese company was awarded a contract for 5.6 km (3.5 mi) of the project.

While an Atmanirbhar Bharat has been extensively promoted during the premiership of Narendra Modi, especially in rhetoric and speeches, this is not always apparent in government policies. There has been concern Atmanirbhar Bharat is political messaging that has no economic impact. India's trade deficit restricts a reduction in dependence on imports, restricting protectionism and isolationism. Protectionist tendencies such as tariff increases, however, have been seen during this phase. The general trend by the Modi government has been to support domestic industries rather than global ones. Subsidies are being used as incentives to get global business leaders into India. The initiative has been accused of crony capitalism and of giving false hope to small businesses that align with the messaging. On 7 December 2021, the Chief Minister of Madhya Pradesh said for India to be self-reliant, states must be self-reliant.

- **Self-Check Exercise-3**

Q.1 Discuss about Atam Nirbhar Bharat Mission.

9.6 Digital India and Skill India

Digital India is a campaign launched by the Government of India in order to ensure that the Government's services are made available to citizens electronically by improved online infrastructure and by increasing Internet connectivity or making the country digitally empowered in the field of technology. The initiative includes plans to connect rural areas with high-speed internet networks. It consists of three core components: the development of secure and stable digital infrastructure, delivering government services digitally, and universal digital literacy.

Launched on 1 July 2015, by Indian Prime Minister Narendra Modi, it is both enabler and beneficiary of other key Government of India schemes, such as BharatNet, Make in India, Startup India, Standup India, industrial corridors, Bharatmala and Sagarmala.

As of 31 December 2018, India had a population of 130 crore people (1.3 billion), 123 crore (1.23 billion) Aadhaar digital biometric identity cards, 121 crore (1.21 billion) mobile phones, 44.6 crore (446 million) smartphones, 56 crore (560 million) internet users up from 481 million people (35% of the country's total population) in December 2017, and 51 per cent growth in e-commerce.

- **Digital India Initiative**

Some of the facilities which will be provided through this initiative are Bharat, digital locker, e-education, e-health, e-sign, e-shopping and the National Scholarship Portal. As part of Digital India, Indian Government planned to launch Botnet cleaning centers.

- National e-Governance Plan aimed at bringing all the front-end government services online.
- MyGov.in is a platform to share inputs and ideas on matters of policy and governance. It is a platform for citizen engagement in governance, through a "Discuss", "Do" and "Disseminate" approach.
- UMANG (Unified Mobile Application for New-age Governance) is a Government of India all-in-one single unified secure multi-channel multi-platform multi-lingual multi-service freeware mobile app for accessing over 1,200 central and state government services in multiple Indian languages over Android, iOS, Windows and USSD (feature phone) devices, including services such as AADHAAR, Digi-Locker, Bharat Bill Payment System, PAN EPFO services, PMKVY services, AICTE, CBSE, tax and fee or utilities bills payments, education, job search, tax, business, health, agriculture, travel, Indian railway tickets bookings, birth certificates, e-District, e-Panchayat, police clearance, passport, other utility services from private companies and much more.
- eSign framework allows citizens to digitally sign a document online using Aadhaar authentication.
- Swachh Bharat Mission (SBM) Mobile app is being used by people and Government organizations for achieving the goals of Swachh Bharat Mission.
- eHospital application provides important services such as online registration, payment of fees and appointment, online diagnostic reports, enquiring availability of blood online, etc.
- Digital attendance: attendance.gov.in was launched by PM Narendra Modi on 1 July 2015, to keep a record of the attendance of Government employees on a real-time basis. This initiative started with implementation of a common Biometric Attendance System (BAS) in the central Government offices located in Delhi.

Back-end digitization

- Black money eradication: The 2016, Union budget of India announced 11 technology initiatives including the use of data analytics to nab tax evaders, creating a substantial opportunity for IT companies to build out the systems that will be required. Digital Literacy mission will cover six crore rural households. It is planned to connect 550 farmer markets in the country through the use of technology.

Facilities to digitally empower citizens

- Digital Locker facility will help citizens to digitally store their important documents like PAN card, Passport, mark sheets and degree certificates. Digital Locker will provide secure access to Government-issued documents. It uses authenticity services provided by Aadhaar. It is aimed at eliminating the use of physical documents and enables the sharing of verified electronic documents across Government agencies. Three key stakeholders of DigiLocker are Citizen, Issuer and requester.
- BPO and job growth: The government is planning to create 28,000 seats of BPOs in various states and set up at least one Common Service Centre in each of the gram panchayats in the state.
- e-Sampark Vernacular email service: Out of 10% English speaking Indians, only 2% reside in rural areas. Rest everyone depends on their vernacular language for all living their lives. However, as of now, email addresses can only be created in the English language. To connect rural India with Digital India, the Government of India impelled email services provider giants including Gmail, office, and Rediff to provide the email address in regional languages. The email provider companies have shown positive sign and are working in the same process. An Indian-based company, Data Xgen Technologies Pvt Ltd, has launched world's first free linguistic email address under the name 'DATAMAIL' which allows creating email ids in 8 Indian languages, English; and three foreign languages – Arabic, Russian and Chinese. Over the period of time, the email service in 22 languages will be offered by Data XGen Technologies.
- "The digital age is changing everything around us," said Prime Minister Narendra Modi while addressing the Sydney Dialogue via video conference on Thursday. He spoke about cryptocurrencies and India's digital revolution. Here are the top 10 quotes from PM Modi's speech at the Sydney Dialogue.

- **Skill India**

Skill India or the National Skills Development Mission of India is a campaign launched by Prime Minister Narendra Modi. It is managed by the National Skills Development Corporation of India.

Apr 16, 2022: India's first Skill India International Centre will be set up in Bhubaneswar for training youths with an aim to enhance overseas opportunities for the skilled workforce. A memorandum of understanding was exchanged between the National Skill Development Corporation (NSDC) and the Skill Development Institute (SDI) on Saturday in presence of Union Skill Development and Entrepreneurship Minister Dharmendra Pradhan.

The recent systematic literature review conducted by Cabral and Dhar (2019) has identified the significance of skill development wherein the implementation of such schemes mitigate poverty, utilize demographic dividend, socio-economic empowerment of under privileged sectors, achieve economic growth, reduce social challenges, and economic inclusion. As far as institutional mechanism is concerned, the National Skill Development Corporation (NSDC), Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship and the scheme - Prime Minister Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY) have resulted to achieve considerable results, but not achieved the expected outcomes. The study argues the essential requirement of skill development to achieve technology adoption and women empowerment in the country.

Oracle on 12 February 2016 announced that it will build a new 2.8 million sq. ft. campus in Bengaluru will be Oracle's largest outside of its headquarters in Redwood Shores, California. Oracle Academy will launch an initiative to train more than half-a-million students each year to develop computer science skills by expanding its partnerships to 2,700 institutions in India from 1,800 at present.

Japan's private sector is to set up six institutes of manufacturing to train 30,000 people over ten years in Japanese-style manufacturing skills and practices, primarily in the rural areas. Japan-India Institute of Manufacturing (JIM) and Japanese Endowed Courses (JEC) in engineering colleges designated by Japanese companies in India in cooperation between the public and private sectors

would be established for this purpose. The first three institutes would be set up in Gujarat, Karnataka and Rajasthan in the summer of 2017.

In the budget of fiscal year 2017 - 18 the government of India has decided to set aside ₹ 17,000 crore, the highest ever allocation to this sector, in order to boost the Skill India Mission. At least ten million Indian youth enter the country's workforce each year, but the employment creation in India has not been able to absorb this influx, making increasing unemployment a severe problem. Through this allocation the government aims at generating employment and providing livelihood to the millions of young Indians who enter the work force every year.

The government has invested ₹ 4000 crore in the launch of SANKALP (Skill Acquisition and Knowledge Awareness for Livelihood Promotion Programme), another big initiative under the Skill India Mission. Through this it aims at providing market relevant training to 350 million young Indians. Apart from this, the government would set up 100 India International Skills Centres that will conduct advanced courses in foreign languages to help youngsters prepare for overseas jobs. It provides opportunities to the youth of India.

- **Self-Check Exercise-4**

Q.1 Write a short note on Digital India and Skill India Mission.

Q.2 What are the Digital India initiatives?

9.7 Summary

Developmental schemes are essential initiatives designed to promote economic growth, social welfare, and poverty alleviation. They aim to improve living standards by providing access to education, healthcare, and employment opportunities. These schemes often focus on marginalized communities, empowering individuals through skill development and financial support. By facilitating infrastructure development, such as roads and sanitation, they enhance connectivity and quality of life. Additionally, developmental schemes promote sustainable practices and environmental conservation, ensuring long-term benefits for society. Overall, these initiatives play a vital role in fostering inclusive growth and driving national development.

9.8 Glossary

- **Developmental Schemes:** The *schemes* launched by central and state governments of India for alleviation of poverty, general welfare and rural *development*.
- **Digital India:** Digital India is a Government of India initiative aiming at improving the

online infrastructure and enhancing internet connectivity. The motto of Digital India is “Power to Empower”.

9.9 Answer to Self-Check Exercise

Self-check Exercise-1

Ans 1. Refer to section 9.3

Ans 2. Refer to section

Self-check Exercise-2

Ans 1. Refer to section 9.4

Ans 2 Refer to section 9.4

Self-check Exercise-3

Ans 1. Refer to section 9.5

Self-check Exercise-4

Ans 1. Refer to section 9.6

Ans 2. Refer to section 9.6

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9.11 Terminal Questions

Q.1 Critically examines the MGNREGs Act, 2005?

Q.2 What do you understand by developmental schemes? Explain with examples.

UNIT-10

Citizens and Development Administration: Responsiveness and Participation

Structure

- 10.1 Introduction
- 10.2 Learning Objective
- 10.3 Citizens and Development Administration
 - Self-Check Exercise-1
- 10.4 Citizen Responsiveness and Participation
 - Self-Check Exercise-2
- 10.5 Summary
- 10.6 Glossary
- 10.7 Answer to Self-Check Exercise
- 10.8 References/Suggested Readings
- 10.9 Terminal Questions

10.1 Introduction

People's participation means participation of people in the administrative process. It implies citizens' effective performance of the administrative machinery. It makes the administration responsive to the needs of the people. It secures public support to the government policies and

makes them a success. It constitutes an important means of enforcing administrative accountability. A democratic government is based on the „doctrine of sovereignty“ which means that the people are supreme in a democracy, or the final authority in democracy is vested in the people. Therefore, administration in democracy is or should finally and ultimately be responsible to the people. It is in this context that the people's participation in administration assumes importance. It transfers the representative democracy into participatory democracy. It facilitates what is known as “bottom-up rule”.

Public participation, also known as citizen participation or patient and public involvement is the inclusion of the public in the activities of any organization or project. Public participation is similar to but more inclusive than stakeholder engagement.

Generally public participation seeks and facilitates the involvement of those potentially affected by or interested in a decision. This can be in relation to individuals, governments, institutions, companies or any other entities that affect public interests. The principle of public participation holds that those who are affected by a decision have a right to be involved in the decision-making process. Public participation implies that the public's contribution will influence the decision. Public participation may be regarded as a form of empowerment and as vital part of democratic governance. In the context of knowledge management the establishment of ongoing participatory processes is seen by some in the facilitator of collective intelligence and inclusiveness, shaped by the desire for the participation of the whole community or society.

Public participation is part of "people centered" or "human centric" principles, which have emerged in Western culture over the last thirty years, and has had some bearings of education, business, public policy and international relief and development programs. Public participation is advanced by the humanist movements. Public participation may be advanced as part of a "people first" paradigm shift. In this respect public participation may challenge the concept that "big is better" and the logic of centralized hierarchies, advancing alternative concepts of "more heads are better than one" and arguing that public participation can sustain productive and durable change.

Some legal and other frameworks have developed a human rights approach to public participation. For example, the right to public participation in economic and human development was enshrined in the 1990 African Charter for Popular Participation in Development and

Transformation. Similarly major environmental and sustainability mechanisms have enshrined a right to public participation, such as the Rio Declaration

- **Right to Public Participation**

The right to public participation is a human right enshrined by some international and national legal systems that protects public participation in certain decision making processes. Article 21 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights states the right of every person to participate in the affairs of his country, either directly or by selecting representatives.^[42] Likewise, the right to political participation means the right under which the ruling authority is committed to providing rights to citizens, including the right to nominate and elect representatives, to hold public office in accordance with the principle of equal opportunities, to participate in private and public meetings, and the right to form and join political parties.^{[43][44]} Articles 20 and 27 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights make a similar declaration about the right to participate in the management of public affairs.

In some jurisdictions, the right to public participation is enshrined by law. The right to public participation may also be conceived of as human right, or as manifestation of the right to freedom of association and freedom of assembly. As such the Netherlands, Germany, Denmark and Sweden, have public participation and freedom of information provisions in their legal systems since before the middle Ages. Democracy and public participation are closely connected democratic societies have incorporated public participation rights into their laws for centuries. For example, in the US the right to petition has been part of the First Amendment of the US constitution since 1791. More recently, since the 1970s in New Zealand numerous laws (e.g.: health, local government, environmental management) require government officials to "consult" those affected by a matter and take their views into consideration when making decisions.

Effective public participation depends on the public having access to accurate and comprehensive information. Hence laws regarding public participation often deal with the issue of the right to know, access of information and freedom of information. The right to participation

may also be advanced in the context of equality and group rights, meant to ensure equal and full participation of a designated group in society. For example, in the context of disabled people.

10.2 Learning Objectives

After Learning through this lesson, the students will be able to know:

- Concepts of Citizens and Development Administration
- Citizen's Responsiveness and Participation

10.3 Citizens and Development Administration

According to Aristotle, the participation of citizens in state affairs is essential for the development and wholeness of human personality. It was expressed that there is wide participation without any class dominance that is where the best state emerges. In the 18th and 19th centuries, democracy was developed as the most civilized system of governance and government. At different times, the idea gave its definition to democracy and expressed the view that democracy is a people's rule of the people in which it tries to satisfy the needs of the people. The changing demands of the people in relation to time and their increasing complexity compelled us to rethink the traditional definition of democracy. Democracy can be for the people and rule of the people but it is not necessary that democracy based governance should be with the people. . The modern democratic system makes possible representative governance for the people, But the desire of the people in that administrative system does not reflect in that and its role flourishes in the second half of the twentieth century, especially in the last decades.

Efforts started to make public participation in different parts of the world and interpreted differently after disintegration of Soviet Union there was a focus on Six Sigma Management and Quality Management in the liberal global environment. In the system of management, special emphasis was laid on the people of the administration, as a result, the efforts made for the participation of citizens in the administration with the objective of developing a qualitative democracy and establishing good governance.

Participation originally originated from the Latin word "Participate" which means take A part .According to the Encyclopedia of Psychology, participation is related to participation in activities and a larger share in other influencing policy making.

Public participation is an imperative for administration and governance, in today's 21st century. According to Kauffman, public participation is reflected at the time when the people participate in

the delivery of public services. This is the process through which a person can be self-sufficient, cognitive and empowered. It is a direct result of the entire process of development and empowerment. Participation in any organization is related to deliberative commitment, affinity and personality development. Public Participation is related to elements like public participation in decision making, decision drafting, decision implementation, decision evaluation and monitoring of development programs. On the other hand, the ability of the community also reflects the development and attainment of skill. It is also expressed in the form of discipline and self control.

According to J S Mill- it is a kind of national character and through it people can be disciplined and educated and their standard of living enhanced. According to the Cohen and eupu- public participation means public participation indecision making. Vigoda is of the view that public participation is the strategic goal of modern democracy. Public participation develops with the cooperation and companionship of the Janata and government and other social representatives.

We can divide the participation into two parts. First, Participation in general administration and second, participation in development administration.

We can divide the participation in general administration into four parts or in five parts

- **Participation in elections-** directly or indirectly, the public has an important role in maintaining the response to governance by participating in the election process. The public exercises its participation in the administration by contesting as a candidate in the election or using the franchise as a conscious voter. And this strengthens the root of administrative democracy.
- **Recall-**It is a direct democratic method. This is in 13 states of United States and the Switzerland where administrative officials are directly elected by the public to. Under this process, the public has the right to call an elected official from office even before the term is over. If elected officials do not represent their wishes in the eyes of the public, then the public can take decisions related to calling them.
- **Interest group or pressure group** -The term group or pressure group developed in the United States .examples of voluntary organizations, labor union, employees' union, trade union, and student union.
- **Advisory Committees** -It consists of representatives of expert citizens and special interests

groups' acts as a liaison between the public and the administration and gives suggestions to the government on administrative policies, problems and procedures.

- **Public Opinion-** This is an informal method of participation in administration. For example, press, media, Lokmunch political parties.

- **Participation in Development administration**

It is related to the positive changes being made in the development administration. This is goal oriented, work oriented and reward oriented. Keeping in mind the importance of information in relation to planning, it is necessary that public participation should be broadened. Information provided by public participation helps in bringing about congruence between the values and priorities of society and the objectives of development. Project costs can be reduced by intellectualizing the use of human resources through participation. Whether any change in the society through development will be accepted or not by the society and the individual it depends on the amount of participation of the individual.

Community involvement accelerates development work. It also helps to maintain the dignity and unity of the community. In the 1993 Human Development Report presented by the UNDP, the idea was expressed that in the late stages of the twentieth century public participation is not only a central issue in relation to development, but also a broader part of the development strategy. It was expressed that it is imperative to make community participation possible under the broad strategy of development administration. Participation is classified as different concept in relation to development in countries. In general, public participation in development administration can be divided in to four classes-

- Decision to participate in decision making
- Participation in decision implementation
- Participation in monitoring and evaluation
- Participation in profit sharing

Public participation in develop report, the concept of sustainable development emerged, the importance of public participation in administration increased and after the concept of sustainable development, empowerment was given special emphasis. It was held that public empowerment is

not possible as long as public participation is determined at all levels. By increasing public participation in development administration, success is achieved in reducing the financial burden of the government.

- **Self-Check Exercise-1**

Q.1 Discuss about the Citizens and Development Administration.

Q.2 Write a short note on participation in development administration.

10.4 Citizen Responsiveness and Participation

Citizen participation is a process which provides private individuals an opportunity to influence public decisions and has long been a component of the democratic decision-making process. The roots of citizen participation can be traced to ancient Greece and Colonial New England. Before the 1960s, governmental processes and procedures were designed to facilitate "external" participation. Citizen participation was institutionalized in the mid-1960s with President Lyndon Johnson's Great Society programs

Public involvement is means to ensure that citizens have a direct voice in public decisions. The terms "citizen" and "public," and "involvement" and "participation" are often used interchangeably. While both are generally used to indicate a process through which citizens have a voice in public policy decisions, both have distinctively different meanings and convey little insight into the process they seek to describe. Mize reveals that the term "citizen participation" and its relationship to public decision-making has evolved without a general consensus regarding either its meaning nor its consequences.

Many agencies or individuals choose to exclude or minimize public participation in planning efforts claiming citizen participation is too expensive and time consuming. Yet, many citizen participation programs are initiated in response to public reaction to a proposed project or action. However, there are tangible benefits that can be derived from an effective citizen involvement program. Identify five benefits of citizen participation to the planning process:

- Information and ideas on public issues
- Public Support for planning decisions
- Avoidance of protracted conflicts and costly delays
- Reservoir of good will which can carry over to future decisions
- Spirit of cooperation and trust between the agency and the public

All of these benefits are important to the Forest Service in its planning efforts, particularly the last

three. Recent forest management decisions have led to prolonged court cases and a general lack of trust among many people with respect to the Forest Service.

- **Levels of Citizen's Participation**

These levels have been based on Sherry Aronstein's "ladder of citizen participation", which is a useful theory to describe the level of public participation and clearly shows the difference between actual optimal participation and something that might appear to be public participation but is no more than a masquerade. However, it has been brought more up-to-date with less subjective language.

Her ladder illustrates the so-called "power" and "powerlessness" of people. It has 8 rungs with each one "corresponding to the extent of citizens' power in determining the end product" viz.

- **Manipulation**

This is the bottom rung of the ladder of citizens' participation and is therefore the lowest form of public participation and might therefore also be called "non-participation". This is a form of participation where the public and the observer are "manipulated" into thinking that public participation is in progress. This can take place in several ways like at meetings of Citizen Advisory Committees where the officials influenced the citizens instead of the other way around. Also, sometimes certain "advisory groups" are set up in a neighborhood by Community Action Agencies that want to demonstrate their goodwill for the poor by actually letting them speak. This is often used when a certain organization has to prove that "real people" are involved in a project which is not even discussed with these people. The people are not informed and when asked to sign their name for a noble project, they undoubtedly will. Often these "noble projects" have nothing to do with helping less fortunate groups of people and more with the (business) interests of officials.

- **Therapy**

In order to illustrate this level of participation Arnstein uses a rather shocking example. One might even argue to put therapy at the bottom of the ladder because it is "both dishonest and arrogant". Arnstein writes about a father that takes his baby to the emergency room in a local hospital, a young resident doctor advises him to take the baby home and feed it sugar water. That very same

afternoon the baby dies as a result of dehydration and pneumonia. The father went to the local community to complain and when they should have started an investigation of hospital procedures to limit similar situations in the future, the local community invited the father to some type of child-care education sessions and promised him that someone would make a phone call to the hospital to make sure that it would never happen again. This is of course a very dramatic example of therapy but there are many more ways of “shushing” people, just assuming that because they have no power that they are mentally ill. That is why this form of participation is called therapy, putting the citizens to work to change themselves rather than giving them a say in procedures

- **Informing**

As has already been mentioned several times, informing and creating awareness is a very important step towards public participation, without it, true public participation cannot take place. One also needs to keep in mind that it is a two-way process; not only do citizens learn about coastal issues, officials can also learn from citizens. Regional citizens’ organizations and groups often know much more about the problems and issues in their own coastal region because they are actually living there and can provide firsthand information. Next, it is important that the public is informed at an early stage because if they do not know about projects and plans on time, it makes it harder to truly get involved and exercise influence. Means of one way communication are the media, pamphlets, and posters, responses to inquiries and in some case the internet. Drawbacks of this level of participation are low quality of the information or superficial information. If the citizen is not properly informed then they cannot truly participate.

- **Consultation**

This level is easiest described as “inviting citizens’ opinions and therefore “consulting” the citizen in the decision making or planning process. This is, just like informing, a valid step towards full participation but when not combined with other forms of participation it is simply not enough. Just by consulting the public, there is no guarantee that “citizen concerns and ideas will be taken into account”. Means of consultation are attitude surveys, neighborhood meetings and public hearings. One should be careful that a useful activity like consultation is not used in the wrong way; namely to show that full participation is taking place.

- **Placation**

At this level citizens actually begin to have some influence, though usually in far from optimal situations. Usually there is much tokenism apparent in placation and the most important problem is that there are often no rules or guidelines about citizen participation, which makes it easier for officials and the private sector to take the upper hand. For placation the “informing” and “consultation” rung are of course very important. One of the examples Arnstein uses to illustrate placation is participation in Model Cities advisory and planning committees. Here the citizens get to advise and even to plan a great deal but it is the power holder that finally gets to decide whether to even take these ideas into account or not. The level to which citizens are placated depends on 2 things: “the quality of technical assistance they have in articulating their priorities; and the extent to which the community has been organized to press for those priorities”. Obviously technical resources for citizens and officials have improved and expanded a great deal over the past decades, this makes it easier for both parties to acquire and organize information and action.

- **Partnership**

Partnerships are pretty common among ICM projects, especially in the UK. In a partnership, the power is shared by “negotiation between citizens and stakeholders”. Planning and decision making tasks are carried out through bodies like “joint policy boards”, “planning committees” and other mechanisms that might enforce such a partnership. They work best with an “organized power base” in the region or community where meetings can be held, finances can be taken care of and where the group can do business with its employees (lawyers, technicians etc.). So the key to effective partnership is definitely a good organization and planning. The Sefton Coast Partnership for example evolved from several partner organizations with an interest in the coast. The Partnership has established a forum which represents all interests in the coastal region.

