

EMPOWERMENT THROUGH GOOD GOVERNANCE IN INDIA : ISSUES & CHALLENGES



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NIRMAL BHARAT ABHIYAN IN INDIA: A BIRD'S VIEW

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Abstract

Encouraged by the achievement of Total Sanitation Campaign (TSC) is being renamed as "Nirmal Bharat Abhiyan" (NBA). The main objective is to accelerate the sanitation coverage in the rural areas so as to comprehensively cover the rural community through renewed strategies and saturation approach. The major activities of the programme are to afford individual and institutional latrine, provision of sanitation facilities, solid and liquid waste management, extensive capacity building etc. The programme was implemented with focus on community led and people centered initiatives. Financial incentives were provided to Below Poverty Line (BPL) households for construction and practice of individual household latrines in recognition of their achievements. Hence, there is a need for proper execution and implementation of the scheme is required for effective implementation of the scheme. In this connection the study intends to study the objectives, strategies and major activities of Nirmal Bharat Abhiyan in India.

Keywords: Sanitation, Development, Nirmal Bharat Abhiyan, Good Governance, PRIs, GPs.

INTRODUCTION:

Sanitation includes personal hygiene, home sanitation, safe water, garbage disposal, excreta disposal and waste water disposal. With this broader concept of sanitation, CRSP adopted a "demand driven" approach with the name "Total Sanitation



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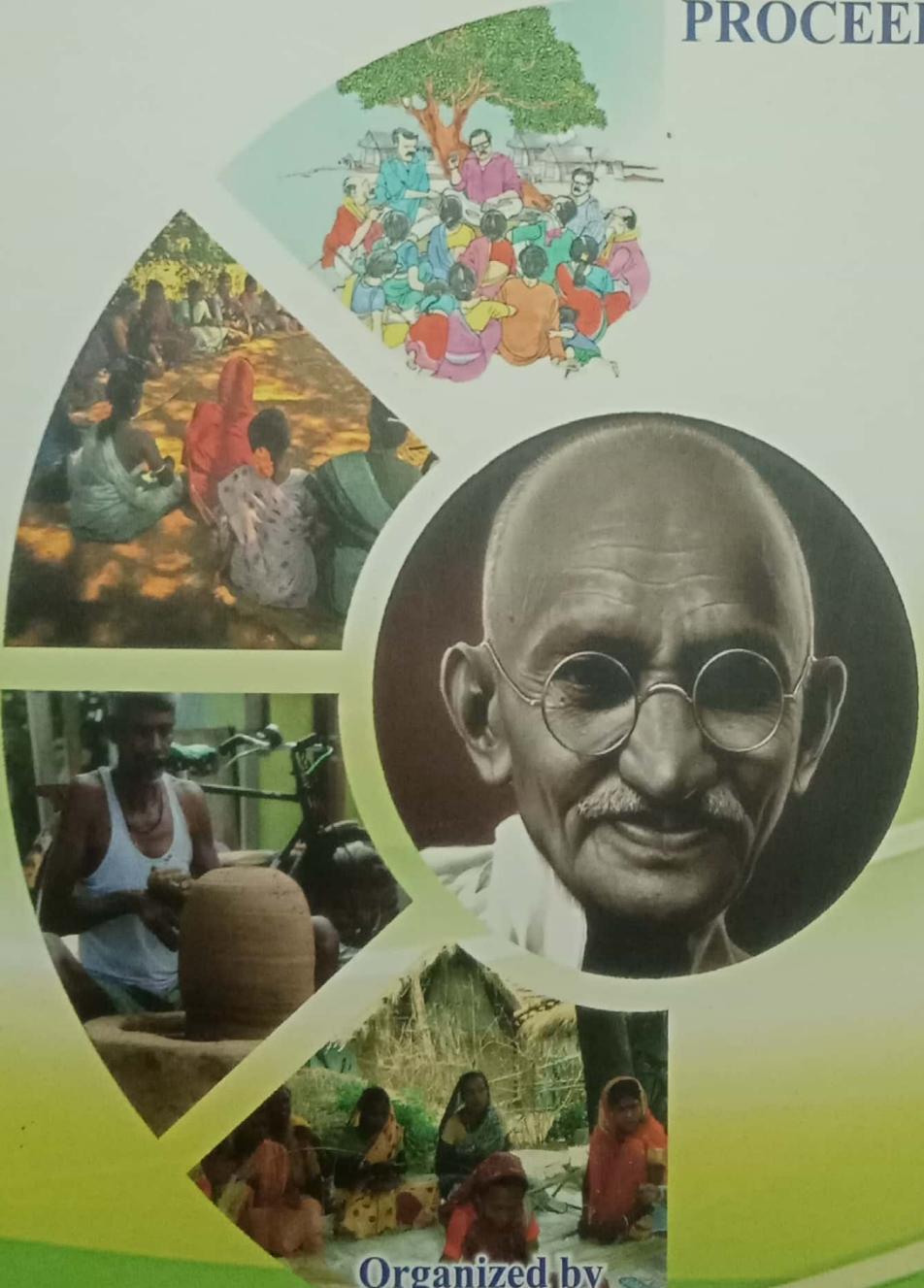
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Performance of Suvarna Gramodaya Scheme in Karnataka: An Overview