- **Delegated power**

In this very advanced level of citizen participation, the public has the dominant decision making authority in a plan or program. This happens on not very many occasions and requires a number of very dedicated citizens. It can also be that there are two groups, one power-holder group and one public group. When decisions cannot be made through negotiations between the groups, the citizens often hold the right to veto. One might describe this level of participation as a level of very high cooperation where citizens are granted much authority. It is safe to say that there are virtually no examples of delegated power in coastal management projects.

- **Citizen control**

First of all, it needs to be noted that no one has the absolute control so citizens do not either. However, this is the highest form of authority that citizens may achieve and it means that they are in full charge of a policy or plan and that they are “able to negotiate the conditions under which ‘outsiders’ may change them.” A very common example is a neighborhood corporation without intermediaries and its own source of finances. No examples of citizens’ control are known in coastal management. This level of participation again requires citizens that are very willing to engage themselves and spend much time and efforts in such activities. There are several drawbacks to full citizen control: it might support separatism and hostility against public services, it costs more money and is usually less efficient and it might enable the wrong people to have too much power. Besides all those arguments, citizen control is not a professional way of dealing with things but in some cases it might work and it is the only way to give full power to the “powerless”.

- **Self-Check Exercise-2**

Q.1 Discuss about Citizen’s responsiveness and participation in administration.

10.5 Summary

Citizen participation and development administration in India are closely intertwined, playing a critical role in driving the country's progress. Citizen involvement ensures that developmental policies and programs are more inclusive and responsive to local needs. It fosters transparency, accountability, and good governance, as people actively engage in decision-making processes and hold authorities accountable.

Development administration focuses on implementing policies and programs aimed at socio-economic development. It involves planning, organizing, and managing resources to achieve developmental goals. By incorporating citizen feedback and participation, development administration becomes more effective and efficient, addressing the actual needs of communities.

In summary, the synergy between citizen participation and development administration in India enhances the effectiveness of developmental initiatives, promotes good governance, and ensures that growth is inclusive and sustainable.

10.6 Glossary

- **Citizen:** A citizen is a person with citizenship, i. e. a membership in a sovereign political community such as a country.
- **Citizen’s participation:** Many people feel a sense of commitment to their neighborhood

and are actively involved in activities to improve the quality of life there. This is called 'citizen participation'.

10.7 Answer to Self-Check Exercise

Self-check Exercise-1

Ans 1. Refer to section 10.3

Ans 2. Refer to section 10.3

Self-check Exercise-2

Ans 1. Refer to section 10.4

10.8 References/Suggested Readings

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10.9 Terminal Questions

Q.1 Discuss about Citizen and development administration?

Q.2 Critically discuss about Citizen's responsiveness and participation?

UNIT-11

Co-operatives: Concept, Significance and Types, Procedure for Registration of a Society

Structure

- 11.1 Introduction
- 11.2 Learning Objective
- 11.3 Co-operatives Concepts
 - Self-Check Exercise-1
- 11.4 Co-operatives Significance and Types
 - Self-Check Exercise-2
- 11.5 Procedure for Registration of a Society
 - Self-Check Exercise-3
- 11.6 Summary
- 11.7 Glossary
- 11.8 Answer to Self-Check Exercise
- 11.9 Suggested Reading
- 11.10 Terminal Questions

11.1 Introduction

A Cooperative Society isn't a brand-new concept. It prevails in all the nations, that is almost a well-known idea. The Cooperative Society is active in all international locations and is represented in all the sectors such as agriculture, meals, finance, healthcare, etc. To protect the interests of weaker sections, a Cooperative Society is formed. It is a voluntary association of people, whose motive is the welfare of the contributors. Cooperative Society' is intended to help each other. Thus, cooperatives are those institutions which are formed for mutual assistance of its members. The cooperative movement is mainly the movement of the poor. Cooperative organizations are formed to serve their members. The weaker sections of the society can create such organizations to protect themselves from exploitation through modern means of production and distributions.

A Cooperative Society is a voluntary organization of individuals who are mostly workers and small producers. They are organized under joint management on democratic methods to improve their domestic and business conditions and capital collection.

- **Importance of Cooperative Society**

Cooperative institutions that started mainly for the provision of debt have taken many forms today. There are many cooperative institutions in the country with different sects of people as members. Cooperative Institutions arrange loans and provide funds to their members at reasonable interest. Cooperative organizations sell their offerings in Mandis at reasonable prices, thereby avoiding exploitation by middlemen. Cooperative milk laboratories collect milk from the villages and sell it in cities and provide the members with the right price for their milk.

Cooperative stores save people's money by providing them with the right kind of goods at a reasonable price and curb arbitrary price collection by traders. Similarly, Cooperative Housing Societies provide cheap houses to the people. Today, in almost every sphere of life, cooperative institutions are engaged in the welfare of their members.

- **Functions of a Cooperative Society**

- As it's far from a voluntary association, the club is likewise voluntary. a person is free to enroll in a Cooperative Society and can leave whenever as in step with his preference. no matter their faith, gender & caste, the club is open to all.
- It's far more obligatory for the co-operative society to get registration. The Cooperative Society is a separate legal identity from society.
- It does not get laid low with the entry or exit of its members.
- There's the restrained liability of the contributors of the co-operative society. liability is

constrained to the quantity of the amount contributed by way of individuals as capital

- An elected managing committee has the electricity to make selections. contributors have the right to vote, by way of which they go with the participants who will represent the dealing with the committee.
- The Cooperative Society works on the precept of mutual assistance & welfare. Hence, the principle of provider dominates its working. If any surplus is generated, it is dispensed among the contributors as a dividend in conformity with the bye-laws of the society.
- **Benefits of Cooperative Societies**

The cooperative movement has contributed significantly to the development of rural areas. The feeling of brotherhood and a tendency to work together has grown among the members of these societies. Moreover, a sense of real democracy is communicated among the people. Cooperative marketing institutions have helped many get out of the clutches of money lenders and protect them from the exploitation of middlemen. Through these committees, farmers get help in saving money from moneylenders; as a result, they get into the habit of saving. It, in turn, helps them to face their problem on their own.

11.2 Learning Objectives

After Learning through this lesson the students will be able to know:

- Concepts and Significance of Co-operatives
- Types of Co-operatives
- Procedures for Registration of Societies

11.3 Co-operatives Concepts

A cooperative (also known as co-operative, co-op, or coop) is "an autonomous association of persons united voluntarily to meet their common economic, social and cultural needs and aspirations through a jointly owned and democratically-controlled enterprise" Cooperatives are democratically controlled by their members, with each member having one vote in electing the board of directors. Cooperatives may include:

- businesses owned and managed by the people who consume their goods and/or services (a consumer cooperative)
- Businesses where producers pool their output for their common benefit (a producer

cooperative)

- Organizations managed by the people who work there (a worker cooperative)
- Businesses where members pool their purchasing power (a purchasing cooperative)
- Multi-stakeholder or hybrid cooperatives that share ownership between different stakeholder groups. For example, care cooperatives where ownership is shared between both care-givers and receivers. Stakeholders might also include non-profits or investors.
- Second- and third-tier cooperatives whose members are other cooperatives
- Platform cooperatives that use a cooperatively owned and governed website, mobile app or a protocol to facilitate the sale of goods and services.

- **Co-operatives principles and values**

Many cooperatives follow the seven

1. Voluntary and open membership
2. Democratic member control, with each member having one vote.
3. Economic participation by members
4. Autonomy and independence
5. Education, training and information
6. Cooperation among cooperatives
7. Concern for community

- **Self-Check Exercise-1**

Q.1 Discuss about the Co-operative societies Concepts.

11.4 Co-operatives Types and Significance

A committee is formed by the organization of people for the manufacturing of goods. This is appropriate at a place where neither more capital is required nor more technical knowledge. The profit in it avoids going to the capitalists. Although it is a democratic arrangement of industrial production, it has unfortunately not been successful in India.

- **Producer Cooperative**

To guard the interest of small manufacturers, these societies are set up. The co-operative society participants can be farmers, landowners, proprietors of the fishing operations. To grow the advertising and marketing possibilities and manufacturing performance, producers decide to work together or as separate entities. They perform several sports like processing, advertising & distributing their own merchandise. This allows for lower prices and traces in every region with a

mutual gain to each producer.

- **Consumer Cooperative Society**

This committee is more popular. Its purpose is to purchase goods directly from the manufacturer and deliver it to the consumers at a reasonable price. In this way, the middlemen are eliminated through this committee, benefiting the members of the society. Super-market cooperative markets have been opened in the cities to provide goods at reasonable and low prices by the Cooperative Society. They were initially successful, but later, due to mismanagement, corruption and lack of experience, these types of markets could not work satisfactorily in most cities.

- **Housing Cooperative Society**

To help human beings with constrained earnings assemble homes at affordable expenses, these societies are hooked up. Their intention is to solve the housing issues of the participants. A member of this society, you obtain the residential residence at a decreased value. They assemble the houses and provide the option to contributors to pay in installments to purchase the residence. They construct apartments or offer plots to members on which the individuals themselves can assemble the homes as in step with their preference. This committee is formed to help the members who need lands and houses. The society has provided many facilities for these works.

- **Advertising Cooperative Society**

With an intention of helping small manufacturers in promoting their products, those societies are established. The producers who desire to reap reasonable prices for his or her output are the participants of this society. For securing a favorable marketplace for the goods they cast off the middlemen and improve the aggressive function of its individuals. It collects the output of character individuals. diverse advertising features like transportation, packaging, warehousing, and many others are executed by means of the cooperative societies to sell the product on the best viable charge.

- **Lender Cooperative Society**

Its purpose is to provide financial assistance to poor and middle-class people in the form of loans. They can invest that amount in some work which is beneficial for them. This loan is given at the rate of interest.

- **Cooperative Agriculture**

Its objective is to increase the size of arable land by forming a Cooperative Society by a group of farmers. In this way, the yield can be increased by using modern equipment in agriculture

- **Credit Unions**

Credit unions are generally member-owned financial cooperatives. Their principle is of people assisting human beings. They offer credit and economic services to individuals at competitive costs. each and each depositor have the proper to come to be a member. contributors attend the annual meeting and are given the right to elect a board of directors.

- **Self-Check Exercise-2**

Q.1 What is the Co-operative and its significance?

- **11.5 Procedure for Registration of a Society**

The **Societies Registration Act, 1860** is legislation in India which allows the registration of entities generally involved in the benefit of society – education, health, employment etc.

The British Indian Empire, with a wish to encourage such activities and to promote the formal organization of groups of likeminded people, incorporated the Act 21 of 1860, in other words, the Societies Registration Act, 1860 (21 of 1860), which came into force on 21 May 1860.

In post-independence India, the Act continues until today and being an Act of Parliament, comes under the Right to give any information requested by any citizen of India with respect to any society.

In Bangladesh, Burma and Pakistan, all previously part of the British Raj, the Act also continues. In Brunei, Hong Kong, Malaysia and Singapore, similar legislations for the registration of societies are also in place.

To Information Act, wherein the government is legally responsible

- **Background**

The Indian Societies Registration Act of 1860 was enacted under the British Raj in India, but is largely still in force in India today. It provides for the registration of literary, scientific and charitable societies.

Under the Act societies may be formed, by way of a memorandum of association, by any seven or more people associated for any literary, scientific or charitable purpose. The memorandum of association has to be filed with the Registrar of Societies. The memorandum has to contain the name of the society, its objects, and the names, addresses, and occupations of the members of the governing body, by whatever name it may be called, duly signed for consent by all the members forming the society. A copy of the rules and

regulations of the society also has to be filed along with the memorandum of association. A fee of is. 50 is payable in cash, for registration.

- **Apply In-Person**

- Application for registration of society has to be submitted to the Jurisdictional District Registrars/Registrar of society office.
- As a first step, please Check for name availability
- Please go to the respective office. Obtain the application form.
- Submit the completed application form attach required documents along with the requisite fees in 2 copies to the respective authority.
- On receiving the application, the registrar will sign the first copy as acknowledgment and return it while keeping the second copy for approval.
- This application will be processed further. After due diligence and verification of documents, the registrar will issue an Incorporation certificate with registration number.
- The delivery of these documents to the applicant fulfill the society registration process.

- **Self-Check Exercise-3**

Q.1 Elaborate about the Society and procedure for its registration.

11.6 Summary

Co-operatives are member-owned and democratically controlled organizations that operate for the mutual benefit of their members. They play a significant role in development by promoting economic self-reliance, equitable distribution of resources, and social solidarity. Co-operatives empower individuals, particularly in rural and marginalized communities, by providing access to credit, markets, and essential services. They foster inclusive growth by ensuring that profits and benefits are shared among members rather than concentrated in the hands of a few. Additionally, co-operatives contribute to sustainable development by encouraging responsible resource management and community-oriented practices. In summary, co-operatives are vital for fostering economic empowerment, social equity, and sustainable development, making them crucial instruments for inclusive growth and community well-being.

11.7 Glossary

- **Co-operatives:** A cooperative (also known as co-operative, co-op, or coop) is "an autonomous association of persons united voluntarily to meet their common economic,

social and cultural needs and aspirations through a jointly owned and democratically-controlled enterprise.

- **Society:** Society is a concept used to describe the structured relations and institutions among a large community of people which cannot be reduced to a simple collection or aggregation of individuals.

11.8 Answer to Self-Check Exercise

Self-check Exercise-1

Ans 1. Refer to section 11.3

Self-check Exercise-2

Ans 1. Refer to section 11.4

Self-check Exercise-3

Ans 1. Refer to section 11.5

11.9 References/Suggested Readings

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11.10 Terminal Questions

Q.1 What do you understand by Co-operative societies and its significance?

Q.2 Explain the procedure for registration of a society.

UNIT-12

Strategies for Women's Development and their participation in Development. Women empowerment & Women Led Development

Structure

- 12.1 Introduction
- 12.2 Learning Objective
- 12.3 Definitions of Women Empowerment
 - Self-Check Exercise-1
- 12.4 Characteristics of Women Empowerment & Women Led Development
 - Self-Check Exercise-2
- 12.5 Nature of Women Empowerment & Women Led Development
 - Self-Check Exercise-3
- 12.6 Scope of Women Empowerment & Women Led Development
 - Self-Check Exercise-4
- 12.7 Significance of Women Empowerment & Women Led Development
 - Self-Check Exercise-5
- 12.8 Summary
- 12.9 Glossary
- 12.10 Answer to Self-Check Exercise
- 12.11 References/Suggested Readings
- 12.12 Terminal Questions

12.1 Introduction

The concept of empowerment flows from the power. It is vesting where it does not exist or exist inadequately. Empowerment of women would mean equipping women to be economically independent, self-reliant, have positive esteem to enable them to face any difficult situation and they should be able to participate in development activities. The empowered women should be able to participate in the process of decision making. In India, the Ministry of Human Resource Development (MHRD1985) and the National Commission for Women (NCW) have been worked to safeguard the rights and legal entitlement of women. The 73rd & 74th Amendments (1993) to the constitution of India have provided some special powers to women that for reservation of seats (33%), whereas the report HRD as March 2002 shows that the legislatures with the highest percentage of women are Sweden 42.7%, Denmark 38%, Finland 36% and Iceland 34.9%. In India ‘‘The New Panchayati Raj ‘‘ is the part of the effort to empower women at least at the village level. Now the women in India enjoy a unique status of equality with the men as per constitutional and legal provision. But the Indian women have come a long way to achieve the present positions. First, gender inequality in India can be traced back to the historic days of Mahabharata when Draupadi was put on the dice by her husband as a commodity. History is a witness that women were made to dance both in private and public places to please the man. Secondly, in Indian society, a female was always dependent on male members of the family even last few years ago. Thirdly, a female was not allowed to speak with loud voice in the presence of elder members of her in-laws. In the family, every faults had gone to her and responsible. Forth,

as a widow her dependence on male members of the family still more increase. In many social activities she is not permitted to mix with other members of the family. Other hand, she has very little share in political, social and economic life of the society.

After independence of India, the constitution makers and the national leaders recognized the equal social position of women with men. The Hindu Marriage Act, 1955 has determined the age for marriage, provided for monogamy and guardianship of the mother and permitted the dissolution of marriage under specific circumstances. Under the Hindu Adoptions and Maintenance Act, 1956, an unmarried women, widow or divorce of sound mind can also take child in adoption. Similarly, the Dowry Prohibition Act of 1961 says that any person who gives, takes, or abets the giving or taking of dowry shall be punished with imprisonment, which may extend to six months or fine up to Rs.5000/ or with both. The Constitution of India guarantees equality of sexes and in fact grants special favors to women. These can be found in three articles of the constitution. Article 14 says that the government shall not deny to any person equality before law or equal protection of the law. Article 15 declares that government shall not discriminate against any citizen on the ground of sex. Article 15 (3) makes a special provision enabling the state to make affirmative discriminations in favor of women. Article 42 directs the state to make provision for ensuring just and human conditions of work and maternity relief. Above all, the constitution regards a fundamental duty on every citizen through Articles 15 (A), (E) to renounce the practices derogatory to the dignity of women

12.2 Learning Objectives

After Learning through this lesson the students will be able to know:

- Definition & Characteristics of Women Empowerment & Women Led Development
- Nature of Women Empowerment & Women Led Development

Scope & Significance of Women Empowerment & Women Led Development

12.3 Definitions of Women Empowerment

Women's empowerment is the process of empowering women. Empowerment raises the status of women through education, awareness, literacy, and training. Women's Empowerment equips and allows women to take life-determining decisions. They may get the Opportunity to redefine gender roles, which in turn provide them more freedom to pursue desired goals. Women are taken as secondary to men in their social role by many of the philosophers.

“Plato, Aristotle, Thomas Hobbes, John Locke, Rousseau, and are not physically or mentally fit to participate in politics on equal terms with men” (Barro, p. 2). Women empowerment is a significant topic of discussion in development and economics.

Economic empowerment allows women in controlling and getting benefit from resources, assets and incomes. It also grows ability to manage risks and improves well-being. It refers to women's ability to make strategic life choices which had been previously denied them. The worlds, Nations, businesses, communities and groups may benefit from women empowerment. It enhances the quality and the quantity of human resources available for development. Empowerment is a “social action process that promotes participation of people, organizations, and communities in gaining control over their lives in their community and larger societies” (Stein, 1997).

Empowerment means:-

- Having control or gaining further control
- Having a say and being listen to
- Being able to define and create from women’s perspective
- Being able to influence social choices and decisions affecting the whole society (not just area of society accepted as women’s place)
- Being recognized and respected as equal citizens and human beings with as contribution to make
- having control, or gaining further control;
- having a say and being listened to;
- being able to define and create from a women’s perspective;
- being able to influence social choices and decisions affecting the whole society (not just having control, or gaining further control; having a say and being listened to; being able to define and create from a women’s perspective;

There are four waves of feminist movement. The first wave occurred in the 19th and early 20th century movement for women’s right to vote. The second wave in 1960s and 1970s, moved for equal legal and social rights. The third wave began in the 1990s, refers to a continuation and reaction to second-wave. The fourth wave that began in 2012 and continues till now, talks about

women empowerment. The fourth wave seeks greater gender equality by focusing on gendered norms and marginalization of women in society. Traditionally, women are considered marginalized group especially women of colors and transgender women. Fourth-wave feminist's advocate for greater representation of these groups in politics and business, and argue that society will be more equitable if policies and practices incorporated the perspectives of all people. Fourth-wave of feminism argues for equal pay for equal work and the equal opportunities sought for girls and women and to overcome gender norms, for example expressing emotions and feelings freely, expressing themselves physically as they wish, and to be engaged parents to their

- **Self-Check Exercise-1**

Q.1 Definitions of women empowerment, Elaborate.

12.4 Characteristics of Women Empowerment & Women Led Development

Training of personnel of executive, legislative and judicial wings of the State, with a special focus on policy and programme framers, implementation and development agencies, law enforcement machinery and the judiciary, as well as non-governmental organizations will be undertaken. Other measures will include:

- (a) Promoting societal awareness to gender issues and women's human rights.
- (b) Review of curriculum and educational materials to include gender education and human rights issues
- (c) Removal of all references derogatory to the dignity of women from all public documents and legal instruments.
- (d) Use of different forms of mass media to communicate social messages relating to women's equality and empowerment.

- ***Welfare Orientated:*** This approach considers women as the workforce and target for development. Women are beneficiaries but not active participants in development.
- ***Efficiency Driven:*** This approach considers women, essentially, not as beneficiaries of intervention, but as major resource in development. If development is more efficient, it must include the participation of women. It keeps women into the mainstream of

development and assumes that if they participate, they will automatically benefit.

- ***Equity Approach:*** This approach wants promoting women's status, power and control so that they can be effectively equal with men. It seems women equal right.
- ***Empowerment Approach:*** Feminists seek to empower themselves through greater self-reliance. Women seek to influence their own change and the right to determine their own choices in life. It seems women need appropriate resources to achieve self-sufficiency.
- ***Gender Sensitization and Developmental Approach:*** It recognizes the active involvement of women in development by utilizing the capacity of women at the optimum level. It can be achieved by planning and implementation of the programs.

- **Self-Check Exercise-2**

Q.1 What is the characteristics of women empowerment?

12.5 Nature of Women Empowerment & Women Led Development

The principle of gender equality is enshrined in the Indian Constitution in its Preamble, Fundamental Rights, Fundamental Duties and Directive Principles. The Constitution not only grants equality to women, but also empowers the State to adopt measures of positive discrimination in favour of women. Within the framework of a democratic polity, our laws, development policies, Plans and programmes have aimed at women's advancement in different spheres. From the Fifth Five Year Plan (1974-78) onwards has been a marked shift in the approach to women's issues from welfare to development. In recent years, the empowerment of women has been recognized as the central issue in determining the status of women. The National Commission for Women was set up by an Act of Parliament in 1990 to safeguard the rights and legal entitlements of women. The 73rd and 74th Amendments (1993) to the Constitution of India have provided for reservation of seats in the local bodies of Panchayats and Municipalities for women, laying a strong foundation for their participation in decision making at the local levels.

- India has also ratified various international conventions and human rights instruments committing to secure equal rights of women. Key among them is the ratification of the Convention on Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW) in 1993.
- The Mexico Plan of Action (1975), the Nairobi Forward Looking Strategies (1985), the

Beijing Declaration as well as the Platform for Action (1995) and the Outcome Document adopted by the UNGA Session on Gender Equality and Development & Peace for the 21st century, titled "Further actions and initiatives to implement the Beijing Declaration and the Platform for Action" have been unreservedly endorsed by India for appropriate follow up.

- The Policy also takes note of the commitments of the Ninth Five Year Plan and the other Sectoral Policies relating to empowerment of Women.
- The women's movement and a wide-spread network of non-Government Organizations which have strong grass-roots presence and deep insight into women's concerns have contributed in inspiring initiatives for the empowerment of women.
- However, there still exists a wide gap between the goals enunciated in the Constitution, legislation, policies, plans, programmes, and related mechanisms on the one hand and the situational reality of the status of women in India, on the other. This has been analyzed extensively in the Report of the Committee on the Status of Women in India, "Towards Equality", 1974 and highlighted in the National Perspective Plan for Women, 1988-2000, the Shramshakti Report, 1988 and the Platform for Action, Five Years After- An assessment"
- Gender disparity manifests itself in various forms, the most obvious being the trend of continuously declining female ratio in the population in the last few decades. Social stereotyping and violence at the domestic and societal levels are some of the other manifestations. Discrimination against girl children, adolescent girls and women persists in parts of the country. 1.9 The underlying causes of gender inequality are related to social and economic structure, which is based on informal and formal norms, and practices.
- Consequently, the access of women particularly those belonging to weaker sections including Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes/ Other backward Classes and minorities, majority of whom are in the rural areas and in the informal, unorganized sector – to education, health and productive resources, among others, is inadequate. Therefore, they remain largely marginalized, poor and socially excluded.

- **Self-Check Exercise-3**

Q.1 Discuss about the Nature of Women Empowerment & Women Led Development.

12.6 Scope of Women Empowerment & Women Led Development

Women's empowerment equips and allows women to make life-determining decisions through the different societal problems. They may have the opportunity to re-define gender roles or other such roles, which allow them more freedom to pursue desired goals.

Women's empowerment has become a significant topic of discussion in development and economics. Economic empowerment allows women to control and benefit from resources, assets, and income. It also aids the ability to manage risk and improve women's well-being. It can result in approaches to support trivialized genders in a particular political or social context. While often interchangeably used, the more comprehensive concept of gender empowerment concerns people of any gender, stressing the distinction between biological and gender as a role. Women empowerment helps boost women's status through literacy, education, training and awareness creation. Furthermore, women's empowerment refers to women's ability to make strategic life choices that had been previously denied them.

Nations, businesses, communities and groups may benefit from implementing programs and policies that adopt the notion of female empowerment. Women's empowerment enhances the quality and the quantity of human resources available for development. Empowerment is one of the main procedural concerns when addressing human rights and development.

Policies, programmes and systems will be established to ensure mainstreaming of women's perspectives in all developmental processes, as catalysts, participants and recipients. Wherever there are gaps in policies and programmes, women specific interventions would be undertaken to bridge these. Coordinating and monitoring mechanisms will also be devised to assess from time to time the progress of such mainstreaming mechanisms. Women's issues and concerns as a result will specially be addressed and reflected in all concerned laws, sectoral policies, plans and programmes of action. Economic Empowerment of women Poverty Eradication

- Since women comprise the majority of the population below the poverty line and are very often in situations of extreme poverty, given the harsh realities of intra-household and social discrimination, macroeconomic policies and poverty eradication programmes will

specifically address the needs and problems of such women. There will be improved implementation of programmes which are already women oriented with special targets for women. Steps will be taken for mobilization of poor women and convergence of services, by offering them a range of economic and social options, along with necessary support measures to enhance their capabilities Micro Credit

- In order to enhance women's access to credit for consumption and production, the establishment of new and strengthening of existing micro-credit mechanisms and micro-finance institution will be undertaken so that the outreach of credit is enhanced. Other supportive measures would be taken to ensure adequate flow of credit through extant financial institutions and banks, so that all women below poverty line have easy access to credit. Women and Economy
- Women's perspectives will be included in designing and implementing macro-economic and social policies by institutionalizing their participation in such processes. Their contribution to socio-economic development as producers and workers will be recognized in the formal and informal sectors (including home based workers) and appropriate policies relating to employment and to her working conditions will be drawn up. Such measures could include: Reinterpretation and redefinition of conventional concepts of work wherever necessary e.g. in the Census records, to reflect women's contribution as producers and workers. Preparation of satellite and national accounts. Globalization has presented new challenges for the realization of the goal of women's equality, the gender impact of which has not been systematically evaluated fully. However, from the micro-level studies that were commissioned by the Department of Women & Child Development, it is evident that there is a need for re-framing policies for access to employment and quality of employment. Benefits of the growing global economy have been unevenly distributed leading to wider economic disparities, the feminization of poverty, increased gender inequality through often deteriorating working conditions and unsafe working environment especially in the informal economy and rural areas. Strategies will be designed to enhance the capacity of women and empower them to meet the negative social and economic impacts, which may flow from the globalization process. Women and Agriculture

- In view of the critical role of women in the agriculture and allied sectors, as producers, concentrated efforts will be made to ensure that benefits of training, extension and various programmes will reach them in proportion to their numbers. The programmes for training women in soil conservation, social forestry, dairy development and other occupations allied to agriculture like horticulture, livestock including small animal husbandry, poultry, fisheries etc. will be expanded to benefit women workers in the agriculture sector. Women and Industry
- The important role played by women in electronics, information technology and food processing and agro industry and textiles has been crucial to the development of these sectors. They would be given comprehensive support in terms of labour legislation, social security and other support services to participate in various industrial sectors.
- Women at present cannot work in night shift in factories even if they wish to. Suitable measures will be taken to enable women to work on the night shift in factories. This will be accompanied with support services for security, transportation etc. Support Services
- The provision of support services for women, like child care facilities, including crèches at work places and educational institutions, homes for the aged and the disabled will be expanded and improved to create an enabling environment and to ensure their full cooperation in social, political and economic life. Women-friendly personnel policies will also be drawn up to encourage women to participate effectively in the developmental process. Social Empowerment of Women Education
- Equal access to education for women and girls will be ensured. Special measures will be taken to eliminate discrimination, universalize education, eradicate illiteracy, create a gender-sensitive educational system, increase enrolment and retention rates of girls and improve the quality of education to facilitate life-long learning as well as development of occupation/vocation/technical skills by women. Reducing the gender gap in secondary and higher education would be a focus area. Sectoral time targets in existing policies will be achieved, with a special focus on girls and women, particularly those belonging to weaker sections including the Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes/Other Backward Classes/Minorities. Gender sensitive curricula would be developed at all levels of

educational system in order to address sex stereotyping as one of the causes of gender discrimination. Health

- A holistic approach to women's health which includes both nutrition and health services will be adopted and special attention will be given to the needs of women and the girl at all stages of the life cycle. The reduction of infant mortality and maternal mortality, which are sensitive indicators of human development, is a priority concern. This policy reiterates the national demographic goals for Infant Mortality Rate (IMR), Maternal Mortality Rate (MMR) set out in the National Population Policy 2000. Women should have access to comprehensive, affordable and quality health care. Measures will be adopted that take into account the reproductive rights of women to enable them to exercise informed choices, their vulnerability to sexual and health problems together with endemic, infectious and communicable diseases such as malaria, TB, and water borne diseases as well as hypertension and cardio-pulmonary diseases. The social, developmental and health consequences of HIV/AIDS and other sexually transmitted diseases will be tackled from a gender perspective.
- To effectively meet problems of infant and maternal mortality, and early marriage the availability of good and accurate data at micro level on deaths, birth and marriages is required. Strict implementation of registration of births and deaths would be ensured and registration of marriages would be made compulsory.
- In accordance with the commitment of the National Population Policy (2000) to population stabilization, this Policy recognizes the critical need of men and women to have access to safe, effective and affordable methods of family planning of their choice and the need to suitably address the issues of early marriages and spacing of children. Interventions such as spread of education, compulsory registration of marriage and special programmes like BSY should impact on delaying the age of marriage so that by 2010 child marriages are eliminated. 6.5 Women's traditional knowledge about health care and nutrition will be recognized through proper documentation and its use will be encouraged. The use of Indian and alternative systems of medicine will be enhanced within the framework of overall health infrastructure available for women.

- **Self-Check Exercise-4**

Q.1 What is the scope of women empowerment & women led development?

12.7 Significance of Women Empowerment & Women Led Development

Generally women are backward part of society. A society never be developed keeping its women in dark. Women are deprived of decision making power, freedom of movement, access to education & employment and scapegoat of domestic violence. Women face gender discrimination, inequality and socially oppressed people with the burden of dowry, child marriage and other crimes like raping, killing, and humiliation

Women empowerment helps improving the standard life of women in rural and cities, preventing crimes against women, reducing domestic violence, bringing lots of social and economic gains, solving societal issues like poverty, unemployment and birth control, achieving comprehensive growth in every sector of society. It can help in nation building process by joining in defense forces, social service, politics, education and corporate levels. Women empowerment helps women promoting education which leads to employ a large number of populations. It is actually a social development as a whole.

It provides equity and equality for women in every aspects of life. That leads to a safer and peaceful environment for all worldwide. According to Kate Young (1993), empowerment enables women` to take control of their own lives, set their own agenda, organize to help each other and make demands on the state for support and on the society itself for change`.

The goal of this Policy is to bring about the advancement, development, and empowerment of women. The Policy will be widely disseminated to encourage active participation of all stakeholders for achieving its goals. Specifically, the objectives of this Policy include

- Creating an environment through positive economic and social policies for full development of women to enable them to realize their full potential
- The de-jure and de-facto enjoyment of all human rights and fundamental freedom by women on equal basis with men in all spheres – political, economic, social, cultural and civil
- Equal access to participation and decision making of women in social, political and economic life of the nation
- Equal access to women to health care, quality education at all levels, career and vocational guidance, employment, equal remuneration, occupational health and safety, social security

and public office etc.

- Strengthening legal systems aimed at elimination of all forms of discrimination against women
- Changing societal attitudes and community practices by active participation and involvement of both men and women.
- Mainstreaming a gender perspective in the development process.
- Elimination of discrimination and all forms of violence against women and the girl child; and
- Building and strengthening partnerships with civil society, particularly women's organizations

- **Self-Check Exercise-5**

Q.1 Discuss about the significance of women empowerment.

12.8 Summary

Women's empowerment in India is a critical aspect of the country's socio-economic development, aiming to provide women with equal opportunities, rights, and access to resources. Efforts to empower women include improving access to education, healthcare, and economic opportunities. Initiatives like the Beti Bachao Beti Padhao scheme, self-help groups, and skill development programs are designed to enhance women's literacy, financial independence, and participation in the workforce. Legal reforms and policies addressing gender-based violence, discrimination, and promoting political representation further support women's rights. By empowering women, India aims to create a more inclusive and equitable society, driving overall national progress and development.

12.9 Glossary

- **Women's empowerment:** Women's Empowerment or Women Empowering is the process of giving women more power. It improves women's sense of self importance
- **Strategic Women's Development:** Women in development is an approach of development projects that emerged in the 1960s, calling for treatment of women's issues in development projects.

12.10 Answer to Self-Check Exercises

Self-check Exercise-1

Ans 1. Refer to section 12.3

Self-check Exercise-2

Ans 1. Refer to section 12.4

Self-check Exercise-3

Ans 1. Refer to section 12.5

Self-check Exercise-4

Ans 1. Refer to section 12.6

Self-check Exercise-5

Ans 1. Refer to section 12.7

12.11 References/Suggested Readings

1. R. K. Saprú: Development Administration. Sterling publishers New Delhi, 2002
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12.12 Terminal Questions

Q.1 What do you understand by women's empowerment?

Q.2 Discuss about women's led development?

UNIT-13

Consumer Protection and Administration: Concept and Significance, Consumer Protection Act, 2019, Administrative Setup of the Consumer Disputes Redressal Agencies: National, State and District Level.

Structure

13.1 Introduction

13.2 learning Objective

13.3 Consumer Protection and Administration: Concept and Significance

Self-Check Exercise-1

13.4 Consumer Protection Act, 2019

Self-Check Exercise-2

13.5 Administrative Setup of the Consumer Disputes Redressal Agencies: National Level,
StateLevel, District Level

Self-Check Exercise-3

13. 6 Summary

13.7 Glossary

13.8 Answer to Self-Check Exercise

13.9 References/Suggested Readings

13.10 Terminal Questions

13.1 Introduction

Consumer protection is the practice of safeguarding buyers of goods and services, and the public, against unfair practices in the marketplace. Consumer protection measures are often established by law. Such laws are intended to prevent businesses from engaging in fraud or specified unfair practices in order to gain an advantage over competitors or to mislead consumers. They may also provide additional protection for the general public which may be impacted by a product (or its production) even when they are not the direct purchaser or consumer of that product. For example, government regulations may require businesses to disclose detailed information about their products—particularly in areas where public health or safety is an issue, such as with food or automobiles.

Consumer protection is linked to the idea of consumer rights and to the formation of consumer organizations, which help consumers, make better choices in the marketplace and pursue complaints against businesses. Entities that promote consumer protection include government organizations (such as the Federal Trade Commission in the United States), self-regulating business organizations (such as the Better Business Bureaus in the US, Canada, England, etc.), and non-governmental organizations that advocate for consumer protection laws and help to ensure their enforcement (such as consumer protection agencies and watchdog groups).

A consumer is defined as someone who acquires goods or services for direct use or ownership rather than for resale or use in production and manufacturing. Consumer interests can also serve consumers, consistent with economic efficiency, but this topic is treated in competition law. Consumer protection can also be asserted via non-government organizations and individuals as consumer activism.

Efforts made for protection of consumer's right and interests are:

- The right to satisfaction of basic needs
- The right to safety
- The right to be informed
- The right to choose
- The right to be heard
- The right to redress
- The right to consumer education
- The right to a healthy environment

13.2 Learning Objectives

After Learning through this lesson the students will be able to know:

- Consumer Protection and Administration: Concept and Significance
- Consumer Protection Act, 2019
- Administrative Setup of the Consumer Disputes Redressal Agencies

13.3 Consumer Protection and Administration: Concept and Significance

United Nations Organ, i.e. Economic and Social Council urged the need of Protecting the Consumers in 1976's. As a result, the United Nations came out with Guidelines for Consumers' Protection by Consensus" on 9th April 1985. In USA, there is already a peaceful institution. "The Consumer Product Safety Commission." Same is the case with other European countries. The thrust of all these experiences made the developing countries realize the need of some institutions to protect the consumers. Good Governance is the most important and essential to protect the consumers in the age of globalization, liberalization and privatization. Consumers are always at the mercy of producers and distributors. They are cheated. Though there are many remedies available but due to lack of good governance, these agencies are not yielding desired results. Citizens have always been exploited by agencies and institutions, both in private and public sectors are not organized formally to take remedial action. Such complaints are more in public utility services like Electricity, Water, Gas, Railways, and Transport because of their monopolistic nature. Besides, the legal machinery is beyond the purview of a common citizen. Rosy Kumar in his article, "The Consumers' Protection Act vis-a-vis the Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Act: A Comparative Approach rightly observes, "In the past the consumer was considered supreme and occupied a central position in the economy. However, with the advance of the economy,

increasing liberalization and technological advancement, the focus of corporate, has gradually shifted from the consumer to profit at any cost, reducing the concept of consumer sovereignty to a mere myth than reality.

Foregoing discussion on the contributions of a Consumer Protection and operations in relation to the accountability of services providers to their consumers reveal that through efficient and effective implementation of the consumer law the quality of services affecting the consumers' rights and interests may be improved to a considerable extent. In this way, the concern of the good governance movement in enhancing the accountability of public services providers can be guaranteed, It is true that the improvement in service delivery sector will no doubt have direct impact on the quality of better life This may in turn result n emergence of the better society for tomorrow. A society which is responsible, caring and accountable will certainly be considered a better place to live in. therefore, the need of accountability of service providers, be they in public sector, private sector or co-operative sector, should not be over emphasized. One may like to add finally that the accountability, inter-alia, is the soul of good governance and the absence of it is the sign of bad governance. Twelfth Report on Standing Committee on Food Civil Supplies and Public Distribution 2001 (13th Lok Sabha), Section 3 of Consumer Protection Act, 1986 stresses the need of the Act in the following words

Consumer protection law or consumer law is considered as an area of law that regulates private law relationships between individual consumers and the businesses that sell those goods and services. Consumer protection covers a wide range of topics, including but not necessarily limited to product liability, privacy rights, unfair business practices, fraud, misrepresentation, and other consumers/business interactions. It is a way of preventing frauds and scams from service and sales contracts, eligible fraud, bill collector regulation, pricing, utility turnoffs, consolidation, personal loans that may lead to bankruptcy. There have been some arguments that consumer law is also a better way to engage in large-scale redistribution than tax law because it does not necessitate legislation and can be more efficient, given the complexities of tax law

- **India**

In India, consumer protection is specified in The Consumer Protection Act, 2019. Under this law, Separate Consumer Dispute Redress Forums have been set up throughout India in every district in which a consumer can file their complaint on a simple paper with nominal court fees and their

complaint will be decided by the Presiding Officer of the District Level. The complaint can be filed by both the consumer of goods as well as of the services. An appeal could be filed to the State Consumer Disputes Redress Commissions and after that to the National Consumer Disputes Redressal Commission (NCDRC). The procedures in these tribunals are relatively less formal and more people-friendly and they also take less time to decide upon a consumer dispute when compared to the years-long time taken by the traditional Indian judiciary. In recent years, many effective judgments have been passed by some state and National Consumer Forums.

Indian Contract Act, 1872 lays down the conditions in which promises made by parties to a contract will be legally binding on each other. It also lays down the remedies available to the aggrieved party if the other party fails to honor their promise.

The Sale of Goods Act of 1930 provides some safeguards to buyers of goods if goods purchased do not fulfill the express or implied conditions and warranties.

The Agriculture Produce Act of 1937 act provides grade standards for agricultural commodities and livestock products. It specifies the conditions which govern the use of standards and lays down the procedure for grading, marking and packaging of agricultural produce. The quality mark provided under the act is known as AGMARK-Agriculture Marketing.

- **Self-Check Exercise-1**

Q.1 What is the concept and significance of consumer protection and administration?

13.4 Consumer Protection Act, 2019

Consumer Protection Act, 2019 is an Act of the Parliament of India. It repeals and replaces the Consumer Protection Act, 1986. The Consumer Protection Act, 2019 was introduced in the Lok Sabha as a replacement of Copra 1986 on 8 July 2019 by the Minister of Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution, Ram Vilas Paswan. It was passed by Lok Sabha on 30 July 2019 and later passed in Rajya Sabha on 6 August 2019.

The bill received assent from President Ram Nath Kovind on 9 August, and was notified in The Gazette of India on the same date. The Act came into effect by 20 July 2020, while certain other provisions of the Act like establishing the Central Consumer Protection Authority came into effect from 24 July 2020.

The Act features focuses on giving customer more power by taking transparency to another level. In September 2020 government declared a new draft known as advertising code which gives customer protection against false advertisements.

- **Rights of Consumers**

The consumer protection bill 2019 primarily defines the following consumer rights.

1. Be protected against marketing of goods and services which are hazardous to life and property.
2. Be informed of the quality, quantity, potency, purity, standard and price of goods and services.
3. Be assured of access to a variety of goods or services at competitive prices.
4. Seek redressal against unfair and restrictive trade practices

- **Self-Check Exercise-2**

Q.1 Discuss the main provisions of the Consumer Protection Act, 2019.

13.5 Administrative Setup of the Consumer Disputes Redressal Agencies: National Level, State Level, District Level

Establishment of Consumer Disputes Redressal Agencies: The following agencies have been established for the purposes of this act: a) a Consumer Disputes Redressal Forum to be known as the “District Forum” established by the State Government in each district of the state by notification. State if it deems necessary can establish more than one forum. b) A Consumer Disputes Redressal Commission to be known as the “State Commission” established by the State Government in the state by notification; and c) A National Consumer Disputes Redressal Commission established by the Central Government by notification. At present, there are 34 State commissions, one for Union Territories of ‘Daman & Diu’ and ‘Dadra & Nagar Haveli’ and one in each of the remaining States/UTs and 588 District Fora besides the National Commission. The state governments are responsible to set-up the District Fora and State Commissions. States have been empowered to establish additional District forums and additional benches in the State commissions and also to hold circuit benches. The Central Government set-up the National commission in 1988 at New Delhi. It has been empowered by the act to appoint additional Members to facilitate creation of more benches and holding of circuit benches by the National Commission. The third bench of the Commission has started functioning from 13 July 2004.

- **Composition of the District Forum:** Each district forum consists of:

a) President- a person who is, or has been, or is qualified to be a District Judge.

b) Two other members, who are persons of ability, integrity and standing, and have adequate knowledge or experience of, or have shown capacity in dealing with, problems relating to economics, law, commerce, accountancy, industry, public affairs or administration, one of whom must be a woman.

(i) Selection All appointments at the district forum are made by the State Government on the recommendations of a selection committee consisting of the following namely:

(i) The President of the State Commission - Chairman

(ii) Secretary, Law Department of the State - Member

(iii) Secretary, in-charge of the Department dealing - Member with consumer affairs in the state
Provided that where the President of the State Commission is, by reason of absence or otherwise, unable to act as Chairman of the Selection Committee, the State Government may refer the matter to the Chief Justice of the High Court for nomination of a sitting Judge of that High Court to act as Chairman.

- **Tenure**

Every member of the District Forum holds the office for a term of five years extendable for another term of 5 years or up to the age of 65 years, whichever is earlier. Provided that a member may resign his office in writing under his hand-addressed to the State Government and on such resignation being accepted, his office shall become vacant and may be filled by the appointment of a person possessing any of the qualifications mentioned earlier in relation to the category of the member who has resigned.

- **Qualification**

a) a person who is, or has been, or is qualified to be a District Judge, who shall be its President;

b) two other members, one of whom shall be a woman, who shall have the following qualifications, namely:

i. be not less than thirty-five years of age,

ii. possess a bachelor's degree from a recognized university,

iii. be persons of ability, integrity and standing, and have adequate knowledge and experience of

at least ten years in dealing with problems relating to economics, law, commerce, accountancy, industry, public affairs or administration: Provided that a person shall be disqualified for appointment as member, if he

a) has been convicted and sentenced to imprisonment for an offence which, in the opinion of the State Government, involves moral turpitude; or

b) is an undischarged insolvent; or

c) is of unsound mind and stands so declared by a competent Court; or

d) has been removed or dismissed from the service of the Government or a body corporate owned or controlled by the Government; or

e) has, in the opinion of the State Government, such financial or other interest as is likely to affect prejudicially the discharge by him of his functions as a member; or

f) has such other disqualifications as may be prescribed by the State Government.] The salary or honorarium and other allowances payable to, and the other terms and conditions of service of the members of the District Forum are such as may be prescribed by the State Government.

- **Jurisdiction of the District Forum**

1) Subject to the other provisions of this act, the District Forum shall have jurisdiction to entertain complaints where the value of the goods or services and the compensation, if any, claimed does not exceed rupees 20 lakhs.

2) A complaint shall be instituted in a District forum within the local limits of whose jurisdiction.

3) to discontinue the unfair trade practice or the restrictive trade practice or not to repeat them,

4) not to offer the hazardous goods for sale;

5) to withdraw the hazardous goods from being offered for sale; and

6) to provide for adequate costs to parties.

- **State Commission**

Any person aggrieved by an order made by the District Forum may prefer an appeal against such order to the State Commission within a period of thirty days from the date of the order, in such

form and manner as may be prescribed. The power of the District Forum has been increased to cases Worth 20 Lakhs.

- **Composition of the State Commission**

Each State Commission consists of:

- a) a person who is or has been a Judge of a High Court, appointed by the State Government, who shall be its president: Provided that no appointment under this clause shall be made except after consultation with the Chief Justice of the High Court. Two other members, who shall be persons of ability, integrity and standing and have adequate knowledge or experience of, or have shown capacity in dealing with, problems relating to economics, law', commerce, accountancy, industry, public affairs or administration, one of whom shall be a woman. Provided further that a person shall be disqualified for appointment as a member if he -
- b) has been convicted and sentenced to imprisonment for an. offence which, in the opinion of the State Government, involves moral turpitude; or
- c) is an undischarged insolvent; or
- d) is of unsound mind and stands so declared by a complaint Court; or
- e) has been removed or dismissed from the service of the Government of a body corporate owned or controlled by the Government; or
- f) has, in the opinion of the State Government, such financial or other interest, as is likely to affect prejudicially the discharge by him of his functions as member; or
- g) has such other disqualifications as may be prescribed by the State Government.
- h) Provided that every appointment under this clause shall be made by the state Government on the recommendation of a selection committee consisting of the following, namely-
 - (i) President of the State Commission – Chairman
 - (ii) Secretary of the Law Department of the State - Member
 - (iii) Secretary in-charge of Department dealing with - Member consumer affairs in the state

Provided that where the President of the State Commission is, by reason of absence or otherwise, unable to act as Chairman of the Selection Committee, the State Government may refer the matter to the Chief Justice of the High Court for nominating a sitting Judge of that High Court to act as Chairman.

(2) The salary or honorarium and other allowances payable to, and the other terms and conditions of service of, the members of the State Commissions shall be such as may be prescribed by the State Government.

(3) Every member of the State Commission shall hold office for a term of five years extendable to another term of 5 years or up to age of sixty-seven years whichever is earlier.

(4) Notwithstanding anything contained in sub-section (3), a person appointed as a President or as a member before the commencement of the Consumer Protection (Amendment) Act, 1993, shall continue to hold office as President or member, as the case may be, till the completion of his term.