Dr.T.P.Shashikumar⁸

Abstract

Suvarna Gramodaya Scheme is a novel plan of the Government of Karnataka for developing vibrant village communities by adopting an intensive and integrated move towards rural development. It was launched at the beginning of the Global Jubilee Celebrations of the formation of the state of Karnataka; the innovative scheme will concentrate on the development of 1000 rural communities each year by the intensive efforts of the Government, non Governmental Organizations, private sector partners and the village communities. Main focal point was given to works connected to four components that is creation of cement concrete roads with one side drains, construction of Anganawadis and Samudaya Bhavans and training. The total 4,410 works was completed during the various phases. 4,239.95 km length of road completed and then 1,669.54 km length of drainage work completed. Finally, 3,683 total number of anganawadi and community halls were completed during the all phases under the Suvarna Gramodaya scheme. In this direction the present study intends to study the progress of Suvarna Gramodaya Scheme in Karnataka.

Key words: Rural Development, Infrastructure, Integrated Approach, Living standard, Training.

Introduction:

The State Government commenced Suvarna Gramodaya Scheme in February 2007 to build up vibrant village communities by adopting an intensive and integrated move towards rural development. The main objective of the scheme was to develop 1,000 villages each year through the concentrated efforts of the government, non government organization, private sector associates and the village communities. The rural development and Panchayat Raj Department allocated plan funds in prearranged proportion for 10 different components. Key focal point was given to works linked to four works explicitly construction of cement concrete roads with one side drains, construction of Anganawadis and Samudaya Bhavans and training. The accomplishments in the other six components namely solid water management, electrification, information education and communication, graveyard development, computer centre and solar lighting.

The precise objectives of Suvarna Gramodaya will be,

1. To improve the physical environment of the chosen villages for improving the quality of life
2. To entirely expand the income generating potential of land based activities
3. To offer full and sufficient infrastructure for human resources development including education, health services, child care facilities etc
4. To make significant levels of non agricultural employment, particularly for educated jobless youth
5. To support community awareness and development through self help groups, cultural associations etc.

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Empowering Rural India Through Decentralization

Editor

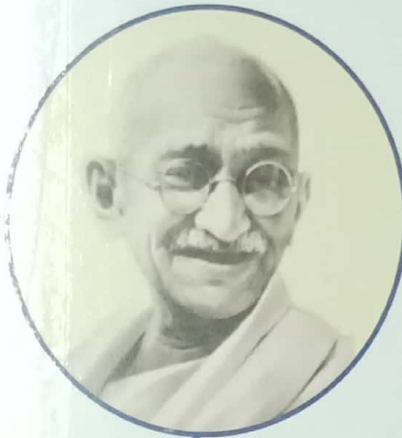
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Abstract