- **Jurisdiction of the State Commission**

Subject to the other provisions of this Act, the State Commission shall have jurisdiction to entertain

- i. complaints where the value of the goods or services and compensation, if any, claimed exceeds, 20 lakhs but not more than one crore rupees
- ii. appeals against the orders of any District Forum within the State; and
- iii. to call for the records and pass appropriate orders in any consumer dispute which is pending before or has been decided by any District Forum within the State, where it appears to the State Commission that such District Forum has exercised a jurisdiction not vested in it by law, or has failed to exercise a jurisdiction so vested or has acted in exercise of its jurisdiction illegally or with material irregularity.

A complaint shall be instituted in a State Commission within the limits of whose jurisdiction

- a) the opposite party or each of the opposite parties, where there are more than one, at the time of the institution of the complaint, actually and voluntarily resides or carries on business or has a branch office or personally works for gain; or
- b) any of the opposite parties, where there are more than one, at the time of the institution of the

complaint, actually and voluntarily resides, or carries on business or has a branch office or personally works for gain, provided that in such case either the permission of the State Commission is given or the opposite parties who do not reside or carry on business or have a branch, office or personally works for gain, as the case may be, acquiesce in such institution; or

c) the cause of action, wholly or in part, arises.] 90 [Provided further that no appeal by a person who is required to pay any amount in terms of an order of the State Commission, shall be entertained by the National Commission unless the appellant deposited in the prescribed manner fifty percent. Of the amount or rupees thirty-five thousand, whichever is less.

- **Transfer of Cases**

On the application of the complainant or of its own motion, the State Government may, at any stage of the proceedings, transfer within the State if the interest of justice so requires.

- **Circuit Benches**

The State Commission shall ordinarily function in the State Capital but may perform its functions at such other place as the State Government may, in consultation with the State Commission, notify in the Official Gazette, from time to time. Procedure applicable to State Commissions-The provisions of Sections 12, 13 and 14 and the rules made there under for the disposal of complaints by the Disposal of disputes by the State Commission.

- **Appeals**

Any person aggrieved by an order made by the State Commission in exercise of its powers conferred by sub-clause (i) of clause (a) of section 17 may prefer an appeal against such order to the National Commission within a period of thirty days from the date of the order in such form and manner as may be prescribed. Provided that the National Commission may entertain an appeal after the expiry of the said period of thirty days if it is satisfied that there was sufficient cause for not filing it within that period.

- **Hearing of Appeal**

An appeal filed before the State Government or the National Commission shall be heard as expeditiously as possible and an endeavor shall be made to finally dispose of the appeal within a period of ninety days from the date of its admissions: Provided that no adjournment shall be ordinarily granted by the State Commission or the National Commission, as the case may be unless sufficient cause is shown and the reasons for grant of adjournment have been recorded in writing by such Commission Provided further that the State Commission or the National Commission, as the case may be, shall make such orders as to the costs occasioned by the adjournment as may be provided in the regulations made under this Act: Provided also that in the event of an appeal being disposed of after the period so specified', the State Commission or, the National Commission, as the case may be, shall record in writing the reasons for the same at the time of disposing of the said appeal.

- **Self-Check Exercise-3**

Q.1 Elaborate about the administrative setup of the consumer disputes redressal agencies.

Q.2 Discuss about the Jurisdiction of the State Commission.

13.6 Summary

Consumer protection in India aims to safeguard the rights and interests of consumers, ensuring they are treated fairly and provided with accurate information about products and services. The Consumer Protection Act, 2019, strengthens consumer rights by establishing Consumer Protection Councils and the Central Consumer Protection Authority (CCPA) to address grievances and enforce consumer rights. Key aspects include protection against hazardous goods, unfair trade practices, and deceptive advertising. Consumers have the right to seek redressal through consumer courts at district, state, and national levels. Additionally, initiatives like the "Jago Grahak Jago" campaign raise awareness about consumer rights. Overall, consumer protection in India ensures a transparent and accountable marketplace, promoting consumer confidence and trust.

13.7 Glossary

- **Consumer protection and administration:** *Consumer protection* is the practice of safeguarding buyers of goods and services, and the public, against unfair practices in the marketplace.
- **Dispute redressal agencies:** of India is a quasi-judicial commission in India which was set up in 1988 under the Consumer Protection Act, 1986.

13.8 Answer to Self-Check Exercise

Self-check Exercise-1

Ans 1. Refer to section 13.3

Self-check Exercise-2

Ans 1. Refer to section 13.4

Self-check Exercise-3

Ans 1. Refer to section 13.5

Ans 2. Refer to section 13.5

13.9 References/Suggested Readings

1. M.R.Ansari: Protecting Human rights, Maxford Books, New Delhi, 2006.
2. Noor Jahan Bava (ed.): Non Governmental organizations in Development: Theory and Practice. Kanishka Publishers, New Delhi, 1997
3. R. K. Sapru: Development Administration. Sterling publishers New Delhi, 2002
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5. https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Consumer_protection
6. http://ncdrc.nic.in/bare_acts/1_1_2.html
7. <https://www.nios.ac.in/media/documents/srsec319new/319EL24.pdf>
8. <https://scdrc.ap.nic.in/consumer1.html>
9. <https://www.advocatekhoj.com/library/bareacts/consumerprotection/9.php?Title=Consumer%20Protection%20A>

13.10 Terminal Questions

Q.1 Critically examine the Consumer Protection Act, 2019?

Q. 2 Discuss the administrative set up of the Consumer Disputes Redressal Agencies?

UNIT-14

Human Rights and Administration: Concepts and Significance Universal Declaration of Human Rights 1948. National and State Human Rights Commissions: Organization, Functions and Role.

Structure

14.1 Introduction

14.2 Learning Objective

14.3 Human Rights Concepts and Significance

Self-Check Exercise-1

14.4 Universal Declaration of Human Rights 1948

Self-Check Exercise-2

14.5 National and State Human Rights Commission

Self-Check Exercise-3

14.6 Human Rights Commissions Functions and role

Self-Check Exercise-4

14.7 Summary

14.8 Glossary

14.9 Answer to Self-Check Exercise

14.10 References/Suggested Readings

14.11 Terminal Questions

14.1 Introduction

All human beings are born free and equal in dignity and rights. The inherent dignity of all members of the human family is the foundation of freedom and justice and peace in the world as given in the Universal declaration of human rights in its preamble. Human rights are the moral claims, which are inalienable and inherent in all human individuals by virtue of their humanity alone. These are the rights of all human beings, because they are born in human family. The concept of human rights and the human rights movement is getting more and more impetus in today's social and political background because it is now universally accepted need that human rights are essential in human lives and hence they must be protected without ensuring the guarantee of human rights. Development Administration would remain only on paper.

Development Administration must ensure that Human Rights are made available to all to enjoy decent life. Development would be of no use until and unless. Development Administration creates conditions under which human beings can enjoy the inherent Human Rights.

The overall evidence suggests that while there are some gains to the poorer sections of the society, the Development Administration in general moved in a direction that is helpful to the powerful classes. They used all the organs of the State to their advantage, whenever it was permissible and against the poor whenever it was necessary. In the process, the guarantees given to the poor both in the Part III and Part IV of the Indian Constitution started getting dichotomized. This dichotomization brought in the whole range of debate of prioritization and varied interpretations of the letter and spirit of the constitutional scheme of things. This gave rise to the arguments, such as directive principles vs. political rights and development vs. distribution. It has been in a way, a playground and every one played the game the way that suited his self-interest and not conformed to some principle or norm.

The governing class, by and large, moved towards the powerful or drawn from the powerful they confirming the thesis that power begets power. The powerless are reduced into mere member of the society, if not a burden to development? Vested interests never allow the Development Administration to function as they feel that this will reduce their authority. Development Administration must protect the interests of powerless to ensure equity and social justice.

14.2 Learning Objectives

After Learning through this lesson, the students will be able to know:

- Concepts and Significance of Human Rights.

- Universal Declaration of Human Rights 1948.
- National and State Human Rights Commissions.
- Functions and Role of Human Rights Commissions.

14.3 Human Rights Concepts and Significance

The world today, has accepted the notion that all human beings are entitled to and are empowered for a dignified existence. It is a common phenomenon that human beings everywhere, demand the realization of diverse values to ensure their individual and collective well-being. However, these demands or rights are denied through exploitation, oppression, persecution, etc, in many countries of the world. Human rights gained attention at the international level following the Second World War, where millions of people lost their lives. Horrified by the devastation of life caused by the Second World War, members of the United Nations (UN) took a pledge to take measures for the achievement of universal respect for and observance of human rights and fundamental freedoms for all.

The term 'human rights' which is used since World War II, gained importance in contemporary debates and became a universal phenomenon. After the adoption of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR) on December 10, 1948 by the United Nations, it was seen by many as a sign of optimism for the better protection, promotion and enforcement of human rights. However, 50 years since the adoption of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, it has been reported that human rights abuses has not decreased. The world is filled with examples of violations of basic rights such as censorship, discrimination, political imprisonment, torture, slavery, disappearances, genocide, extrajudicial killings, arbitrary arrests and killings, poverty, etc. The rights of women and children are also ignored in many different ways.

• Definition of Human Rights

There are various contemporary definitions of human rights. The UN defined human rights as those rights which are inherent in our state of nature and without which we cannot live as human beings. Human rights belong to every person and do not depend on the specifics of the individual or the relationship between the right-holder and the right guarantor. Human rights are the rights that everyone has equally by virtue of their humanity. It is grounded in an appeal to our human nature. Christian Bay defined human rights as any claims that ought to have legal and moral protection to make sure that basic needs will be met.[^] Human rights can be defined as those minimum rights which every individual must have against the state or other public authority by

virtue of his being a member of the human family. Shree P. P. Rao said human rights are the inherent dignity and inalienable rights of all members of the human family recognizing them as the foundation of freedom, justice and peace in the world. For D. D. Raphael, human rights in a general sense denote the rights of humans. However, in a more specific sense, human rights constitute those rights which one has precisely because of being a human. In the words of Michael Freedon, a human right is a conceptual device, expressed in linguistic form that assigns priority to certain human or social attributes regarded as essential to the adequate functioning of a human being that is intended to serve as a protective capsule for those attributes; and that appeals for a deliberate action to ensure such a protection. Scot Davidson defined human rights as closely connected with the protection of individuals from the exercise of state government or authority in certain areas of their lives. It is also directed towards the creation of social conditions by the state in which individuals can develop their fullest potential.[^] David Selby defined human rights as those rights which pertain to all persons and are possessed by every individual because they are human."[^] In the words of Cranston, human rights are forms of moral rights and they differ from other rights in being the rights of all human beings at all times and in all situations. Susan Mauer Okin defined human rights as a claim to something of crucial importance for human life.

In the context of the present study, human rights can be defined as those rights without which human beings cannot live with dignity, freedom (political, economic, social and cultural) and justice in any nation or state regardless of color, place of birth, ethnicity, race, religion or sex or any other such considerations. These rights are inherent in human nature and therefore guaranteed and protected by the state without distinction of any sort. When such rights are denied to an individual, whether by the state or non-state actors, it constitutes human rights violations. When large scale violations of such rights occur, it constitutes human rights abuses. Human rights abuses in this context could refer to large- scale violations committed repeatedly by state or non-state actors to any community or group of people in their everyday lives. Further, human rights abuses occur when arbitrary arrests, killings, torture, rape, repressive legislations, discrimination, etc., are carried out systematically against any community or sections of society by the state or non-state actors with the objective of suppressing a particular group's aspiration or demand for equal standard of living vis-a-vis other groups in that country. It is in this context that the concept of human rights and its abuses have been examined with particular reference to the Sri Lankan situation mainly to understand whether these rights as mentioned above are guaranteed for the common citizens particularly in the Tamil areas of Sri Lanka.

- **Self-Check Exercise-1**

Q.1 Write a short note on Human Rights Commission.

Q.2 What do you understand by the Human Rights Concepts and Significance?

14.4 Universal Declaration of Human Rights 1948

The Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR) is an international document adopted by the United Nations General Assembly that enshrines the rights and freedoms of all human beings. Drafted by a UN committee chaired by Eleanor Roosevelt, it was accepted by the General Assembly as Resolution 217 during its third session on 10 December 1948 at the Palais de Chaillot in Paris, France. Of the 58 members of the United Nations at the time, 48 voted in favor, none against, eight abstained, and two did not vote.

A foundational text in the history of human and civil rights, the Declaration consists of 30 articles detailing an individual's "basic rights and fundamental freedoms" and affirming their universal character as inherent, inalienable, and applicable to all human beings. Adopted as a "common standard of achievement for all peoples and all nations", the UDHR commits nations to recognize all humans as being "born free and equal in dignity and rights" regardless of "nationality, place of residence, gender, national or ethnic origin, color, religion, language, or any other status". The Declaration is considered a "milestone document" for its "universalist language", which makes no reference to a particular culture, political system, or religion. It directly inspired the development of international human rights law, and was the first step in the formulation of the International Bill of Human Rights, which was completed in 1966 and came into force in 1976.

All 193 member states of the United Nations have ratified at least one of the nine binding treaties influenced by the Declaration, with the vast majority ratifying four or more. While there is a wide consensus that the declaration itself is non-binding and not part of customary international law, there is also a consensus that many of its provisions are binding and have passed into customary international law, although courts in some nations have been more restrictive on its legal effect. Nevertheless, the UDHR has influenced legal, political, and social developments on both the global and national levels, with its significance partly evidenced by its 530 translations, the most of any document in history.

- **Structure and Content**

The underlying structure of the Universal Declaration was influenced by the *Code Napoleon*, including a preamble and introductory general principles. Its final structure took form

in the second draft prepared by French jurist René Cassin, who worked on the initial draft prepared by Canadian legal scholar John Peters Humphrey.

- The Declaration consists of the following:
- The preamble sets out the historical and social causes that led to the necessity of drafting the Declaration.
- Articles 1–2 establish the basic concepts of dignity, liberty, and equality.
- Articles 3–5 establish other individual rights, such as the right to life and the prohibition of slavery and torture.
- Articles 6–11 refer to the fundamental legality of human rights with specific remedies cited for their defense when violated.
- Articles 12–17 set forth the rights of the individual towards the community, including freedom of movement and residence within each state, the right of property and the right to a nationality
- Articles 18–21 sanction the so-called "constitutional liberties" and spiritual, public, and political freedoms, such as freedom of thought, opinion, expression, religion and conscience, word, peaceful association of the individual, and receiving and imparting information and ideas through any media.
- Articles 22–27 sanction an individual's economic, social and cultural rights, including healthcare. It upholds an expansive right to an adequate standard of living, and makes special mention of care given to those in motherhood or childhood.
- Articles 28–30 establish the general means of exercising these rights, the areas in which the rights of the individual cannot be applied, the duty of the individual to society, and the prohibition of the use of rights in contravention of the purposes of the United Nations Organization

- **Adoption**

The Universal Declaration was adopted by the General Assembly as UN Resolution A/RES/217(III) [A] on 10 December 1948 in Palais de Chaillot, Paris. Of the 58 United Nations members at the time, 48 voted in favor, none against, eight abstained, and Honduras and Yemen failed to vote or abstain.

Eleanor Roosevelt is credited with having been instrumental in mustering support for the Declaration's adoption, both in her native U.S. and across the world, owing to her ability to appeal to different and often opposing political blocs.

The meeting record provides firsthand insight into the debate on the Declaration's adoption. South Africa's position can be seen as an attempt to protect its system of apartheid, which clearly violated several articles in the Declaration. Saudi Arabia's abstention was prompted primarily by two of the Declaration's articles: Article 18, which states that everyone has the right "to change his religion or belief", and Article 16, on equal marriage rights. The abstentions by the six communist nations centered on the view that the Declaration did not go far enough in condemning fascism and Nazism; Eleanor Roosevelt attributed the actual point of contention as being Article 13, which provided the right of citizens to leave their countries. Other observers point to the Soviet bloc's opposition to the Declaration's "negative rights", such as provisions calling on governments not to violate certain civil and political rights

- **Self-Check Exercise-2**

Q.1 Discuss about the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR) 1948.

Q.2 Elaborate about the structure and content of Universal Declaration of Human Rights.

14.5 National and State Human Rights Commission

The National Human Rights Commission of India (abbreviated as NHRC) is a statutory public body constituted on 12 October 1993 under the Protection of Human Rights Ordinance of 28 September 1993. It was given a statutory basis by the Protection of Human Rights Act, 1993 (PHRA). The NHRC is responsible for the protection and promotion of human rights, defined by the act as "Rights Relating To Life, liberty, equality and dignity of the individual guaranteed by the constitution or embodied in the international covenants and enforceable by courts in India

- **Functions of NHRC**

The Protection of Human Rights Act mandates the NHRC to perform the following:

- Proactively or reactively inquire into violations of human rights by government of India or negligence of such violation by a public servant
- The protection of human rights and recommend measures for their effective implementation
- Review the factors, including acts of terrorism that inhibit the enjoyment of human rights and

recommend appropriate remedial measures

- To study treaties and other international instruments on human rights and make recommendations for their effective implementation
- Undertake and promote research in the field of human rights
- To visit jails and study the condition of inmates
- Engage in human rights education among various sections of society and promote awareness of the safeguards available for the protection of these rights through publications, the media, seminars and other available means
- Encourage the efforts of NGOs and institutions that work in the field of human rights voluntarily.
- Considering the necessity for the protection of human rights.
- Requisitioning any public record or copy thereof from any court or office.

Composition:

The NHRC consists of: The chairperson and five members (excluding the ex-officio members)

- A Chairperson, who has been a Chief Justice of India or a Judge of the Supreme Court.
- One member who is, or has been, a Judge of the Supreme Court of India and one member who is, or has been, the Chief Justice of a High Court.
- Three Members, out of which at least one shall be a woman to be appointed from amongst persons having knowledge of, or practical experience in, matters relating to human rights.
- In addition, the Chairpersons of National Commissions viz., National Commission for Scheduled Castes, National Commission for Scheduled Tribes, National Commission for Women, National Commission for Minorities, National Commission for Backward Classes, National Commission for Protection of Child Rights; and the Chief Commissioner for Persons with Disabilities serve as ex officio members.

The sitting Judge of the Supreme Court or sitting Chief Justice of any High Court can be appointed only after the consultation with the Chief Justice of India.

- **State Human Rights Commission**

A state government may constitute a body known as the Human Rights Commission of that State to exercise the powers conferred upon, and to perform the functions assigned to, a

State Commission. In accordance with the amendment brought in TPHRA,1993 point No.10 below is the list of State Human Rights Commissions formed to perform the functions of the commission as stated under UNIT V of TPHRA,1993 (with amendment act 2006). At present, 25 states have constituted SHRC

- **Himachal Pradesh State Human Rights Commission**

Himachal Pradesh State Human Rights Commission is a statutory organization created as per "The Protection of Human Rights Act of 1993 for India" for the state of Himachal Pradesh to inquire into human rights violations for subjects referred in the state list and concurrent list mentioned in the seventh schedule of the constitution of India. The Chairman and other members of the Himachal Pradesh Human Rights Commission are appointed by The Governor of the state on the recommendations of a committee having the Chief Minister of the state as its head, and other members include, Legislative Assembly speaker of the state, home minister in State Government and the leader of the opposition in the state Legislative Assembly. In the states having legislative council, the chairman of legislative council and the leader of the opposition of legislative council would also be the members forming part of the committee.

- **History and Objective**

Himachal Pradesh Human Rights Commission was created as per the Protection of Human Rights Act of 1993 with provisions to inquire into violation of human rights related to concurrent list in the seventh schedule of the Indian constitution and subjects covered under Himachal state list. Himachal Pradesh Human Rights Commission office is situated in PINES GROVE BUILDING, SHIMLA-171002.

- **Composition**

Himachal Pradesh Human Rights Commission as per Human Rights (Amendment) Act, 2006 should consist of at least three members including a chairperson, who should be a retired Chief Justice of any Indian High Court.

The other members should be:

(i) A serving or retired judge of a High Court or a District Judge in the state with a minimum of seven years experience as District judge.

(ii) A person having practical experience or knowledge related to human rights.

Himachal Pradesh State Human Rights Commission chairperson and other members are appointed by The Governor of the state on the recommendations of a committee having the Chief Minister of the state as its head, and other members include, Legislative Assembly speaker of the state, home minister in State Government and the leader of the opposition in the state Legislative Assembly. In the states having legislative council, The chairman of legislative council and the leader of the opposition of legislative council would also be the members forming part of the committee.

The term of the chairperson and members of the commission is fixed for five years or until attainment of the age of 70 years, whichever is earlier. The members including chairman will not be eligible to take up any employment under the state government or the central government after the completion of their term in the commission, excluding the eligibility for another term in the commission subject to the attainment of the prescribed age limit.

Justice Shri Justice P. S. Rana Jain is the current Chairman of Himachal Pradesh Human Rights Commission.

- **Self-Check Exercise-3**

Q.1 Write a short note on National and State Human Rights Commission.

Q.2 Elaborate about the Himachal Pradesh Human Rights Commission.

14.6 Human Rights Commissions Functions and role

Himachal Pradesh Human Rights Commission is created with below functions, according to the protection of Human Rights Act, 1993.

- Inquire either on a petition presented to it, by a victim, or Suo motu or by any person or on his behalf into complaints of human rights violation or violation by a public servant due to negligence in the prevention of such offences.
- Make visits to any jail or other places of detention of people, which is under the control of the State Government and observe the living conditions of the inmates and make recommendations for improvement, if any.
- Recommend appropriate remedial measures after reviewing the factors, which prevents the enjoyment of human rights through any actions including acts of terrorism.

- The commission should encourage the efforts of Non-Governmental organizations or any other institutions working in the field of human rights development.
- In case of allegations of violation of human rights before a Court, the commission should intervene in the proceedings involved with the approval from Court.
- Commission should Undertake and promote research in the area of human rights.
- Commission should make efforts to promote awareness of the various safeguards available for the protection of human rights and spread human rights literacy among general public.
- Commission should also review the provision of safeguards relating to protection of human rights under the constitution of any law which is in force for time being and recommend measures for their effective implementation.
- For the promotion of human rights, commission may undertake such other functions as it may consider necessary.

- **Self-Check Exercise-4**

Q.1 What is the functions and role Human Rights Commissions?

14.7 Summary

Human rights in India are fundamental to ensuring dignity, equality, and justice for all individuals, enshrined in the Constitution and international conventions. They play a crucial role in safeguarding civil, political, economic, social, and cultural rights. Significant human rights issues in India include gender equality, protection against discrimination, right to education, healthcare, and freedom of expression. Legal frameworks and institutions, such as the National Human Rights Commission (NHRC), work to protect and promote these rights, addressing violations through investigations and advocacy. Despite challenges, efforts continue to strengthen human rights awareness, access to justice, and accountability mechanisms. Ultimately, upholding human rights is essential for fostering a just and inclusive society, ensuring every individual can live with dignity and equality.

14.8 Glossary

Human Rights: Human rights are moral principles or norms for certain standard of human behaviour and are regularly protected in municipal and international law .

UDHR (Universal Declaration of Human Rights): The Universal Declaration of Human

Rights (UDHR) is a milestone document in the history of human rights.

14.9 Answer to Self-Check Exercises

Self-check Exercise-1

Ans 1. Refer to section 14.3

Ans 2. Refer to section 14.3

Self-check Exercise-2

Ans 1. Refer to section 14.4

Ans 2. Refer to section 14.4

Self-check Exercise-3

Ans 1. Refer to section 14.5

Ans 2. Refer to section 14.5

Self-check Exercise-4

Ans 1. Refer to section 14.6

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14.11 Terminal Questions

Q.1 Discuss the concepts and role of Human Rights Commission?

Q.2 Explain UDHR and its significance?

UNIT-15

Environmental Administration: Concept and Significance. The Environment (Protection) Act, 1986, Central Pollution Control Board: Organization, Functions and Role, Himachal Pradesh Pollution Control Board: Organization, Functions and Role

Structure

- 15.1 Introduction
- 15.2 Learning Objective
- 15.3 Environmental Issues
 - Self-Check Exercise-1
- 15.4 Classification of Pollutants
 - Self-Check Exercise-2
- 15.5 Bioaccumulation and Biomagnifications
 - Self-Check Exercise-3
- 15.6 Causes of Pollution
 - Self-Check Exercise-4
- 15.7 Concept and Significance of Environmental Administration
 - Self-Check Exercise-5
- 15.8 Environmental Policy: Legal and Constitutional Framework in India
 - Self-Check Exercise-6
- 15.9 Summary
- 15.10 Glossary
- 15.11 Answer to the Self - Check Exercise
- 15.12 References/Suggested Readings
- 15.13 Terminal Questions

15.1 Introduction

Every action or inaction of human being is either save or kill the environment so we should move forward with the motto of **‘prevent and protect is better than repent and repair’**. All living beings are surrounded by the environment and continuously interact very closely with it.

There are highly complex relationship and interaction between organism and environment. Harmony between man and his environment is undoubtedly recognized. All types of organism from virus to man are obligatorily depends on the environment either for energy, water, oxygen, shelter or for any other needs. However, only human beings do have the capacity to change it, often with deleterious effects to themselves as well as other living beings. Any sort of ecological imbalances do have the capacity to waivered-out the existence of humanity from the planet. Thus there is highly need for environment awareness and a concern to protect it. The path of development followed by a majority of countries in the present world has been lading a host of problems ranging from destruction of flora and fauna to pollution of Air, Water and Soil. It is trans-global phenomena and matter of concerned is that India is not lacking behind in this pathway of development. Now, sustainable model of development is only panacea in the hand of policy makers that refers to a kind of developmental policies which could ensure the need of the present without compromising the ability of the future generations to meet their own needs. Administrative system of any country could be appreciable only when sustainable development could be ensured and electronic and plastic waste management preface through extended producer responsibility norms in the country.

15.2 Learning Objective: After studying this lesson the students will be able to know about:

- The Environmental Administration
- The Environmental Concepts and Significance

15.3 Environmental Issues

The word 'Environment' is derived from 'environer' which is a French word refers to 'surround, enclose or encircle'. All organism flourish in a specific medium or surroundings where they interact continuously with abiotic and biotic components. Thus, environment is defined as the sum total of living and non-living components, influences and events surrounding an organism. In other word, 'environment' is a broad terms which includes everything external to an organism that affect it, including physical as well as living factors. Further, it implies on internal characteristics of an

organism as well. Their action and interaction make a system of relationship which called 'ecosystem' the word coined by Prof. Arthur Tansley in 1935, herewith, the prefix 'eco' denotes the meaning of environment.

Environment is not a static phenomenon; the biotic and abiotic factors are in a flux and keep changing continuously. Every organization does have capability of tolerance within a certain range which is called 'range of tolerance'. Exceeding this on living organism drastically affected on their internal as well as external characteristics'. Though, internal environment, enclosed by outer body surface, is relatively stable as compared to the external environment. However, it is not absolutely constant. Injury, illness or excessive stress upset the internal environment. For example- if a marine fish is transferred to a fresh water environment, it will of cause not be able to survive.

Abiotic components are the inorganic and non-living parts of the world such as soil, water, air, light, precipitation, temperature, substrate, atmospheric gases, altitude, latitude, topography, weather, climate, seasonal change and so on which impacted as an external factor and shape the living organism. It made a platform on which biotic organisms i.e. plants, animals and microbes interact.

Biotic components are the organic and living parts of the world playing important role in the ecosystem. Organism, basically green plants, certain bacteria (Ex- purple bacteria) and algae (Ex- blue green algae) in the presence of sunlight can synthesis their own food from simple in organic substances. Organism that can prepare their own food are known by autotrophs or primary producers. All others organisms that are unable to prepare their own food to meet their energy needs for survival are known by heterotrophy or consumers. Further complexity use to be increases in an ecosystem at each trophic level, formed a food chain and food web. Food chain is a sequence of organisms that feed on one another. For example 'Grazing Food Chain'- "Grass – Grasshopper – Birds – Hawks or Falcon" whereas Food Web refers to the all possible transfers of energy and nutrients which formed as interconnected networks of feeding relationship in an ecosystem.

When above mentioned physical, biological and chemical projections of different components of environment such as air, water, soil, noise and so on get change through which living organisms are being affected from, pointed out that environment has been polluted. In other words, pollution is defined as an addition or excessive addition of certain materials to the physical environment

(water, air and lands), making it less fit or unfit for survival of not only life but of entire organisms. Pollutants are these material which causes adverse effect on the natural quality of any components of the environment. The solid particulate pollutants include aerosols, industrial waste such as lead, mercury, asbestos etc. The liquid pollutants are dissolved solids, ammonia, urea, nitrate, chlorides, fluorides, carbonates, insecticides and pesticides – all in dissolved form, oil and greases etc. The major gaseous pollutants are carbon dioxide, sulphur dioxide, nitrogen oxide etc.

Self-Check Exercise-1

Q.1 Discuss about the environmental issues.

15.4 Classification of Pollutants

- According to the form in which they persist after release into the environment
 - Primary Pollutants: these persist in the form in which they are added to the environment. For Ex – DDT, Electronic and Plastic waste etc.
 - Secondary Pollutants: these are formed by interaction among the primary pollutants. For Ex – Peroxy Acetyl Nitrate (PAN) is formed by the interaction of nitrogen oxide and hydrocarbons.
- According to their existence in nature
 - Quantitative Pollutants: those occur in nature and become pollutant when their concentration reaches beyond a threshold level. Ex- CO_2 , NO_2 etc.
 - Qualitative Pollutants: these do not occur in nature and are manmade. For Ex – Fungicides, Herbicides, DDT etc.
- According to their nature of disposal
 - Bio-degradable Pollutants: waste products, which are degraded by microbial action. For Ex – Sewage
 - Non-Biodegradable Pollutants: Pollutants which are not decomposed by microbial action for long period and badly impacted on human life and environment. For Ex – Plastic, Glass, DDT, Salts of heavy metals, Radioactive substances etc.
- According to their origin
 - Natural and
 - Anthropogenic

- **Self-Check Exercise-2**

Q.1 Classify the various types of pollutants.

15.5 Bioaccumulation and Biomagnifications

Pollutants, especially non degradable substances use to move through the various trophic levels in an ecosystem. Bio-accumulation refers to how pollutants enter into the food chain. There is an increase in concentration of a pollutant from the environment to the first organism in a food chain. Bio-magnification refers to the tendency of pollutants to concentrate as they move from one trophic level to the next. Here is an increase in concentration of pollutants from one link in a food chain to another.

We are concerned about the phenomenal changes of bioaccumulation and biomagnifications because together they enable even small concentrations of chemicals in the environment to find their way into organism in high enough dosages to cause problems. Biomagnifications are comprehended more when pollutants are long lived, mobile, soluble in fats, biologically active etc. If pollutants are short-lived, it will be broken down before it can become dangerous; if it is not mobile, it will stay in one place and is unlikely to be taken up by organism; if pollutant is soluble in water, it will be excreted by the organism. Pollutants that dissolve in fats, however, may be retained for a long time.

- **Self-Check Exercise-3**

Q.1 What do you understand by Bioaccumulation and Biomagnifications.

15.6 Causes of Pollution

Anthropogenic factors are to be considered as primary causes of environmental pollution. Some of these causes enlisted as below –

- Uncontrolled growth in human population
- Rapid Industrialization
- Urbanization
- Uncontrolled exploitation of nature
- Forest fire, radioactivity, volcanic eruptions, strong winds etc.

Pollution that occurs when environmental changes creates or are likely to create danger to public health and safety or when they are harmful to domestic, industrial, recreational or other legitimate use of environmental components. The effects of environmental pollutions are harmful especially

with their huge impact on survival and quality of human life. The major types of pollution can be elaborated as under the following headings.

- **Self Check Question-4**

Q.1 What are the Causes of Pollution?

15.7 Concept and Significance of Environmental Administration

Today, it is comprehended that both the developed and developing countries are bearing brunt of the abuse of environment and the indiscriminate use of resources in many different ways. Recent scientific and technological development, unplanned industrialization, rapid urbanization, increasing population aroused global consciousness for the environment protection. In the modern age of Information Communication Technology (ICT), a person's could hardly be surviving without using electronic instruments. In the same way, present lives have been dependent on the instruments made by plastic. Peoples have been habituated to used plastic instruments not only in the forms of packaging and carry bags but all developmental activities also depend on it. The area of concern is that an addition or excessive addition of certain materials in the physical environment (water, air and land) making it less fit or unfit for life. Pollutants are the materials or factors which cause adverse effect on the natural quality of any component of environment.

Smoke from industries & automobiles, chemicals from factories, radioactive substances from nuclear plants, sewage of houses and discarded household articles are the common pollutants. The discarded and end of life electronic products ranging from computers, equipments used in Information Communication Technology, home appliances, audio and video products and all of their peripherals are commonly known as electronic waste, whereas, households, health and medicine, hotel and catering, transportation etc. are the sources of generation of waste plastic. "Throw away culture" of the person is one of the important reasons behind generating tremendous pollutants.

The vast amounts of e-waste have increased in recent years. The consumer boom in the last few decades has led to the production of more and more products with less and less durability. As the consumption increases so does the volume of waste and a strong impression builds up that we live in a society with threw away mentality. However, the culprits are not just the end users of the products but also the producers and designers are equally culpable.

These materials is not directly hazardous to the environment if it is stocked in safe storage or recycled by scientific methods or transported from one place to the other in parts or in totality in the formal sector. Administrative systems of the day have been remaining busy in terms of

countering the environmental upheavals. All existing tier of the governing system i.e. National Government, State Government and Local Government have been influenced with the proper disposing e-waste and plastic pollutants. Government of the day have been committed towards protection and improvement of the environment and ensured to their citizens for environmental protection and public safety.

Government of the day would only be appreciable when they specify citizen centric administration and it could not be possible to neglect such a contiguous issues of environmental concerns i.e. electronic and plastic waste management. Habituated use of electronic and plastic product by citizens at large further imposed heavy burden on environment. Constructive use of these products enhanced the growth & development but at the same time discarded material reflect a grave matter of concern for administrative system of the day. Administration of the day would be recognised as citizen's centric only if management of electronic and plastic waste taken into consideration properly with a sound environmental policy followed by government.

- **Self-Check Exercise-5**

Q.1 Describe the concept and significance of environmental administration.

15.8 Environmental Policy: Legal and Constitutional Framework in India

India is one among the unique country wherever protection and improvement of the environment is a constitutional mandate. Governments of the day have been responsible for ensuring pollution free environment and adequate health safety mechanism of their citizens. It is a commitment for a country wedded to the ideas of a welfare state. It has been widely recognized that the 'right of life' in accordance with Art-21 also encompass right to live with human dignity, right to decent environment including pollution free water and air and protection against hazardous substances, right to health etc. Therefore, ensuring pollution free environment to the citizens is the state's responsibility.

Though, protection of environment is not directly enforceable in Fundamental Rights of Indian constitution, judicial system of the country clarified that Art-21 provides that 'no person shall be deprived of his life or personal liberty except according to procedure established by law'. It also states that slow poisoning by the polluted atmosphere caused by environmental pollution amounts to violation of Art-21. In fact, Art-21, embraces the protection and preservation of nature's gift without which life cannot be enjoyed. Moreover, environmental degradation has disastrous impact on the right of livelihood which is a part of the 'right to life'.

The 42nd Constitutional Amendment Act, 1976, added two fold provisions i.e. it direct the states for protection of environment and also cast a duty on every citizens to help in the preservation of natural environment. Further, Art-47, clearly underline the environmental duty of the state to improve public health.

Art-48 A, of the Indian Constitution under the Directive Principle of State Policy, direct the state to protect and improve the environment and to safeguard forest and wild-life. As per the provision of Fundamental Duties {Art-51 A (g)}, it shall be the duty of every citizens of India to protect and improve the natural environment including Forest, Lakes, Rivers and Wildlife and to have compassion for living creatures. Thus, it makes the state as well as the citizens responsible for the preservation of natural environment.

- **Environmental Administration in India**

During 1970s, several environmental activist, non-governmental agencies and environmental scientist intended the government to act and make a suitable policy to protect and preserve environment in a meaningful way to ensure environmental protection & public safety of the citizens at large. The visible influence of United Nations Conference on Human Environment held in Stockholm (1972) could be traced in terms of 42nd Constitutional Amendment Act, 1976 through which government took the responsibility for protection and conservation of environment. A National Committee on Environmental Planning and Coordination was set up, consisting of 14 members from different fields of environment management to advice and recommend their aspect for improvement of environment. It was entrusted with the task of planning and coordinating national environmental policies.

Department of Environment came into being on 1st Nov. 1980 by the recommendation of Tiwari Committee to act as coordinating and administrative body. It was not only had to coordinate national policies for environmental protection and management but also had to shoulder administrative responsibilities for regulating and monitoring environmental pollution. Finally, in 1985, Ministry of Environment and Forest was created, subsuming the Department of Environment and made it apex body of the central government which is responsible for the planning, promotion and coordination of environmental as well as forestry program. At state level, environmental board was set up which was later converted into environmental departments in every state.

Central and State Pollution Control Board was constituted under the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974, to implement the provisions of the water act with the enactment of the Air Act, 1981, these boards had also to monitor Air Pollution along with Water Pollution. They were, therefore, re-named as central/state pollution control boards. The state boards implement and enforce the pollution control laws. They lay down standards of pollution as well as make consent orders for discharging sewage or trade effluent into water and air. Now, Plastic Waste (Management) Rule, 2016, and Electronic Waste (Management) Rule, 2016; amended in 2018, these boards provided by adequate authority to implement the norms of Extended Producer Responsibility at the state level to curb the malice of electronic and plastic waste.

- **Environmental Impact Assessment**

Environment Impact Assessment refers to the legal safeguard and assessment measure to protect the environment. It describes about the various process and technique through which information about the environment impacts of a project has been collected and taken into account by the policy makers or authorities for making judgment on approval of project. United Nations Economic Commission presented a well famous definition for Europe through which it has been inferred that EIA is an assessment of the impact of a planned activity on the environment. Later on, Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change, clarified that EIA is a process of predicting, evaluating, identifying and mitigating the physical, social and other effects of development projects before taking decisions and making commitments. It was first started in 1997-98 for evaluation of river valley projects and was later extended to industries, mining, atomic powers, highways etc. and the matter of environmental degradation have been taken into consideration. Further, with regards to environmentally sound management of hazardous wastes, under the aegis of Hazardous Waste Management Rules, 2008, CPCB notified protocol for performance evaluation and monitoring system for the common Hazardous Waste Treatment Storage and Disposal Facilities including common Hazardous Waste incinerators in 2010.

However, there are no guidelines for conducting EIA for electronic and plastic waste recycling and dismantling facilities. Although, the pre-requisites and essential conditions for such facilities are provided in E-waste (Management) Rule, 2016 and Plastic Waste (Management) Rule, 2016.

- **Self Check Exercise-6**

Q.1 What do you understand by Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA)?

Q.2 Discuss about the environmental policy, legal and constitutional framework in India.

15.9 Summary

Environmental administration encompasses the management and regulation of natural resources and

ecosystems to ensure sustainability and mitigate environmental degradation. It involves policies, laws, and practices aimed at conserving biodiversity, reducing pollution, and promoting sustainable development. The significance of environmental administration lies in its role in safeguarding ecological balance, protecting public health, and supporting long-term economic growth. By enforcing environmental standards, monitoring compliance, and promoting green technologies, it aims to mitigate climate change impacts and preserve natural resources for future generations. Effective environmental administration is crucial for achieving global environmental goals, promoting resilience against environmental risks, and ensuring a healthy and sustainable environment for all.

15.10 Glossary

- **Pollution:** Pollution is the introduction of harmful materials into the environment. These harmful materials are called pollutants. Pollutants can be natural, such as volcanic ash or created by human activity, such as trash or runoff produced by factories.
- **Environmental Administration:** is the process of directing and managing public policies and activities in the area of environmental affairs.
- **Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA):** is the assessment of the environmental consequences of a plan, policy, program, or actual projects prior to the decision to move forward with the proposed action.

15.11 Answer to the Self - Check Exercises

Self-check Exercise-1

Ans 1. Refer to section 15.3

Self-check Exercise-2

Ans 1. Refer to section 15.4

Self-check Exercise-3

Ans 1. Refer to section 15.5

Self-check Exercise-4

Ans 1. Refer to section 15.6

Self-check Exercise-5

Ans 1. Refer to section 15.7

Self-check Exercise-6

Ans 1. Refer to section 15.8

Ans2. Refer to section 15.8

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15.13 Terminal Questions

- Q.1 Discuss about functions and role of Central Pollution Control Board.
- Q.2 What do you mean by Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR)?
- Q.3 Write a short note on the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986.

UNIT-16

Environmental Administration: Concept and Significance. The Environment (Protection) Act, 1986, Central Pollution Control Board: Organization, Functions and Role, Himachal Pradesh Pollution Control Board: Organization, Functions and Role

Part-1

Structure

- 16.1 Introduction
- 16.2 Learning Objective
- 16.3 The Environment (Protection) Act, 1986
 - Self-Check Exercise-1
- 16.4 Historical Context and Rationale
 - Self-Check Exercise-2
- 16.5 Key Provisions
 - Self-Check Exercise-3
- 16.6 Implementation Mechanisms
 - Self-Check Exercise-4
- 16.7 Summary
- 16.8 Glossary
- 16.9 Answer to Self-Check Questions
- 16.10 References/Suggested Readings
- 16.11 Terminal Questions

16.1 Introduction

The Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 (EPA) stands as one of India's most comprehensive legislations aimed at safeguarding and improving the environmental quality in the country. Enacted in response to the Bhopal Gas Tragedy of 1984, the EPA serves as an overarching framework for environmental regulation in India, empowering the central government to take all necessary measures to protect and improve the environment. This UNIT delves into the intricacies of the EPA, examining its objectives, scope, key provisions, implementation mechanisms, challenges, and its impact on India's environmental governance.

16.2 Learning Objective: After studying this lesson the students will be able to know about:

- The Environmental Administration.
- The Central Pollution Control Board.

16.3 The Environment (Protection) Act, 1986

Environment Protection Act, 1986 empowers the central government to take all appropriate measures to prevent and control pollution and to establish effective machinery for the purpose of protecting and improving the quality of the environment and protecting, controlling and abating environmental pollution. It has 26 sections, divided into four UNITS relating to preliminary, general power of central government; prevention, control and abatement of environmental pollution; and miscellaneous.

The act also deals with coercive and stringent penal provisions. The minimum penalty for contravention or violation of any provision of the present law is an imprisonment for a term which may extend to five years or fine up to one lakh rupees or both. The act prescribes a special procedure for handling hazardous substances and the concerned person has to handle the hazardous substances according to the procedure of the act. It empowers and authorizes the central government to issue directions for the operation or process, prohibition, closure or regulation of any industry, their operations in different areas and requisite procedures and safeguards for prevention of accidents along with the remedial measures to deal with such accidents.

- **Self-Check Question-1**

Q.1 Write a short note on the Environment Protection Act, 1986.

16.4 Historical Context and Rationale

The catastrophic Bhopal Gas Tragedy, which resulted in thousands of deaths and lasting health impacts, highlighted the urgent need for robust environmental regulation in India. This disaster underscored the deficiencies in existing laws and prompted a reassessment of the country's approach to environmental protection. The EPA was thus enacted in 1986 under Article 253 of the Indian Constitution, which allows the parliament to make laws for implementing international agreements, decisions, or conventions. The Act aimed to fill the legislative gaps by providing a comprehensive framework for environmental protection and addressing issues related to pollution, ecosystem preservation, and sustainable development.

- **Objectives and Scope**

The primary objectives of the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986, include:

Protection and Improvement of the Environment: To provide for the protection and improvement of the environment.

Prevention and Control of Pollution: To prevent, control, and abate environmental pollution.

Sustainable Development: To promote sustainable development through the integration of environmental considerations into developmental processes.

The scope of the EPA is extensive, encompassing air, water, and land. It addresses various forms of pollution, including industrial, vehicular, and noise pollution, and provides a legal framework for the regulation of hazardous substances and activities that pose environmental risks.

- **Self-Check Question-2**

Q.1 Discuss the historical context and rationale.

Q.2 What are the objectives and Scope in environmental protection administration.

16.5 Key Provisions

Central Government's Powers: The Act grants the central government wide-ranging powers to:

Coordinate actions by state governments and other authorities under the Act.

Plan and execute nationwide environmental programs.

Lay down standards for the quality of the environment and emissions or discharges of pollutants.

Restrict areas in which any industries, operations, or processes shall not be carried out or shall be carried out subject to certain safeguards.

Regulation of Hazardous Substances: It empowers the central government to regulate the handling of hazardous substances to prevent accidents and environmental contamination.

Environmental Standards and Guidelines: The EPA authorizes the central government to establish and enforce standards for environmental quality, including emissions and effluents.

Compliance and Penalties: The Act stipulates penalties for non-compliance with its provisions, including fines and imprisonment. It also provides for the closure, prohibition, or regulation of any industry, operation, or process that violates environmental standards.

Public Participation and Access to Information: The EPA encourages public participation in environmental decision-making and ensures public access to information regarding environmental issues.

- **Self-Check Questions-3**

Q.1 Discuss key provisions under Environment Protection Act, 1986.

16.6 Implementation Mechanisms

Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB): The CPCB, constituted under the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974, is the central body responsible for implementing the EPA. It formulates national

environmental policies and standards and oversees their enforcement.

State Pollution Control Boards (SPCBs): SPCBs operate at the state level, implementing the EPA's provisions within their jurisdictions. They monitor pollution levels, enforce environmental standards, and grant environmental clearances to industries.

National Environmental Appellate Authority: This body adjudicates disputes related to environmental clearances, ensuring that the principles of natural justice are upheld.

Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA): The EIA process, mandated under the EPA, requires that any proposed industrial project undergo a rigorous assessment of its potential environmental impacts before being granted clearance.

- **Challenges and Criticisms**

Despite its comprehensive framework, the EPA faces several challenges:

Implementation and Enforcement: The effectiveness of the EPA is often hampered by inadequate enforcement due to limited resources, lack of technical expertise, and bureaucratic inefficiencies.

Coordination Among Agencies: Effective implementation requires coordination among various governmental agencies, which is often lacking, leading to fragmented and inconsistent enforcement.

Public Awareness and Participation: While the Act provides for public participation, there is still a significant gap in awareness and engagement among the general populace.

Industrial Compliance: Ensuring compliance from industries, especially small and medium enterprises (SMEs), remains a challenge due to cost implications and lack of stringent monitoring.

- *Impact and Way Forward*

The Environment (Protection) Act, 1986, has had a profound impact on India's environmental governance. It has led to the establishment of a structured framework for environmental regulation and has driven significant policy initiatives aimed at pollution control and sustainable development. Notable achievements include the reduction of air and water pollution levels in several regions, the creation of protected areas, and the implementation of various conservation programs.

Looking forward, there is a need to strengthen the implementation mechanisms, enhance inter-agency coordination, and foster greater public involvement in environmental governance. Additionally, leveraging technology for better monitoring and enforcement, coupled with stringent penalties for non-compliance, can further enhance the effectiveness of the EPA.

- **Self-Check Questions-4**

Q.1 What are the implementation mechanisms in Central Pollution Control Board.

Q.2 Discuss challenges and criticism in environment protection administration.

16.7 Summary

The Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 is a crucial legislation in India aimed at protecting and improving the quality of the

environment. It empowers the central government to take measures to protect and conserve the environment and prevent hazards to human beings, plants, and animals. The Act provides for the regulation of industrial processes and operations that may cause pollution, and it sets standards for emissions and effluents. It establishes authorities to oversee environmental issues and enforce compliance with environmental regulations. The Act also enables the government to declare areas as ecologically sensitive and restrict activities that may harm the environment in these regions. Overall, the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 serves as a comprehensive framework for environmental management and conservation in India, emphasizing sustainable development and the protection of natural resources.