Sansad Adarsh Gram Yojana (SAGY) is a rural development programme broadly focusing upon the development in the villages which includes social development, cultural development and spread motivation among the people on social mobilization of the village community. The programme was launched by the Prime Minister of India, Narendra Modi on the birth anniversary of Jayaprakash Narayan, on 11 October 2014. Sansad Adarsh Gram Yojana was initiated to bring the member of parliament of all the political parties under the same umbrella while taking the responsibility of developing physical and institutional infrastructure in villages and turn them into model villages. Under this scheme, each Member of Parliament needs to choose one village each from the constituency that they represent, except their own village or their in-laws village and fix parameters and make it a model village by 2019. Thereafter, they can take on two or three more villages and do the same by the time the next general elections come along in 2019, and thereafter, set themselves ten-year-long village or rural improvement projects. Villages will be offered smart schools, universal access to basic health facilities and housing to homeless villagers.

Key Words: Rural Development, Health, Sanitation, Ideal Village, Gram Panchayats, Good Governance


Introduction:

Mahatma Gandhi's concept of rural development revolves around creating model villages for transforming 'swaraj' into 'su-raj'. His vision of an ideal village, in his own words: "An ideal Indian village will be so constructed as to lend itself to perfect sanitation. It will have cottages with sufficient light and ventilation built of a material obtainable within a radius of five miles of it. The village lanes and streets will be free of all avoidable dust. It will have wells according to its needs and accessible to all. It will have houses of worship for all; also a common meeting place, a village common for grazing its cattle, a co-operative dairy, primary and secondary schools in which industrial education will be the central fact, and it will have panchayats for settling disputes. It will produce its own grains, vegetables and fruit, and its own khadi. This is roughly my idea of a model village."

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GLOBAL INNOVATIVE RESEARCH DIMENSIONS



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Editor

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SELECTIVE STATE POLICIES FOR PROMOTING AGRICULTURAL EXPORTS IN KARNATAKA: A STUDY

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Abstract

Foreign Trade Policy is announced by the Central Government (Ministry of Commerce) in India periodically. It comprises various policies and procedural decisions taken as per the prevailing existing as well as global marketing environment. It recommends the measures necessary to achieve well-defined export goals. Certain concessions, incentives, and facilities are provided to exporters through various policy measures. The Government has also taken many steps and implemented several reforms in agricultural trade. Further, the Government also attempted to enhance the quality and quantity of its agricultural exports. However, these policies and strategies need to be implemented with more efficiency in order to achieve the set goals.

Foreign trade is related to the central list of the Indian Constitution. Although, the central government formulates the foreign trade policy, the role of the state government is complementary by way of providing supportive and special promotional measures for promoting foreign trade, especially with regard to exports of goods and services. Hence, the Government also attempted to enhance the quality and quantity of its agriculture product but they are not enough. These policies and strategies need to be implemented with more accuracy and control. Only then, India will succeed in achieving higher share in agriculture export.

Key Words: Agriculture Exports, State Government, Trade, Policies and Strategies.

Introduction:

The Government of India announces the Foreign Trade Policy in India. It comprises various policies relating to the global marketing environment. Foreign Trade Policy is adopted to achieve a set of targeted export objectives. Some concessions and incentives are also provided to exporters through the foreign trade policy. Accordingly exporters are expected to understand the various aspects of the Export import policy and adjust their export marketing strategies. Since 2004-05, export import policy is popularly known as foreign trade policy. Usually, it is announced for a period of five years. Foreign Trade Policy also known as Exim policy which means the policy pertaining to country's exports and imports. It is the policy relating to foreign trade or international marketing system. Even all policies relating to export promotion are envisaged within the scope of Exim policy. Since 2004, the term 'Exim policy' is substituted by the term 'Foreign Trade Policy' this is announced for a period of five years at a time.

The role of trade policy as a tool of economic development has achieved considerable significance in India¹⁶. Today the Indian economy has witnessed a tremendous upsurge in the wake of globalization and driven by a fiercely competitive market system. In this background, export promotion policy is very much essential to augment agricultural exports from the nation or the state. Foreign trade is related to the central list of the Indian Constitution. Although, the central government formulates the foreign trade policy, the role of the state government is complementary by way of providing supportive and special promotional measures for promoting foreign trade, especially with regard to exports of goods and services.