16.8 Glossary

- **The Environment (Protection) Act, 1986:** It represents a landmark in India's environmental legislative history. While challenges persist, the Act provides a robust framework for addressing the complex environmental issues facing the country.
- **Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA):** The EIA process, mandated under the EPA, requires that any proposed industrial project undergo a rigorous assessment of its potential environmental impacts before being granted clearance

16.9 Answer to Self-Check Questions

Self-check Exercise-1

Ans 1. Refer to section 16.3

Self-check Exercise-2

Ans 1. Refer to section 16.4

Ans 2. Refer to section 16.4

Self-check Exercise-3

Ans 1. Refer to section 16.5

Self-check Exercise-4

Ans 1. Refer to section 16.6

Ans 2. Refer to section 16.6

16.10 References/Suggested Readings

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16.11 Terminal Questions

- Q.1 Elaborate the main provisions of The Environment (Protection) Act, 1986`
- Q.2 Discuss the environmental administration, its scope and significance.

UNIT-17

Environmental Administration: Concept and Significance. The Environment (Protection) Act, 1986, Central Pollution Control Board: Organization, Functions and Role, Himachal Pradesh Pollution Control Board: Organization, Functions and Role Part-II

Structure

- 17.1 Introduction
- 17.2 learning Objective
- 17.3 Central Pollution Control Board
 - Self-Check Exercise-1
- 17.4 Functions and Role of CPCB
 - Self-Check Exercise-2
- 17.5 Organizational Structure of CPCB
 - Self-Check Exercise-3
- 17.6 Key Divisions and Their Functions
 - Self-Check Exercise-4
- 17.7 Challenges and Future Directions
 - Self-Check Exercise-5
- 17.8 Summary
- 17.9 Glossary
- 17.10 Answers to Self-Check Questions
- 17.11 References/Suggested Readings
- 17.12 Terminal Questions

17.1 Introduction

The Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) is a key statutory organization in India responsible for ensuring environmental protection and promoting sustainable development. Established under the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974, and later entrusted with additional responsibilities under the Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981, the CPCB operates under the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change (MoEF&CC). This UNIT delves into the organization, functions, and role of the CPCB in

India's environmental governance framework.

17.2 Learning Objective: After studying this lesson the students will be able to know about:

- The concept of Environmental Administration
- Functions performed by Central Pollution Control Board.

17.3 Central Pollution Control Board

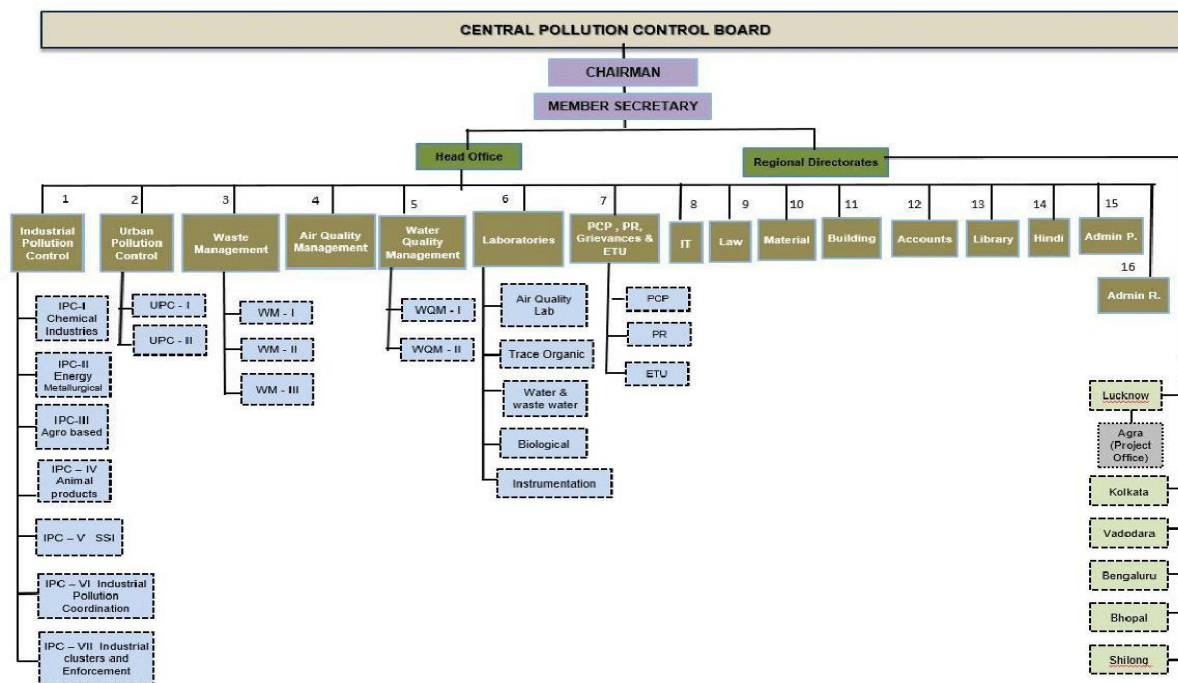
It is a statutory organization, established in 1974, work under the supervision of Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change. It was constituted under the Water (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act, 1974 and also entrusted with the power and functions under the Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981. It is an apex organization of India in the field of pollution control, playing a crucial role of technical wing in the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change with regards to the provisions of Environment (Protection) Act, 1986. It also been entrusted with the coordinating activities of State Pollution Control Board through technical assistance, guidance and resolving disputes among them.

(a) Organizational Structure of CPCB

It is responsible for abatement and control of pollution in the country by providing requisite data, scientific information, technical inputs for preparing national policies and programs, training and development of manpower as well as organizing various activities in terms of up scaling awareness at different levels of the government and public.

Table: 15.1

Organizational Structure of CPCB



Sources: https://www.cpcb.nic.in/organizational-structure/?&page_id=organizational-structure Date: 08-06-2021, Time: 15.36 IST.

- **Chairman, CPCB:** The Central Pollution Control Board is under the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change, headed by the Chairman who in turn assisted by the Board of Member Secretary. He is playing a catalytic role in terms of coordination with State Pollution Control Board and prime advisor to the minister holding the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change on any matter concerning prevention, control or abatement of water and air pollution.
- **Member Secretary, CPCB:** A Member Secretary is the executive head of the Central Pollution Control Board. Government appoints an internal state board for controlling and functioning of the central pollution control board. Member Secretary, CPCB is responsible for planning, organizing, coordinating and staffing of the each divisions of the Central Pollution Control Board. He is responsible for plan and cause, prepare manuals, codes and guidelines related to treatment and disposal of sewage and disseminate information in respect of matters relating to water and air pollution and their prevention and control.
- **Regional Directorates:** The Central Pollution Control Board has its head office in New Delhi, with seven zonal offices headed by Regional Directorates. They are prime advisor to the member

secretary and the chairman of the central pollution control board with regards to policy matters of prevention, control or abatement of water and air pollution at their zonal level.

- **Self-Check Exercise-1**

Q.1 Write an short note on Central Pollution Control Board

Q.2 Discuss about the organizational structure of CPCB.

17.4 Functions and Role of CPCB

Central Pollution Control Board has its head office in New Delhi, with 7 zonal offices located at Bangaluru, Kolkata, Shillong, Bhopal, Lucknow, Vadodara and Agra along with 5 laboratories. Central Pollution Control Board along with its counterparts, the State Pollution Control Boards, are responsible for implementation of various legislation formulated by centre and state with regards to prevention and control of environmental pollution and advices the respective government on industrial and other sources of air and water pollution.

The CPCB perform its various functions under the following projects-

- Pollution Assessment (Survey & Monitoring)
- R & D and laboratory Management
- Development of Standards and guidelines for industry specific emissions and effluents standards
- Training and Development
- Information database management and library
- Pollution control technology
- Pollution control enforcement
- Mass awareness and publications
- Hazard waste management etc.

- **Self-Check Exercise-2**

Q.1 What is the function and role of CPCB?

17.5 Organizational Structure of CPCB

- *Hierarchical Framework*

The CPCB is structured to facilitate efficient management and execution of its environmental mandates. The organizational framework includes:

- Chairman: The highest authority, appointed by the government, responsible for overall policy direction and strategic decision-making.
- Member Secretary: The chief executive officer who oversees daily operations,

implementation of programs, and coordination among various divisions.

- Board Members: Comprising representatives from various government departments, academic institutions, industries, and NGOs to ensure a multi-stakeholder approach.
- Regional Offices: Located in different parts of the country to monitor and control pollution at the regional level. Each office is headed by a regional director.
- Technical Divisions: Specialized divisions focusing on specific areas like air quality, water quality, waste management, and laboratory services.

- **Self-Check Exercise-3**

Q.1 Briefly outline the organizational structure of CPCB?

17.6 Key Divisions and Their Functions

- Air Pollution Control Division: Monitors air quality, develops standards, and devises strategies to reduce air pollution.
- Water Pollution Control Division: Focuses on monitoring and controlling water pollution, setting standards, and conducting water quality assessments.
- Laboratory Services Division: Equipped with state-of-the-art facilities for analyzing environmental samples and supporting research.
- Waste Management Division: Deals with the management of solid, hazardous, and biomedical wastes, ensuring proper disposal and recycling practices.
- Legal Division: Handles legal matters, enforcement of pollution control laws, and compliance-related issues.
- Public Awareness and Training Division: Conducts programs to educate the public and train professionals on environmental protection measures.

(b) Functions of CPCB

The CPCB performs a wide range of functions aimed at controlling pollution and safeguarding environmental quality in India. These functions include:

- Monitoring and Surveillance: Conducting regular monitoring of air and water quality across the country through a network of monitoring stations.
- Standard Setting: Developing and updating national standards for ambient air quality, industrial emissions, effluent discharge, and noise levels.
- Research and Development: Undertaking research projects to develop innovative pollution control technologies and assess environmental impacts.
- Policy Formulation: Assisting the government in formulating environmental policies, rules, and regulations.

- **Enforcement and Compliance:** Ensuring adherence to pollution control laws and regulations through inspections, audits, and legal actions against violators.
- **Public Participation:** Engaging with communities, NGOs, and industries to promote environmental awareness and participatory governance.
- **Capacity Building:** Organizing training programs and workshops for state pollution control boards, industries, and other stakeholders.
- **Advisory Role:** Providing technical advice to central and state governments on environmental issues and strategies for pollution control.

(c) Role of CPCB in Environmental Protection

The CPCB plays a pivotal role in shaping India's environmental protection landscape through its multifaceted activities. Key aspects of its role include:

- **Regulatory Authority:** Acting as the principal regulatory body for enforcing environmental laws, the CPCB ensures industries and municipalities comply with pollution control norms.
- **Technical Advisor:** Offering expert advice to government bodies on the implementation of pollution control measures and sustainable development practices.
- **Coordinator and Facilitator:** Coordinating with state pollution control boards (SPCBs) and pollution control committees (PCCs) to ensure uniform application of environmental policies across states and union territories.
- **Research and Innovation Hub:** Fostering research and development in pollution control technologies, which helps in addressing emerging environmental challenges.
- **Environmental Monitoring Network:** Establishing and maintaining a comprehensive network for monitoring environmental parameters, which provides critical data for policy-making and public information.
- **Public Education and Outreach:** Engaging in extensive public awareness campaigns and educational initiatives to foster a culture of environmental responsibility among citizens.
- **Crisis Management:** Responding to environmental emergencies, such as industrial accidents and natural disasters, by providing technical support and remediation strategies.

(d) Case Studies and Achievements

- **National Air Quality Index (AQI):** The introduction of the AQI by CPCB has been instrumental in providing real-time air quality information to the public, thereby raising awareness and prompting action to reduce air pollution.
- **Ganga Action Plan:** CPCB's active involvement in the Ganga Action Plan has led to significant improvements in the water quality of the Ganges River through the implementation of various pollution abatement measures.

- **Implementation of BS-VI Emission Norms:** CPCB's role in enforcing Bharat Stage VI (BS-VI) emission norms for vehicles has contributed to a substantial reduction in vehicular emissions, aligning India with global standards.
- **Plastic Waste Management Rules:** The CPCB has been pivotal in framing and enforcing the Plastic Waste Management Rules, 2016, which aim to reduce plastic pollution through measures like extended producer responsibility (EPR).

- **Self-Check Exercise-4**

Q.1 What are the key divisions and Functions CPCB?

Q.2 Discuss about the role of CPCB in Environmental Protection.

17.7 Challenges and Future Directions

Despite its significant achievements, the CPCB faces several challenges, including:

- **Resource Constraints:** Limited financial and human resources hamper the CPCB's ability to effectively monitor and control pollution across the vast expanse of the country.
- **Technological Gaps:** The need for advanced pollution monitoring and control technologies requires continuous investment in research and development.
- **Coordination Issues:** Ensuring seamless coordination between central and state pollution control bodies can be challenging due to varying capacities and priorities.
- **Public Participation:** Encouraging active public participation in pollution control efforts remains a critical area for improvement.

Looking ahead, the CPCB aims to strengthen its capacities through:

- **Digital Transformation:** Leveraging digital technologies and data analytics for real-time monitoring, reporting, and enforcement.
- **Capacity Building:** Enhancing the skills and capabilities of its workforce and stakeholders through continuous training and development programs.
- **International Collaboration:** Engaging with international bodies and learning from global best practices to address complex environmental challenges.
- **Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs):** Aligning its initiatives with the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals to promote holistic and sustainable environmental governance.

- **Self-Check Questions-5**

Q.1 What are the challenges and future directions of CPCB.

17.8 Summary :

. The Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) is the apex regulatory body in India responsible for coordinating environmental protection and pollution control activities at the national level. Established in 1974 under the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974, and later strengthened by the Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981, the CPCB operates under the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change (MoEFCC). The CPCB's primary role includes setting national standards for environmental quality, monitoring pollution levels across various parameters (air, water, and soil), conducting research and studies on environmental issues, and recommending policy measures for pollution control and environmental management. It also provides technical assistance to state pollution control boards (SPCBs) and coordinates with them to ensure uniform implementation of pollution control laws and standards nationwide. Significantly, the CPCB plays a crucial role in addressing major environmental challenges such as air and water pollution, industrial emissions, hazardous waste management, and climate change mitigation. It facilitates public participation in environmental decision-making processes and promotes awareness about environmental issues through campaigns and educational initiatives. Overall, the CPCB's efforts are instrumental in safeguarding India's environment, promoting sustainable development practices, and ensuring a healthy environment for present and future generations.

17.9 Glossary

- **The Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB):** It stands as a cornerstone of India's environmental regulatory framework, driving efforts to control pollution and protect the environment. Through its comprehensive organizational structure, multifaceted functions, and pivotal role in environmental governance, the CPCB continues to address the pressing environmental challenges of the nation.
- **Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs):** Aligning its initiatives with the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals to promote holistic and sustainable environmental governance.

17.10 Answers to Self-Check Questions-1

Self-check Exercise-1

Ans 1. Refer to section 17.3

Ans 2 Refer to section 17.3

Self-check Exercise-2

Ans 1. Refer to section 17.4

Self-check Exercise-3

Ans 1. Refer to section 17.5

Self-check Exercise-4

Ans 1. Refer to section 17.6

Ans 2. Refer to section 17.6

Self-check Exercise-5

Ans 1. Refer to section 17.7

17.11 References/Suggested Readings

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17.12 Terminal Questions

Q.1 Explain the role and functions of CPCP.

Q.2 Discuss Organisational Structure of CPCP.

UNIT-18

Environmental Administration: Concept and Significance. The Environment (Protection) Act, 1986, Central Pollution Control Board: Organization, Functions and Role, Himachal Pradesh Pollution Control Board: Organization, Functions and Role

Part-III

Structure

- 18.1 Introduction
- 18.2 Learning objective
- 18.3 Organizational Structure
 - Self-Check Exercise-1
- 18.4 Functions of HPPCB
 - Self-Check Exercise-2
- 18.5 Himachal Pradesh Pollution Control Board
 - Self-Check Exercise-3
- 18.6 Summary
- 18.6 Glossary
- 18.7 Answers to Self-Check Question
- 18.8 References/Suggested Readings
- 18.9 Terminal Questions

18.1 Introduction

Himachal Pradesh, a picturesque state in northern India, is known for its stunning landscapes, rich biodiversity, and vibrant culture. However, the rapid pace of industrialization and urbanization has brought environmental challenges to the fore. The Himachal Pradesh Pollution Control Board (HPPCB) plays a crucial role in safeguarding the state's environmental integrity. This UNIT delves into the organization, functions, and roles of the HPPCB, elucidating its significance in the environmental governance of the state.

18.2 Learning Objective: After studying this lesson the students will be able to know about:

- The concept of Environmental Administration
- The Role and Function of Himachal Pradesh Pollution Control Board.

18.3 Organizational Structure

The Himachal Pradesh Pollution Control Board (HPPCB) is an autonomous body constituted by the Government of Himachal Pradesh under the provisions of the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974. It operates under the jurisdiction of the Department of Environment, Science, and Technology, Himachal Pradesh.

- **Board Composition:** The HPPCB is headed by a Chairman appointed by the state government. The Board also includes a Member Secretary, who is the chief executive officer, and other members comprising government officials, representatives from local authorities, industries, and experts from various fields related to environmental science and pollution control.
- **Administrative Setup:** The administrative structure of HPPCB is designed to ensure effective management and implementation of environmental policies. It includes several regional offices across the state, each headed by a Regional Officer. The headquarters, located in Shimla, oversees the coordination and policy implementation across these regional offices.
- **Technical Divisions:** The Board consists of several technical divisions, each focusing on different aspects of pollution control. These include the Water Pollution Division, Air Pollution Division, Noise Pollution Division, and the Environmental Impact Assessment Division. Each division is staffed with experts who monitor and regulate specific environmental parameters.

- **Self-Check Exercise-1**

Q.1 Discuss about the organizational Structure of HPPCB.

18.4 Functions of HPPCB

The HPPCB is entrusted with a wide range of functions aimed at controlling pollution and protecting the environment in Himachal Pradesh. These functions are categorized into regulatory, monitoring, and advisory roles.

- *Regulatory Functions:*

Enforcement of Environmental Laws: The HPPCB enforces various environmental laws, including the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974, the Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981, and the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986. It grants consents and authorizations to industries and other entities, ensuring compliance with prescribed standards.

- **Issuance of Permits and Consents:** The Board issues permits for the establishment and operation of industries and other units that have potential environmental impacts. This includes Consent to Establish (CTE) and Consent to Operate (CTO).
- **Compliance and Enforcement:** Regular inspections and audits are conducted to ensure that industries and other entities comply with environmental standards. Non-compliance can result in penalties, closure orders, or other legal actions.
- *Monitoring Functions:*

Environmental Quality Monitoring: HPPCB monitors the quality of air, water, and soil across the state through a network of monitoring stations. This includes real-time monitoring of critical parameters and periodic sampling and analysis.

- **Pollution Inventory:** The Board maintains an inventory of pollution sources, including industrial emissions, vehicular pollution, and waste disposal sites. This helps in identifying critical pollution hotspots and formulating targeted interventions.
- **Data Collection and Reporting:** HPPCB collects environmental data and publishes periodic reports on the state of the environment. These reports are essential for informing policy decisions and raising public awareness.
- ***Advisory Functions:***

Policy Formulation: The HPPCB provides expert advice to the state government on environmental policies and legislation. It also contributes to the development of state action plans for climate change mitigation and adaptation.

- **Public Awareness and Education:** The Board conducts awareness campaigns, workshops, and training programs to educate the public, industry stakeholders, and government officials about pollution control measures and sustainable practices.
- **Research and Development:** HPPCB promotes research and development activities related to pollution control technologies and environmental conservation. It collaborates with academic institutions, research organizations, and non-governmental organizations (NGOs) to foster innovation in the field of environmental management.

(a) Role of HPPCB in Environmental Management

The HPPCB plays a pivotal role in the environmental management of Himachal Pradesh. Its efforts span across various sectors, addressing both preventive and corrective measures for pollution control.

- ***Industrial Pollution Control:***
- **Regulation of Industries:** The HPPCB regulates the establishment and operation of industries to minimize their environmental impact. This includes ensuring the installation of pollution control devices, proper waste management practices, and adherence to emission standards.
- **Promotion of Cleaner Technologies:** The Board encourages industries to adopt cleaner production technologies and sustainable practices. It provides technical support and incentives for the implementation of eco-friendly processes.
- ***Urban Environmental Management:***

Solid Waste Management: HPPCB collaborates with urban local bodies to improve solid waste management practices. This includes the segregation, collection, transportation, and disposal of municipal solid waste.

Wastewater Treatment: The Board oversees the treatment and disposal of domestic and industrial wastewater. It

ensures that sewage treatment plants (STPs) and effluent treatment plants (ETPs) operate efficiently and meet discharge standards.

- ***Rural Environmental Management:***

Agricultural Pollution Control: HPPCB addresses issues related to agricultural pollution, such as the use of pesticides and fertilizers. It promotes sustainable agricultural practices and the use of organic inputs.

Biodiversity Conservation: The Board supports initiatives for the conservation of biodiversity and natural resources in rural areas. This includes the protection of forests, wetlands, and other ecologically sensitive areas.

- ***Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation:***

Greenhouse Gas Emissions Inventory: HPPCB maintains an inventory of greenhouse gas emissions from various sectors. This data is crucial for developing state-level climate action plans.

Renewable Energy Promotion: The Board advocates for the adoption of renewable energy sources, such as solar and wind power, to reduce the state's carbon footprint.

- ***Disaster Management:***

Environmental Impact Assessments: HPPCB conducts environmental impact assessments (EIAs) for developmental projects, ensuring that potential environmental risks are identified and mitigated.

Emergency Response: The Board is equipped to respond to environmental emergencies, such as chemical spills or industrial accidents, by coordinating with relevant agencies and implementing containment measures.

- **Self-Check Questions-2**

Q.1 What are the functions of HPPCB?

Q.2 Describe the role of HPPCB in Environmental Management.

18.5 Himachal Pradesh Pollution Control Board

Himachal Pradesh Pollution Control Board is a nodal agency functioning under the guidance of Central Pollution Control Board in the administrative structure of Himachal Pradesh government for the planning, promotion, coordination and supervising environmental programs. It works under the following legislation-

- Water (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act, 1974
- Air (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act, 1981
- Environment (Protection) Act, 1986

On the matter of Electronic and Plastic waste management, Himachal Pradesh Pollution Control Board is abide by the following guidelines of management system and tackle the issues tactfully to keep in mind of sustainable development-

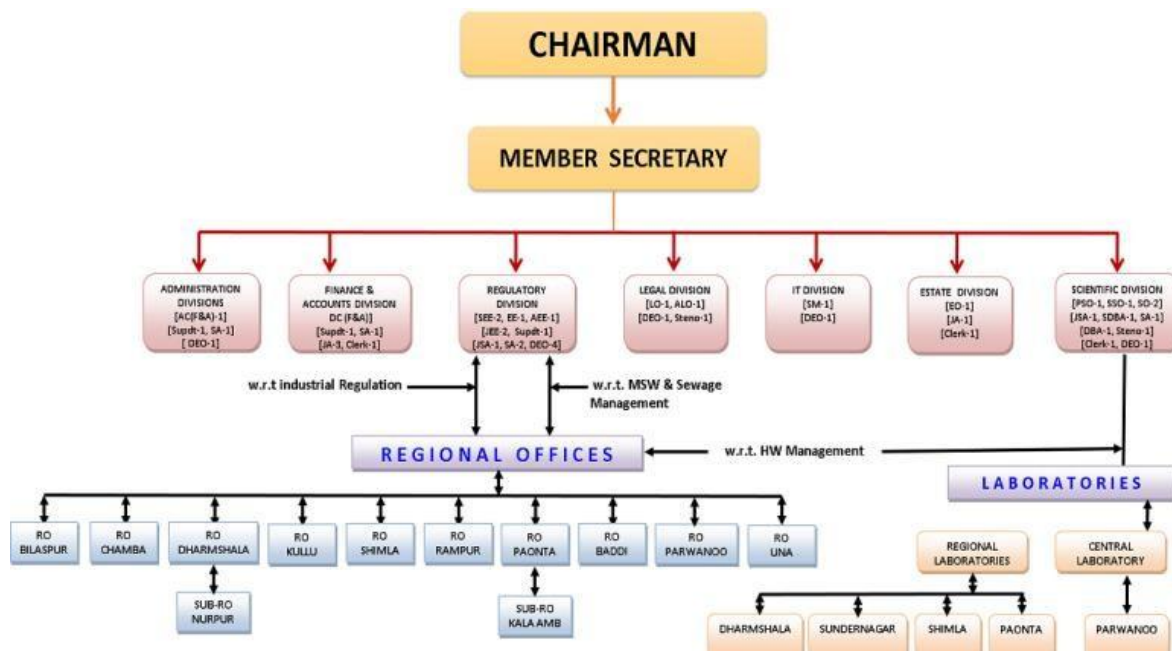
- Central Pollution Control Board guidelines of Electronic Waste (Management) Rule 2016
- Central Pollution Control Board guidelines of Plastic Waste (Management) Rule, 2016
- Adhere to Extended Producer Responsibility
- SoPs & Check list for E-waste and Plastic waste authorizations
- Authorized electronic waste recyclers and waste dismantlers

(b) Organizational Structure of HP PCB

It has launched Pollution abating Plant Abhiyan (PAPA) through which 4 lakhs plants projected to plant at different locations of Himachal Pradesh. A plastic bag has been proposed to replace by Jute bags. Several steps have been taken to reduce air pollution in the state. Biomedical waste, Hazardous waste, Electronic waste and plastic waste etc. have taken into consideration by Himachal Pradesh Pollution Control Board in the state. The rules and regulations such as manufacture storage and import of Hazardous Chemicals rules, 1989; Hazardous Waste Rules, 1989/2008; Noise Pollution Rules, 1999; Bio-medical, Plastics, Electronic and other Municipal Solid Waste etc. have empowered to the Himachal Pradesh Pollution Control Board and described its role and functions. It has 11 regional offices at different places of Himachal Pradesh whereas head quarters are in Shimla, two sub-regional offices at Nurpur and Kalaamb, a Central laboratory at Parwanoo and four regional laboratories at Shimla, Paonta, Dharmshala and Sunder Nagar.

Table: 15.2

Organizational Structure of HP Pollution Control Board



Sources: <http://hppcb.nic.in/Organization.html> Date: 11-06-2021, Time: 12.40 IST

Chairman, HP SPCB: The Himachal Pradesh State Pollution Control Board (HP SPCB) is a nodal agency functioning under the guidance of the Central Pollution Control Board as per the provisions of Water Act, 1974 and it is headed by a chairman. Chairman, HP SPCB is assisted by the executive head of the State Board formulated by the government of Himachal Pradesh as a member secretary. Chairman, HP SPCB is playing a catalytic role in terms of enforcement of policies and to watch and monitor implementation of various legislations by the regional offices with the direction of Central Pollution Control Board, New Delhi.

Member Secretary, HP SPCB: The executive head of the State Board is the Member Secretary. He is responsible for planning, organizing, staffing and coordinating with various agencies with regards to smooth functioning of the regulatory authority. In order to have effective decision making process, the HP SPCB has two tier system of working consisting of Head Office and Regional Offices. The Government of Himachal Pradesh appointed additional chief secretary as chairman of HP SPCB and nominate the official members of the State Board for a period of three years. Following are the official members of the State Board:

- The Pr. Secretary (Env. S & T) to the Govt. of HP
- The Pr. Secretary (Finance) to the Govt. of HP
- The Pr. Secretary (MPP & Power) to the Govt. of HP
- The Pr. Secretary (UD) to the Govt. of HP
- The Pr. Secretary (Industries) to the Govt. of HP
- Managing Director, HP Road Transport Corporation, Shimla
- The Chief Executive Officer (HIMURJA), Shimla

In such a way State Board has been formed with the Member Secretary of several divisions like Administration Division; Finance and Accounts Divisions; Regulatory Divisions; Legal Divisions; IT Divisions; Estate Divisions and Scientific Divisions. The Member Secretary, HP SPCB is playing a chief coordinating role of State Board in terms of maintaining, restoring and preserving the wholesomeness of quality of environment and prevention of hazards to human beings and terrestrial flora and fauna.

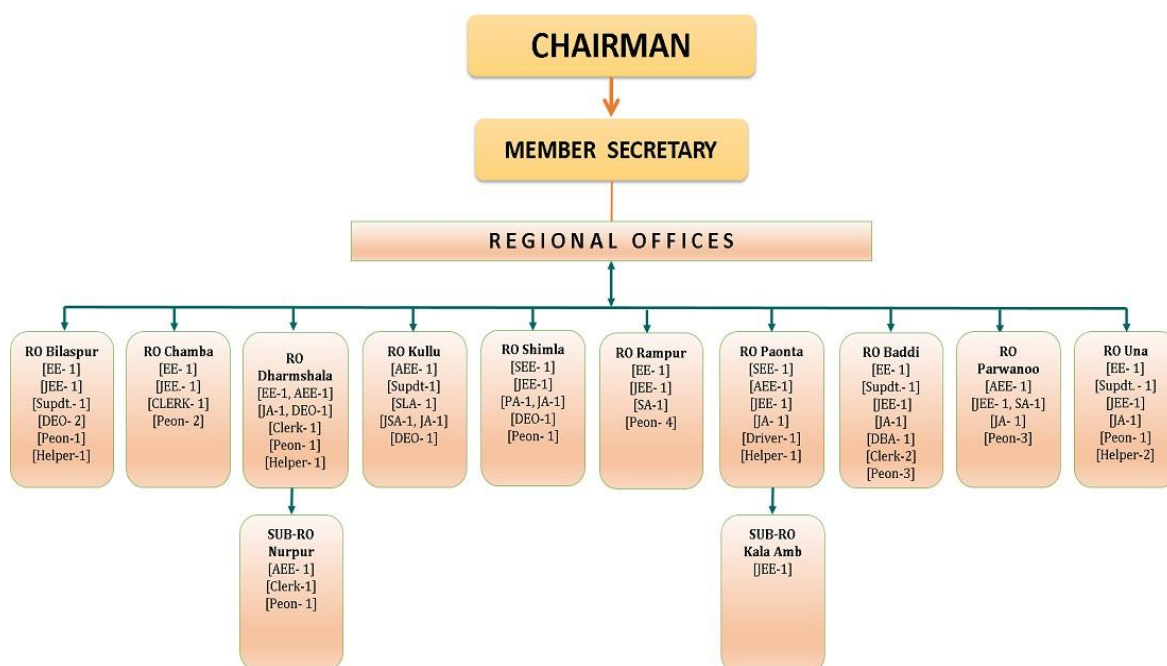
Head Office: HP SPCB, Shimla is the head office. With regards to effective decision making process, the HP SPCB has two tier system of working i.e. Head Office and Regional Offices. The

main function of Head Office is to set up policies and to watch and monitor implementation of various legislations by the regional offices. The Head Office also issue Consent to Establishment (COE) and Consent to Operate (COP) which are beyond the delegation power of regional officer.

Regional Office: The HP SPCB has eleven regional offices where regulatory power has been delegated to the concerned officers by the chairman and member secretary of the state board.

Table: 15.3

Regional Office Structure of Himachal Pradesh Pollution Control Board



Sources: <http://hppcb.nic.in/Organization.html> Date: 11-06-2021, Time: 12.40 IST

Functions and Role of HP PCB

The major administrative responsibilities of the regional offices are as follow:

- Inspection of industries and local bodies.
- Inspection of sites proposed for setting up of industries to verify the suitability of the same from environmental point of view.
- To send proposal for issue closure order for defaulting units whenever notices.
- Preparation of Draft Annual Report and submit to the HP SPCB.
- Giving guidance to industries, local bodies on statutory provisions
- Coordinating with different agencies

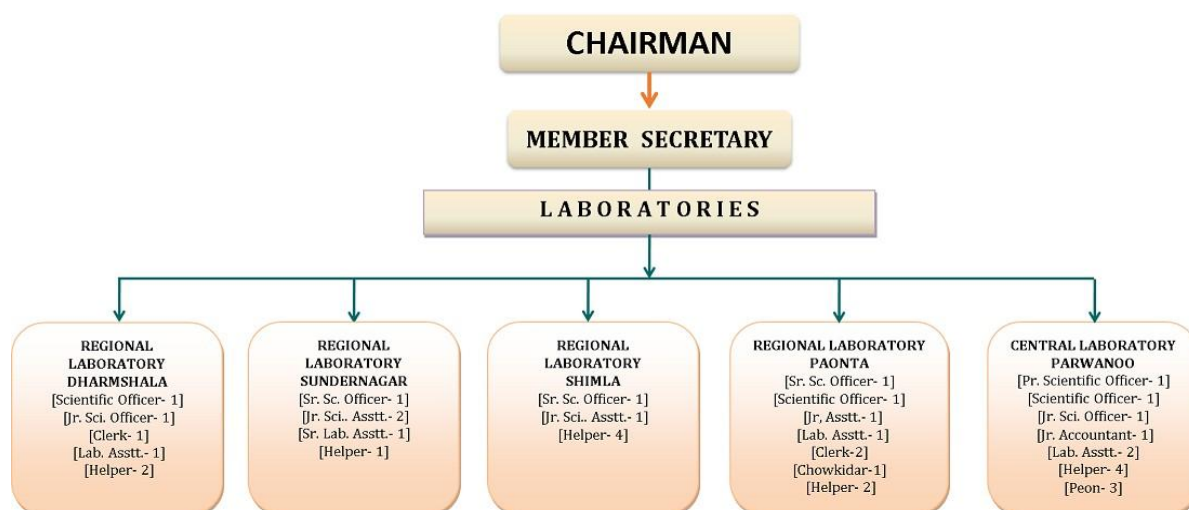
- To initiate legal action as per law
- To draw comprehensive programs for survey of problematic areas
- To examine cases of issue of Authorization under Hazardous and other Wastes (Management and Trans-boundary Movement) Rules, 2016.
- Arranging seminars, conferences, training programs and public awareness programs in the area in coordination with Head Office and other stakeholders.

Laboratories of HP PCB:

The HP SPCB consisting with a central laboratory at Parwanoo and four regional laboratories at Shimla, Paonta, Dharmshala and Sundernagar.

Table: 15.4

Laboratory Structure of Himachal Pradesh Pollution Control Board



Sources: <http://hppcb.nic.in/Organization.html> Date: 11-06-2021, Time: 12.40 IST.

At present, Central Laboratory, Parwanoo is headed by Principle Scientific Officer. Regional Laboratory of Paonta, Shimla and Sundernagar is headed by Senior Scientific Officer whereas Regional Laboratory, Dharmshala is headed by a Scientific Officer. Following are the major responsibilities of the laboratories.

- To analyze the samples submitted by regional office
- To prepare requirement of chemicals, equipments and instruments
- To inspect and check Bio-Medical Waste Management by the health care facilities for examination the cases for grant of authorization under Bio-Medical Waste Management Rules, 2016.

In case of electronic and plastic waste, collection, storage, transportation, segregation, dismantling, recycling and disposal mechanism, HP Pollution Control Board authorized to issue an appropriate guideline for the same. All stakeholders such as producer, brand owners, importers etc. associated with electronic and plastic products shall have to obtain a registration certificate as per the Performa issued by the HP Pollution Control Board for grant of registration or renewable of the same time to time. HP Pollution Control Board not liable to renew registration of producers or applied stakeholders unless the concerns stakeholders possesses and action plan endorsed by the secretary in charge of urban development of Himachal Pradesh.

- **Self-Check Questions-3**

Q.1 Write a short note on Himachal Pradesh Pollution Control Board.

18.6 Summary

The Himachal Pradesh Pollution Control Board (HPPCB) is a statutory authority established to protect the environment and prevent pollution in the state of Himachal Pradesh, India. It operates under the provisions of the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974, and the Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981. The board's primary responsibilities include monitoring and regulating industrial and vehicular emissions, ensuring compliance with environmental standards, and promoting sustainable development practices. HPPCB conducts environmental impact assessments, issues pollution control guidelines, and enforces legal measures to mitigate pollution. It collaborates with industries, government agencies, and communities to promote environmental awareness and implement pollution control measures effectively. Overall, HPPCB plays a crucial role in safeguarding Himachal Pradesh's natural environment and promoting eco-friendly development strategies

18.7 Glossary

- **Himachal Pradesh Pollution Control Board:** It is an essential institution for the environmental governance of the state. Its comprehensive approach to pollution control and environmental management ensures the protection of natural resources and the health and well-being of its residents.
- **Greenhouse Gas Emissions Inventory:** HPPCB maintains an inventory of greenhouse gas emissions from various sectors. This data is crucial for developing state-level climate action plans.

18.8 Answers to Self-Check Exercises

Self-check Exercise-1

Ans 1. Refer to section 18.3

Self-check Exercise-2

Ans 1. Refer to section 18.4

Ans 2 Refer to section 18.4

Self-check Exercise-3

Ans 1. Refer to section 18.5

18.9 References/Suggested Readings

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3. <https://higherstudy.org/development-administration-traditional-public-administration/>
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10. <https://www.drishtiias.com/to-the-points/Paper2/self-help-groups-shgs>
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18.10 Terminal Questions

Q.1 Discuss environmental administration in terms of HPPCB.

Q.2 What is the role and functions of HPPCB.

UNIT-19

Tribal Welfare Administration, Tribal Sub-Plan & Single Line Administration in Himachal Pradesh.

Part-1

Structure

- 19.1 Introduction
- 19.2 Learning Objective
- 19.3 Definitions of Tribal Welfare Administration
 - Self-Check Exercise-1
- 19.4 Characteristics of Tribal Welfare Administration
 - Self-Check Exercise-2
- 19.5 Nature of Tribal Welfare Administration
 - Self-Check Exercise-3
- 19.6 Significance of Tribal Welfare Administration
 - Self-Check Exercise-4
- 19.7 Summary
- 19.8 Glossary
- 19.9 Answer to Self-Check Exercise-
- 19.10 References/Suggested Readings
- 19.11 Terminal Questions

19.1 Introduction

The word “Tribe” is taken from the Latin word “Tribus” which means “one third”. The word originally referred to one of the three territorial groups which united to make Rome. India is known as a Melting pot of tribes and races. After Africa India has the second largest concentration of tribal population within the world. Approximately there are about 698 Scheduled Tribes that constitute 8.5% of the India’s population as 2001 censuses. Tribal population have some specific characteristics which are different from others tribes. They are simple people with unique customs, traditions and practices. They lived a life of isolation or you can say that geographical isolation. In

India aboriginal tribes have lived for 1000 of years in forests and hilly areas without any communication with various centers of civilization. Now, there is a need to integrate tribes in to main stream of the society as a rightful member with respect

There is no exact definition or the criteria for considering a tribe as a human group. However researchers defined it in various forms at different times. Sometimes they called “Tribe” as “aboriginal” or “depressed classes” or “Adivasees”. Normally, ‘tribe’ may be a group of individuals during a primitive or barbarous stage of development acknowledging the authority of a chief and typically regarding them as having a same ancestor. According to the Imperial Gazetteer of India, a tribe is a collection of families bearing a common name, speaking a common dialect, occupying or professing to occupy a common territory and is not usually endogamous, though originally it might have been so. As per the definition of Oxford Dictionary "A tribe is a group of people in a primitive or barbarous stage of development acknowledging the authority of a chief and usually regarding themselves as having a common ancestor". Lucy Mair defines Tribe as “an independent political division of a population with a common culture”. While D.N. Majumdar defines tribe as “a social group with territorial affiliation, endogamous with no specialization of functions ruled by tribal officers hereditary or otherwise, united in language or dialect recognizing social distance with other tribes or castes”. Gillin and Gillin considers Tribe as any collection of pre-literate local group that occupies a common general territory speaks a common language and practices a common culture as a tribe.

- **Tribal Administration in Pre-Independence Period**

Prior to the advent of the British, tribes were never fully subjugated by the invading Muslim rulers, who preferred to make settlements with the local non-tribal princes or with tribal chieftains. They did not intervene in tribal customary laws, lifestyles and economic fabric. As a result, tribal life was not influenced by political changes due to Muslim rule. Till the entry of the British, the tribals were the masters of the forests and their ancestral lands. Under the British rule, the contact of the British officials with the tribal people remained difficult due to the rather inaccessible habitats of the tribals, such as remote hills, marshy or malarial forests and inhospitable tracts. The British depended on Christian missionaries for information and followed a policy of ‘let them alone’. They tried to consolidate their power on the majority of the accessible Indian population rather than on minor tribal groups. Thus, they maintained the isolation of the tribal people from the rest of the country. They were not bothered to save them from the clutches of

moneylenders, landholders and contractors or from the influence of missionaries. But within a short span of their rule, the British encountered a major turbulence from the hill tribes Mal Pahariya of Rajmahal hills in Bengal. Local landlords or feudal zamindars had been slowly encroaching upon the neighboring tribal lands in connivance with corrupt officials and forcing the tribals to accept slavery. The condition of tribals worsened due to exploitation by local traders, businessmen and moneylenders. It created a great discontent among the hill men who finally revolted against the Hindu zamindars in 1772 and launched a violent struggle in some areas. In 1793, Lord Cornwallis introduced a land tenure system in India for the benefit of the class of people who were strong supporters of British domination in India. The new land tenure system declared zamindars to be owners of land, and required them to pay rent revenue to the government. Thus, zamindars were able to use land as private property as well as commodity in the market. This system divided land into small fractions and different feudal lords got possession of land parcels. This new land tenure system caused much unrest among the tribals. The unrest was due to the following reasons:

- Traditional economy of the tribals was challenged and their right over agricultural lands was lost. To mitigate the problem, the British government enacted the first tenant law in 1859 but it failed to lessen the problems of poor peasants and tribals.
- Retired army personnel were allowed to settle on the fringes of certain tribal areas in an effort to contain tribes indulging in clashes with settled farmers. The colonial policy thus created a gulf of mistrust and suspicion in the minds of tribal people against the neighbouring non-tribals.
- Forests, which play a vital role in procuring sustainable livelihoods, were now reserved. Most tribal communities depend on forests for their survival in the form of collection of firewood, roots, tubers, vegetable leaves, medicinal herbs, fodder etc. Hunting wild game provides an important source of protein
- Shifting cultivation was restricted in the name of conservation of natural forests. This curtailed the tribal rights on forests without providing alternative livelihood to the tribes. To restrict environmental exploitation, the British government designed a policy on forest reservation known as First Forest Policy of 1894. It affected the tribal way of life in many respects. Tribals, once the lords of the forests, slowly lost control over them, which steadily went into the hands of the Forest Department. Their traditional right on forest was no longer

recognized and their free movement inside the forest was restricted. This forceful displacement of tribes from their original habitat pushed them to resort to criminal activities. Subsequently, British administration labelled such tribes as criminal tribes.

- Further, tribal art and crafts were denied incentives, which created a feeling among the tribals that their products were not up to the mark.
- Due to industrialization, a large number of tribals were recruited in mining and steel companies at minimum wages. In order to make ends meet, they had to borrow money. The moneylenders introduced forced and bonded labour in lieu of their debts.

The outcome of the British policy of administration was a considerable discontent among the tribal communities which often took the form rebellion. Some of the notable rebellions are:

- Kol rebellion in 1831-32 against the forceful dispossession of the tribal land, enhancement of rent and forced labour.
- Santhal revolt in 1885.
- Bastar Resurrection in 1911.
- Civil disobedience by Kond Maliahs and Tana Bhagats in 1920s.

Thus, British policy of administration proved to be disastrous for tribals.

19.2 Learning Objectives

After Learning through this lesson the students will be able to know:

- Tribal Welfare Administration
- Characteristics and Significance of Tribal Welfare Administration
- Nature and Scope of Tribal Welfare Administration

19.3 Definitions of Tribal Welfare Administration

The programmes and schemes of the Ministry are intended to support and supplement other Central Ministries, State Governments and partly of voluntary organizations, and to fill critical gaps in institutions and programmes taking into account the situation of STs through

financial assistance. These schemes comprising economic, educational and social development through institution building are administered by the Ministry and implemented mainly through the State Governments/ Union Territory Administrations. The Ministry also supplements the efforts of other Ministries by way of various developmental interventions in critical sectors through specially tailored schemes.

Independent India visualized integration of tribals into national mainstream. To promote integration of tribes, the Union government introduced a tribal welfare department in 1951 for protection and upliftment of Scheduled Tribes. With the help of various provisions of the Constitution, a new line of administration was set up by creating Fifth Schedule (Scheduled Area) and Sixth Schedule (Tribal Area) through Article 244. The Fifth Schedule of the Constitution mentioned that the President may, by order, declare tribal areas to be Scheduled Areas. The President may make any changes in the Scheduled Areas after consultation with the Governor of the state. These areas are administered as part of the states in which they are situated but the Governor is given powers to modify Centre and State laws in their application to these areas. Further, he has the power to frame regulations for peace and good governance of these areas, particularly with regards to protection of land rights, settlement of wasteland and safeguards against moneylenders. In framing the regulations, the Governor is required to consult the Tribes Advisory Council (TAC) of the state. The recommendations further required submitting to the President of India an annual report or a report at such intervals as may be required by the Union government. The Scheduled Areas were constituted to assist the tribals in enjoying their existing rights and to develop the areas to promote economic, educational and social progress of the Scheduled Tribes. The Fifth Schedule visualizes a division of responsibility between the State and Union government in matters of administration. It is the responsibility of the state government to implement schemes for development of tribes inhabiting within its boundaries. The central government provides guidance to the state government regarding administration and also makes available funds. The Governor has been vested with powers to make regulations for the peace and upliftment of tribals. He also has the power to direct whether or not state and central laws shall apply to the Scheduled Areas, or shall apply only with modifications. Tribal areas cover only those areas which are specified in the Sixth Schedule in the states of Assam, Meghalaya, Mizoram and Tripura. They enjoy full autonomy in respect of matters falling within their jurisdiction and hence they are called a state within a state. It also provides the tribals the power of self-management through autonomous districts and regions. There are nine autonomous districts in the Tribal Areas of four states:

- Two in Assam
- Three in Meghalaya
- Three in Mizoram
- One in Tripura.

- **Self-Check Questions-1**

Q.1 Write a short note on tribal welfare administration.

19.4 Characteristics of Tribal Welfare Administration

The Ministry was set up in 1999 after the bifurcation of Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment with the objective of providing a more focused approach towards the integrated socio-economic development of the Scheduled Tribes (the most underprivileged section of the Indian Society) in a coordinated and planned manner. Before the formation of the Ministry, tribal affairs were handled by different Ministries at different points in time.

The Ministry of Tribal Affairs is the Nodal Ministry for overall policy planning and coordination of programmes for development of STs. To this end, the Ministry has undertaken activities that follow under the subjects allocated in the Government of India (Allocation of Business) Rules, 1961 and amendment(s) thereafter. The subjects allocated to the Ministry of Tribal Affairs are as follows:

It covers all tribal people and all areas with tribal population across the country

- Social security and social insurance to the Scheduled Tribes
- Tribal Welfare: Planning, project formulation, research, evaluation, statistics and training
- Promotion and development of voluntary efforts on tribal welfare
- Development of Scheduled Tribes
- Scheduled Areas
- Monitoring of ST Welfare Grants, based on the framework and mechanism designed by NITI Ayog
- The National Commission for Scheduled Tribes
 - (a). Commission to report on the administration of Scheduled Areas and the welfare of

the Scheduled Tribes; and (b). Issue of directions regarding the drawing up and execution of schemes essential for the welfare of the Scheduled Tribes in any State.