- Important objectives of Foreign Trade Policy are to,
- ❖ Provide technical assistance to the domestic producers.
 - ❖ Make available institutional support to the exporters.
 - ❖ Generate favourable condition for various export promotion.
 - ❖ Modernize export and import rules and regulations.
 - ❖ Increase the export production through various promotion measures.
 - ❖ Ensure long term export strategies and plan.
 - ❖ Reduce imports through various import substitution measures
 - ❖ Provide requisite imported inputs for industrial sector
 - ❖ Ensure globalization of India's international trade

¹⁶ Pradeep Kumar Mehta, "The Exim policy 2003-04: Tools for Promoting Exports", 1998.

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EDUCATIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND SOCIAL WELFARE

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SMART CITIES IN INDIA: AN OPPORTUNITY TO ATTAIN INDIA'S URBAN GOALS

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Abstract

In the midst of the various Government urbanization programs, India's "Smart Cities Mission" garnered perhaps the most domestic and international attention. The objective of this initiative is to speed up core infrastructure improvements in cities, provide a decent quality of life to people, offer a sanitary and sustainable environment, and readily apply "smart" solutions. With an 'area-based' development approach, this program diverges markedly from previous efforts, which tended to follow a project-based development approach. Collectively, this initiative intends to generate a more tailored urban development strategy adopted by the respective city administration and reflective of current city conditions rather than pursuing a one size fits all solution. Generally, it consents three different strategies for smart development in a sub region of the city, firstly Retrofitting i.e the improvement of existing areas, Secondly Redevelopment i.e city renewal, including replacing prevailing built-up areas and the co creation of new layout areas with advanced infrastructure, and Finally, Green-field development i.e city extension to outgrowth areas. At the same time, cities should apply a selected smart solution as a pan-city initiative. The government experiences that "since smart city is taking a compact area approach, it is required that all the city residents feel there is something in it for them also. With this connection, the present work intends to study conceptualize, major features, present need, strategies and challenges of Smart Cities in Indian context.

Keywords: Smart City, Urbanization, Sustainable Development, Sanitation, Infrastructure, Technology

Introduction:

There is no standardized commonly accepted definition of or set of terminologies for a smart city. In 2014, an International Telecommunication Union Report examined over 100 definitions related to smart cities, and the subsequent meaning was the result of this study: "A smart sustainable city is an innovative city that uses ICTs and other means to improve quality of life, efficiency of urban operation and services and competitiveness, while ensuring that it meets the needs of present and future generations with respect to economic, social and environmental aspects." Several efforts are currently in progress to develop comprehensive key performance indicators for smart cities. A United Nations inter agency group is developing a set of key performance indicators with the aim of revolving them into a universal smart sustainable cities index. Analyses of dissimilar definitions of the term smart city reveal that different definitions put emphasis on different aspects. Governments and stakeholders thus require working collectively to develop a general understanding of what smart city means in their specific national and city-level framework.

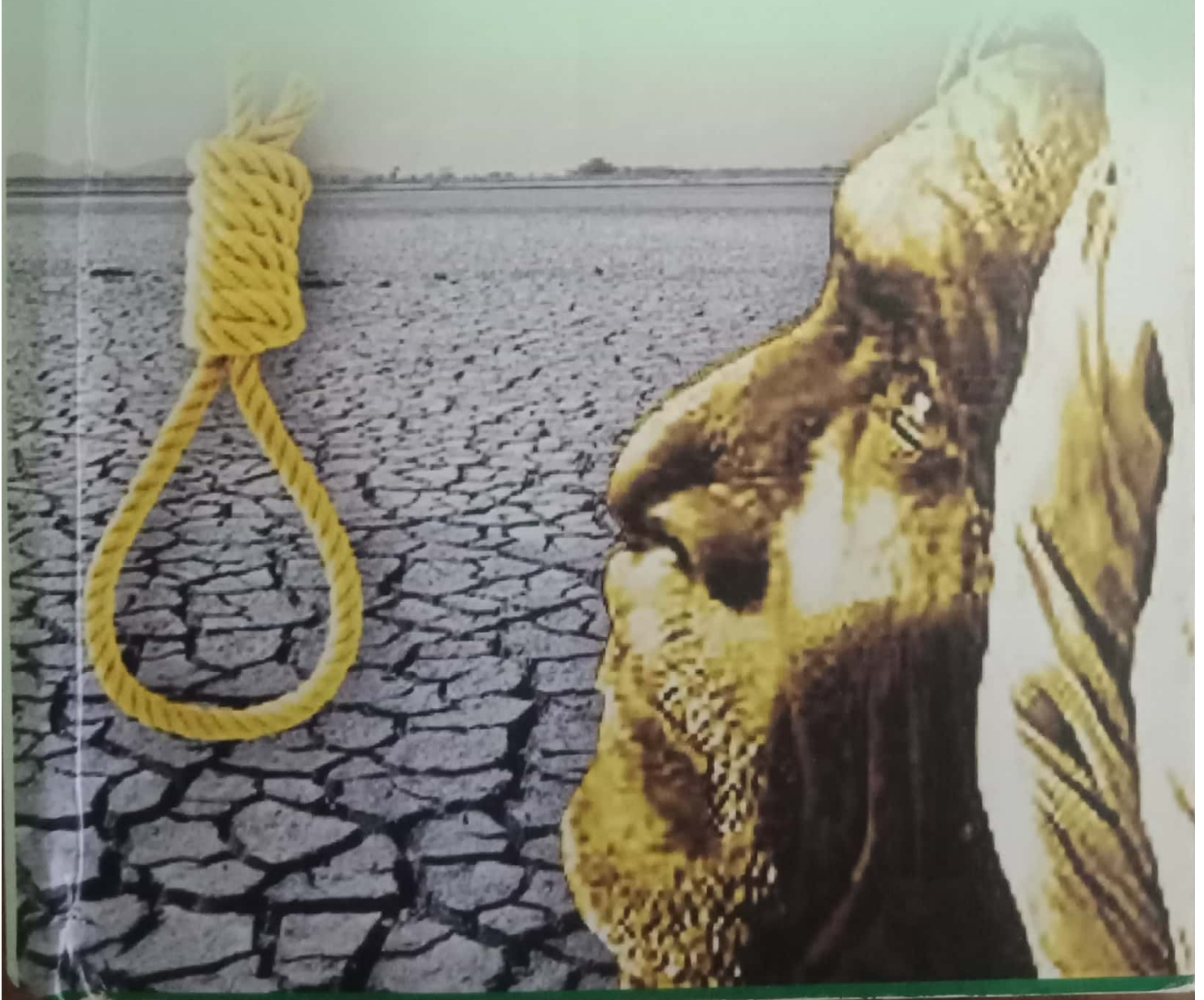
The smart city concept presents diverse opportunities for different countries. The immediate need for cities in developing countries is to provide sufficient urban infrastructure to meet the mounting pace of urbanization. In the process of meeting infrastructure demands, smart infrastructure applications provide a means for such cities to attain leapfrogging in technology. In developed countries, the challenge is frequently to uphold legacy infrastructure systems, which cannot be abandoned due to cost, space and other considerations. In such countries, smart city applications may focus more on facilitating the optimal use of existing infrastructure resources and monitoring the operations of such legacy resources. Though, in both developing and developed country frameworks, the primary intention behind smart infrastructure applications should be that they respond to the sustainable development needs of society.

In the approach of the Smart Cities Mission, the objective is to encourage cities that provide core infrastructure and provide a decent quality of life to its people, a clean and sustainable environment and application of 'Smart' Solutions. The focus is on sustainable and inclusive development and the thought is to look at compact areas, generate a replicable model which will act like a light house to other aspiring cities. The Smart Cities Mission of the Government is a bold, new initiative. It is meant to set examples that can be simulated both within and outside the Smart City, catalyzing the creation of similar Smart Cities in different regions and parts of the country. The core infrastructure elements in a smart city would include:

FARMER'S SUICIDE IN INDIA

CAUSES, CONSEQUENCES AND MITIGATION

Edited by
Dr. Siddaraju V.G.