- Implementation of the Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955 and the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989, excluding administration of criminal justice in regard to offences in so far as they relate to Scheduled Tribes

(a) Tribal Sub Plan

The Tribal Sub-Plan (TSP) aims to bridge the gap between the Schedule Tribes (STs) and the general population with respect to all socio-economic development indicators in a time-bound manner. TSP is not applicable to states where tribals represent more than 60% of the population.

The tribal areas of Himachal Pradesh though sparsely populated continue to receive special attention of the State Government primarily on account of their strategic location and comparative backwardness. The Tribal Sub Plan was started in 1974-75 in the State and entire tribal population was brought under the ambit of the Tribal Sub Plan by 1987-88. The flow of funds from State Plan to Tribal Sub Plan has substantially increased over a period of time from 3.65% in 1974-75 to about 9% at the end of the Eighth Five Year Plan and same level for 12th Five Year Plan.

- The Tribal Sub-Plan (TSP) is a planning concept used in India to channelize the flow of benefits from the Central government for the development of tribal populations in the states. The motivation for TSPs is to bridge the gap between tribal population and others by accelerating access to education and health services, housing, income generating opportunities, and protection against exploitation and oppression.
- The concept of Tribal Sub-Plans was introduced in the Fifth Five Year Plan (1974-1979) and implementation commenced in 17 states and 2 union territories. Areas under Tribal Sub-Plans were gradually increased; at the end of the Ninth Five Year Plan (2002), 23 states or union territories were covered.

- Areas included in the Tribal Sub-Plan are blocks or tehsils with 50 percent or more tribal population. The process of TSP development is led by the tribal welfare departments of the respective states.

Balanced growth and economic development is the ultimate aim of every country and the strategic plans (Fifth five year plans as in case of India) are designed accordingly. After 25 years of independence, and successful completion of four five year and three annual plan, it was realized by policy makers that the Scheduled Tribes are still way behind the mainstream development process. Apart from this, it was also been realized that the general plan schemes and programmes designed for the overall development of the economy hardly improved their socio-economic status. Similarly, the benefit of such general welfare schemes did not percolate down towards the development of STs Population of the country in any significant manner. In order to eradicate these issues, the Tribal Sub-Plan was initiated during Fifth Five Year Plan) for socioeconomic amelioration of the tribal communities who comprise 22.13 percent in Odisha. The ST development effort was revamped and invigorated in order to fulfill the constitutional mandates of ensuring better quality of life of the schedule tribes. In between 36 years have passed and even now, the Human Development Indices (HDI) of the STs are the lowest in Odisha. The basic objective of Tribal Sub-Plan is to channelize the flow of outlays and benefits from the general sectors in the Central Ministries/Departments for the development of Scheduled Castes and Schedules Tribes at least in proportion to their population, both in physical and financial terms. The Mid Term Appraisal of the Eleventh Plan has noted that several Central Ministries/Departments have not earmarked adequate funds to TSP, proportionate to the share of STs in the population.

The broad objectives of the TSP are as follows:

- Substantial reduction in poverty and un-employment.
- Creation of productive assets in favor of Scheduled Tribes to sustain the growth likely to accrue through development efforts.
- Human resource development of the Scheduled Tribes by providing adequate educational

and health services,

- Provision of physical and financial security against all types of exploitation and

The Tribal Sub-Plans are integral to the Annual Plans as well as Five Year Plans, making provisions therein non-divertible and non-lapsable, with the clear objective of bridging the gap in socio-economic development of the STs within a specified period. But, the major issues and challenges are the provisions are grossly violated by the department authorities. The money earmarked for tribal development is spent in other ways making a mockery of the above objectives. There is no monitoring and evaluation on behalf of the concerned departments and nobody is accountable for it.

- In Odisha, the TSP funds which should not be diverted for other purposes are diverted for infrastructure development activities other than TSP areas.
- Provision of less TSP budget in annual plans in comparison to the tribal population and thus violating the guideline.
- The TSP budget should focus the empowerment of Tribal leaders (community leaders) through trainings, exposures and education.
- The annual plans do not have any realistic physical target for TSP schemes / Programmes.
- On behalf of the government there is no periodical benchmark surveys regarding the socioeconomic status of the tribal people in TSP areas, there is no perspective plan, no vision document for long term goals and outcomes.
- Last but not the least, the SC and ST development department is spending less than the desired level of expenditure earmarked for various development purposes.

The TSP funds are allocated from the consolidated fund of India under article 275(I) is a central sector scheme under which 100 per cent financial assistance is being provided to the states through the nodal Ministry of Tribal Affairs. All revenues received, loans raised and all moneys received by the Government in repayment of loans are credited to the Consolidated Fund of India and hence

the communities and civil societies have a role to monitor it

The major tribal friendly acts like PESA and FRA implementation and the expenses incurred by the institutions and departments may supplement and complement TSP funds, programmes and schemes.

- New guidelines should be developed taking account of the experience thus far to guide the formation of the Sub-Plan in 12th five year plan.
- TSP programmes/schemes should be made transparent and monitoring is needed.
- Only those schemes should be included under TSP that ensures direct benefits to individuals or families belonging to Scheduled Tribes.
- Priority should be given for providing basic minimum services like primary education, health, drinking water, nutrition, rural housing, rural electrification and rural link road.
- Wage component, especially under rural employment schemes, should not be included under TSP.
- Schemes to develop agriculture and allied activities like animal husbandry, dairy development, vocational training, etc. that provide a source of livelihood to ST population should be included.
- Innovative projects that draw upon institutional finance to supplement plan allocations may be drawn up.

State Governments should take initiative to generate awareness among the general public about the schemes to be implemented/being implemented for the development of STs by the different departments of the State Governments through electronic and print media.

(b) Single Line Administration in Himachal Pradesh

The single line administration was introduced in the year 1986 for pangi and it has implied the entire scheduled area of the state by 1988 with the following objectives-

1.) To ensure speedy disposal of work and execution of development schemes.2.)

To generate flexibility in developmental work.

3.) To minimize the bottleneck in administrative planning.

4.) Augmenting governance through proper coordination among various departments of the government.

The chief administrative authority within the district vests in the Deputy Commissioner, who more due to single line administration is not only District Magistrate and Collector but for all intents and purposes, is also the head of all the district level offices. In addition to the usual and traditional role as Deputy Commissioner he has multifarious duties. As Deputy Commissioner, he is the executive head of the District looking after development, Panchayats, local bodies and civil administration. As District Magistrate, he is responsible for the maintenance of law and order and is the head of Police and prosecuting agency in the district. As Collector he is at the apex of the revenue administration and is responsible for the collection of land-revenue and all dues recoverable as arrears of land-revenue. He is also revenue-applause authority. He ensures the successful execution of plan-schemes and co-ordinates the functions of all development departments and in fact due to the peculiar circumstances and situation of the area his functions are largely those of a Development Officer. In order to avoid procedural delays and in the interest of early disposal of work, he has been given special and enhanced powers. He has been declared Head of Department for all offices functioning in the district. In addition to the above the Deputy Commissioner has been invested with so many other administrative and financial powers. He can affect transfers of non-gazette staff within the district in respect of staff of all the departments.

- **Self-Check Exercise-2**

Q.1 What is the characteristics of tribal welfare administration?

Q.2 Discuss about the single line administration in Himachal Pradesh.

19.5 Nature of Tribal Welfare Administration

Tribes in India have been sheltered from the experiences of mainstream society since ages, with respect to impact of attacks by foreign invaders, encroachments, conflicts and so on. This isolation has made them socially, culturally and educationally backward compared to their neighboring populations. Local rulers more often than not had limited relationship with them as they were not considered to be a threat to their kingdoms. Though the rulers were aware of the miserable conditions of the tribes, they could not do much due to their

disadvantageous location. This policy of non-intervention continued unabatedly till the advent of the British. During the colonial rule, the British started a simple system of administering the tribal areas. The single line administration did not affect their traditional councils and customary laws, maintaining the status quo of isolation, but facilitated the entry of outsiders such as forest contractors, moneylenders and traders. This made the tribals vulnerable to exploitation by non-tribals. Further, the British provided basic infrastructure such as roads and means of communication to facilitate the Christian missionaries to undertake medical and educational activities to uplift the tribes. These efforts were made to fulfill their administrative objectives of maintaining law and order and effectively controlling their colonies, but simultaneously resulted in aggravating the problem of exploitation of tribals by non-tribals.

A tribe should have least functional interdependence within the community.

- Economically back warded (i.e. primitive and traditional means of exploiting natural resources, tribal economy should be at an underdeveloped stage and have multifarious economic pursuits).
- A comparative geographical isolation of its people.
- Having a common dialect.
- Politically unorganized and community panchayat should be influential.
- Have their own customary laws.

The Tribal Community in India is Known as Scheduled Tribes or ST Under Article 366 of the Indian. In India there are 212 tribes of 14 States. The Notification and specification of any tribe or tribal community of any area as a “Scheduled Tribe” has been made by President of India under Article 342(i).

Following are the characteristics of Indian tribes:-

- They have a definite geographical and Social area.
- Lives on Hilly or Forest area.
- An integrated social organization on the basis of primarily on blood relationships.

- Cultural homogeneity is the main characteristic of tribal community.
- They have a common Dialect with a shared folk-lore.
- Hierarchy among men and groups is absent. • Instrument of social bonds among tribes is Kinship.
- Absence or Lack of strong, complex, formal organization.
- Communitarian basis of land holding.
- Segmentary character.
- Little value on additional accumulation on the use of capital and on market trading
- Lack of distinction between forms as well as substance of religion
- A distinct psychological view towards enjoying life

- **Scope of Tribal Welfare Administration**

Welfare, or commonly social welfare, is a type of government support intended to ensure that members of a society can meet basic human needs such as food and shelter. Social security may either be synonymous with welfare, or refer specifically to social insurance programs which provide support only to those who have previously contributed (e.g. most pension systems), as opposed to social assistance programs which provide support on the basis of need alone (e.g. most disability benefits). The International Labour Organization defines social security as covering support for those in old age, support for the maintenance of children, medical treatment, parental and sick leave, unemployment and disability benefits, and support for sufferers of occupational injury. More broadly, welfare may also encompass efforts to provide a basic level of well-being through free or subsidized social services such as healthcare, education, infrastructure, vocational training, and public housing. In a welfare state, the state assumes responsibility for the health, education, infrastructure and welfare of society, providing a range of social services such as those described.

Welfare can take a variety of forms, such as monetary payments, subsidies and vouchers, or housing assistance. Welfare systems differ from country to country, but welfare is commonly provided to individuals who are unemployed, those with illness or disability, the elderly, those

with dependent children, and veterans. Programs may have a variety of conditions for a person to receive welfare:

- Social insurance, state-sponsored programs based partly on individual contributions towards benefits such as healthcare, unemployment payments, and old-age pensions.
- Means-tested benefits, financial assistance provided for those who are unable to cover basic needs, such as food, clothing and housing, due to poverty or lack of income because of unemployment, sickness, disability, or caring for children. While assistance is often in the form of financial payments, those eligible for social welfare can usually access health and educational services free of charge. The amount of support is enough to cover basic needs and eligibility is often subject to a comprehensive and complex assessment of an applicant's social and financial situation. See also Income Support.
- Non-contributory benefits. Several countries have special schemes, administered with no requirement for contributions and no means test, for people in certain categories of need, such as veterans of armed forces, people with disabilities, and very old people.
- Discretionary benefits. Some schemes are based on the decision of an official, such as a social worker.

In developing countries, formal social security arrangements are often absent for the vast majority of the working population, in part due to reliance on the informal economy. Additionally, the state's capacity to reach people may be limited because of its limited infrastructure and resources. In this context, social protection is often referred to instead of social security, encompassing a broader set of means, such as labour market intervention and local community-based programs, to alleviate poverty and provide security against things like unemployment.

- **Self-Check Exercise-3**

Q.1 What is the nature and scope of tribal welfare administration?

19.6 Significance of Tribal Welfare Administration

A welfare state is a form of government in which the state (or a well-established network of social institutions) protects and promotes the economic and social well-being of its citizens, based upon the principles of equal opportunity, equitable distribution of wealth, and public responsibility for citizens unable to avail themselves of the minimal provisions for a good life.

There is substantial variability in the form and trajectory of the welfare state across countries and regions. All welfare states entail some degree of private-public partnerships wherein the administration and delivery of at least some welfare programmes occurs through private entities. Welfare state services are also provided at varying territorial levels of government.

Early features of the welfare state, such as public pensions and social insurance, developed from the 1880s onwards in industrializing Western countries. World War I, the Great Depression, and World War II have been characterized as important events that ushered in expansions of the welfare state, including the use of state interventionism to combat lost output, high unemployment, and other problems. The fullest forms of the welfare state were developed after World War II.

A social welfare agency is a group of person who have organized themselves as a legal corporate body. It is initiated spontaneously and governed by its own members without any external control or compulsion. It has a definite report of working group on social welfare for third – five –year plan, 1959 programme in fulfillment of its objectives with the funds raised by it from the community and grants received from government, if any. For providing treatment or preventive services in social welfare, an agency or organization is needed so that the techniques of social work are practiced in the fulfillment of the objectives of the agency, keeping in view the needs and resources of the community in which the agency is working. The agencies are of three kinds : (i) A governmental agency which functions as part of the government machinery or a government department run and controlled by government and supported by tax-funds. (ii) A social welfare agency run and financed by the members of the community with local contributions and donations and (iii) Non-governmental or autonomous agencies promoted and funded by the government but its day – to – day work is supervised by voluntary workers with the help of whole – time paid staff with the same terms and conditions of service as under the government. A social welfare agency, on the other hand, is run and regulated according to the procedures framed by the people themselves as contained in the rules and regulations. It might receive financial assistance out of the tax-funds to meet partly its expenditure on social welfare services. Nevertheless, whatever may be the kind of service rendered, it is necessary for a social agency to have pre-determined purpose, public policy, planned programmes, proper personnel, purposeful procedures and practices, and people's co-operation to work out agency's services. To perform its work the voluntary agency needs

resources – human material and time. The common denominator is money, adequate not only to maintain standards, but for development. The direct responsibility which the executive takes for money raising will depend on the nature of the agency. Resources once obtained have to be deployed. Authority itself may be defined in terms of control over resources. The executive's authority is a correlate of his control over the total resources of the agency; and when he delegates authority, what he is in fact delegating is the power to use resources. The administrator controls resources external to himself. He deploys them efficiently in pursuit of the agency's purpose, and for identifying and acting upon the need to increase them.

- **Self-Check Exercise-4**

Q.1 What is the significance of Tribal Welfare Administration?

19.7 Summary

Welfare administration involves the management and implementation of social welfare programs and policies aimed at enhancing the well-being and quality of life for individuals and communities. It encompasses a range of services such as healthcare, education, housing assistance, unemployment benefits, and social security.

The significance of welfare administration lies in its role in addressing social inequalities, poverty, and promoting social justice. By providing essential services and support to vulnerable populations, welfare administration aims to ensure equitable access to opportunities and resources. It contributes to reducing economic disparities, improving health outcomes, and enhancing overall social cohesion.

Effective welfare administration also plays a critical role in supporting economic stability and sustainable development by investing in human capital and fostering a productive workforce. It promotes inclusivity and empowers individuals to participate fully in society, thereby contributing to the nation's social and economic progress.

In summary, welfare administration is essential for fostering a more equitable and inclusive society, promoting social welfare, and ensuring that all citizens have access to basic necessities and opportunities for a dignified life.

19.8 Glossary

- **Welfare Administration:** Welfare, or commonly social welfare, is a type of government support intended to ensure that members of a society can meet basic human needs such as food and shelter.
- **Tribal Administration:** The Ministry of Tribal Affairs, a branch of Government of India, looks after the affairs of the tribal communities in India by providing educational scholarships, grants to create more health infrastructure in tribal communities and direct cash transfer schemes to economically backward tribal families

19.9 Answer to Self-Check Exercises

Self-check Exercise-1

Ans 1. Refer to section 19.2

Ans 2. Refer to section 19.2

Self-check Exercise-2

Ans 1. Refer to section 19.3

Self-check Exercise-3

Ans 1. Refer to section 19.4

Ans 2. Refer to section 19.4

Self-check Exercise-4

Ans 1. Refer to section 19.5

Self-check Exercise-5

Ans 1. Refer to section 19.6

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19.11 Terminal Questions

Discuss the nature, scope and significance of tribal welfare administration.

what do you understand by welfare administration? Critically examine.

UNIT-20

Tribal Welfare Administration, Tribal Sub-Plan & Single Line Administration in Himachal Pradesh.

Part-2

Structure

20.1 Introduction

20.2 Learning objective

20.3 Tribal Sub-Plan (TSP)

Self-Check Exercise-1

20.4 Single Line Administration (SLA)

Self-Check Exercise-2

20.5 Case Studies and Examples

Self-Check Exercise-3

20.6 Summary

20.7 Glossary

20.8 Answers to Self-Check Exercises

20.9 References/Suggested Readings

20.10 Terminal Questions

20.1 Introduction

Himachal Pradesh, a mountainous state in northern India, is home to a significant tribal population. These tribes have distinct socio-cultural practices and often inhabit remote, inaccessible regions. To address the unique challenges faced by these communities, the Indian government has implemented various initiatives, including the Tribal Sub-Plan (TSP) and the Single Line Administration (SLA). This UNIT explores the development, implementation, and impact of these initiatives in Himachal Pradesh.

20.2 Learning Objective: After studying this lesson the students will be able to know about:

- The concept of Tribal Welfare Administration
- Tribal Sub Plan and Single Line Administration.

20.3 Tribal Sub-Plan (TSP)

1. Background and Objectives

The Tribal Sub-Plan (TSP) was introduced as part of the Fifth Five-Year Plan (1974-1979) by the Government of India. The primary objective of TSP is to ensure the socio-economic development of tribal communities, bridging the gap between tribal and non-tribal areas. The TSP focuses on improving access to education, healthcare, infrastructure, and livelihood opportunities.

2. Key Features of TSP in Himachal Pradesh

- *Area Identification:* In Himachal Pradesh, the TSP is implemented in designated Tribal Areas, which include districts like Kinnaur, Lahaul-Spiti, and Pangi and Bharmour subdivisions of Chamba district.
- *Fund Allocation:* A specific proportion of the state's total plan outlay is earmarked for TSP. This allocation is intended to be proportionate to the tribal population in the state.
- *Integrated Development:* The TSP adopts an integrated approach, focusing on various sectors such as agriculture, education, health, housing, and roads.
- *Community Participation:* Efforts are made to involve tribal communities in the planning and implementation process, ensuring that development programs are culturally appropriate and meet the actual needs of the communities.

3. Implementation and Impact

- *Educational Initiatives:* Significant progress has been made in improving literacy rates among tribal populations through the establishment of schools and hostels. Special scholarships and incentives are provided to encourage higher education.
- *Healthcare Improvements:* Mobile health units, primary health centers, and the introduction of traditional medicine practices have improved healthcare access. Immunization and nutrition programs have also seen

a positive impact.

- *Infrastructure Development:* Construction of roads, bridges, and electrification projects has enhanced connectivity and accessibility. Improved transportation facilities have facilitated better market access for tribal products.
- *Livelihood Enhancement:* Programs aimed at promoting traditional crafts, agriculture, horticulture, and animal husbandry have boosted income levels. Skill development and vocational training programs have opened new employment avenues.

- **Self-Check Exercise-1**

Q.1 What are the key features of TSP in Himachal Pradesh

Q.2 Discuss about implementation and impact of tribal-sub plan.

20.4 Single Line Administration (SLA)

- *Concept and Rationale*

Single Line Administration (SLA) is a governance model aimed at streamlining administrative processes in tribal areas. It seeks to consolidate authority under a single administrative head, usually the Deputy Commissioner, to ensure effective and coordinated delivery of services.

- *Structure and Functioning*

Administrative Head: The Deputy Commissioner (DC) is vested with comprehensive powers and responsibilities, covering both administrative and development functions in the tribal areas.

Integrated Approach: All development activities and schemes under various departments are routed through the DC. This integration helps in avoiding delays and ensures that the benefits of various schemes reach the targeted population efficiently.

Flexibility and Decentralization: SLA provides the flexibility to adapt plans and programs to local needs and conditions. Decentralized decision-making empowers local authorities to address issues promptly.

- *Benefits and Challenges*

Improved Coordination: By centralizing authority, SLA enhances inter-departmental coordination, leading to more efficient utilization of resources and better implementation of schemes.

Enhanced Accountability: With a single point of responsibility, accountability mechanisms are strengthened, ensuring that development goals are met.

Responsive Governance: SLA enables quicker response to local issues and grievances, as the administrative head can make decisions without extensive bureaucratic delays.

Challenges: Despite its advantages, SLA faces challenges such as administrative overload on the DC, potential bureaucratic bottlenecks if not managed well, and the need for continuous capacity building of local

administration.

- **Self-Check Exercise-2**

Q.1 Write a short note on Single Line Administration.

20.5 Case Studies and Examples

1. Educational Upliftment in Kinnaur

In Kinnaur district, the implementation of TSP has significantly improved educational outcomes. The introduction of mobile schools and residential hostels for students from remote areas has increased enrollment and retention rates. The single-line administration model has facilitated the swift execution of these projects, ensuring timely delivery of resources and monitoring of progress.

2. Healthcare Advancements in Lahaul-Spiti

The health infrastructure in Lahaul-Spiti has seen notable improvements under TSP and SLA. The establishment of primary health centers, coupled with mobile medical units, has brought healthcare services closer to the tribal population. The integrated approach under SLA has ensured that health initiatives are well-coordinated and effectively managed.

3. Infrastructure Development in Chamba

In the Chamba district, road construction projects under TSP have improved connectivity between tribal areas and major towns. The single-line administration has played a crucial role in expediting project approvals and addressing logistical challenges, thereby enhancing the socio-economic integration of tribal communities.

- **Self Check Exercise-3**

Q.1 Discuss about the case studies with examples of tribe sub-plan.

20.6 Summary

Tribal welfare administration in India is structured to address the specific needs of Scheduled Tribes (STs), who have historically faced marginalization and geographical isolation. The constitutional provisions and legal framework, including the Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006, form the backbone of efforts to protect and develop tribal communities. The Ministry of Tribal Affairs (MoTA) oversees these initiatives, implementing schemes such as Vanbandhu Kalyan Yojana and Eklavya Model Residential Schools to improve education, healthcare, livelihoods, and infrastructure in tribal areas.

Education initiatives under tribal welfare focus on enhancing access and quality, including scholarships and vocational training. Healthcare programs aim to reduce morbidity through mobile health units and community health workers. Livelihood development schemes promote sustainable economic activities and entrepreneurship, often integrating traditional crafts and skills. Cultural preservation efforts emphasize safeguarding tribal languages, arts, and traditions, vital for maintaining cultural identity.

Land and resource rights, as guaranteed by the Forest Rights Act, are crucial for sustainable resource management and tribal economic empowerment. Tribal welfare administration emphasizes participatory development, partnering with NGOs and tribal communities to ensure initiatives are responsive to local needs and preserve cultural integrity. Overall, these efforts aim to empower tribal communities socio-economically, protect their rights, and integrate them equitably into national development, fostering inclusive growth and respecting their unique socio-cultural heritage.

20.7 Glossary

- **Improved Coordination:** By centralizing authority, SLA enhances inter-departmental coordination, leading to more efficient utilization of resources and better implementation of schemes.
- **Enhanced Accountability:** With a single point of responsibility, accountability mechanisms are strengthened, ensuring that development goals are met.

- **Self-Check Questions-1**

Q.1 What is the key features of TSP in Himachal Pradesh?

Q.2 Write a short note on Single Line Administration (SLA).

20.8 Answers to Self-Check Exercises

Self-check Exercise-1

Ans 1. Refer to section 20.2

Ans 2. Refer to section 20.2

Self-check Exercise-2

Ans 1. Refer to section 20.3

Self-check Exercise-3

Ans 1. Refer to section 20.4

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20.10 Terminal Questions

Q.1 Describe implementation and impact of Tribal Sub Plan.

Q.2 Discuss case studies with examples of single line administration.