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Farmers Suicide in Karnataka: Trends and Remedial Measures

Shashikumar T.P

Introduction:

Agriculture is a largest economic sector and plays a significant role in the overall socio economic development of our country. More than 80 percent of the farmers working in this sector are marginal and small scale farmers. They depend on loan from private money lenders or from financial institutions for the cultivation of their land. They depend on agricultural income for their family expenses, education and marriage of the children. The agriculture in India is in crises and farmers of various states Karnataka in particular are in distress due to indebtedness, repeated failure of crops, increasing cost of production, poor quality of seeds, impact of globalization, exploitation by money lenders and businessmen and the other factors are the main causes for their distress which lead to suicides.

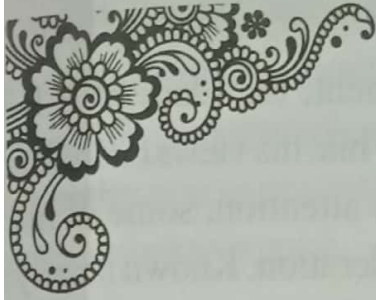
A peculiar feature of Indian farmers is that they are the price-takers both form the input and form the output market side. Because of this reason, the farmers are pushed to such a state that, the input costs & the cost of credit are so high, while the output prices are very low, as result there is a decline in profitability and returns from cultivation. As a known fact, agriculture in India is referred to as "gamble of the monsoon", which means its too much dependent on nature i.e the irrigation facilities are under developed.

Broadly the problems in Karnataka's agriculture can be scaled down to the following:



**Socio - Economic And Political
Vision of
Dr. B. R. Ambedkar
- A Revisit**

Editor : **Dr. Shivakumaraswamy**



Economic Thoughts of Dr. B R Ambedkar: An Overview

Dr.T.P.Shashikumar

Abstract:

Dr. B.R.Ambedkar was an extremely proficient economist but his involvement in the economics was not identified in the main stream economics. The reason behind this was that Babasaheb stopped practicing economics afterward India got independence and devoted most of his time in politics and law. Therefore he was more prevalent as a political leader rather than an economist. But whatever he has contributed to the field of economics is extraordinary. "In an economic system employing armies of workers, producing goods all together at regular intervals, someone must make rules so that workers will exertion and the wheels of industry run on," he wrote. "If the state does not do it, the private employer will. Life otherwise will become unbearable. In other words, what is called liberty from the control of the state is another name for the dictatorship of the private employer." With this backdrop, this paper has discussed the important contributions made by Ambedkar in the field of economics.

Key words: Rupees, Development, Industry, Labour, Public Finance, Agriculture

PEER REVIEWED EDITED BOOK

SUSTAINABLE AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT IN INDIA: EXPLORING THE POSSIBILITIES



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Agricultural Exports Policy in India: A Critical Appraisal

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Abstract: India, with a large and diverse agriculture, is among the world's leading producer of cereals, milk, sugar, fruits and vegetables, spices, eggs and seafood products. Indian agriculture continues to be the backbone of our society and it provides livelihood to nearly 50 per cent of our population. India is supporting 17.84 per cent of world's population, 15% of livestock population with merely 2.4 per cent of world's land and 4 per cent water resources. Hence, continuous innovation and efforts towards productivity, pre & post-harvest management, processing and value-addition, use of technology and infrastructure creation is an imperative for Indian agriculture. Therefore, agro processing and agricultural exports are a key area and it is a matter of satisfaction that India's role in global export of agricultural products is steadily increasing. India is currently ranked tenth amongst the major exporters globally as per WTO trade data. India's share in global exports of agriculture products has increased from 1% a few years ago, to 2.2 %. The Agricultural Export Policy was introduced to increase and provide support to productivity, pre and post-harvest management, value-addition and upgrade technology. The decline of agricultural commodities reduced GDP and other economic affairs. To make major reforms to the export policy for agriculture, India restructured from the Green Revolution Era and promoted Agricultural Export Policy to diversify the food and non-food agriculture base to emerge as a leading player in the world in agricultural trade. The policy would increase the agricultural exports leading to stable growth in GDP, benefits for farmers, employment in rural areas, quality and scope for value addition and future market potential.

Keywords: Agriculture, Development, Export Policy, Productivity, Investment, Farmers, Technology