

*“Where there is
righteousness in the
heart, there is beauty
on the character”.*

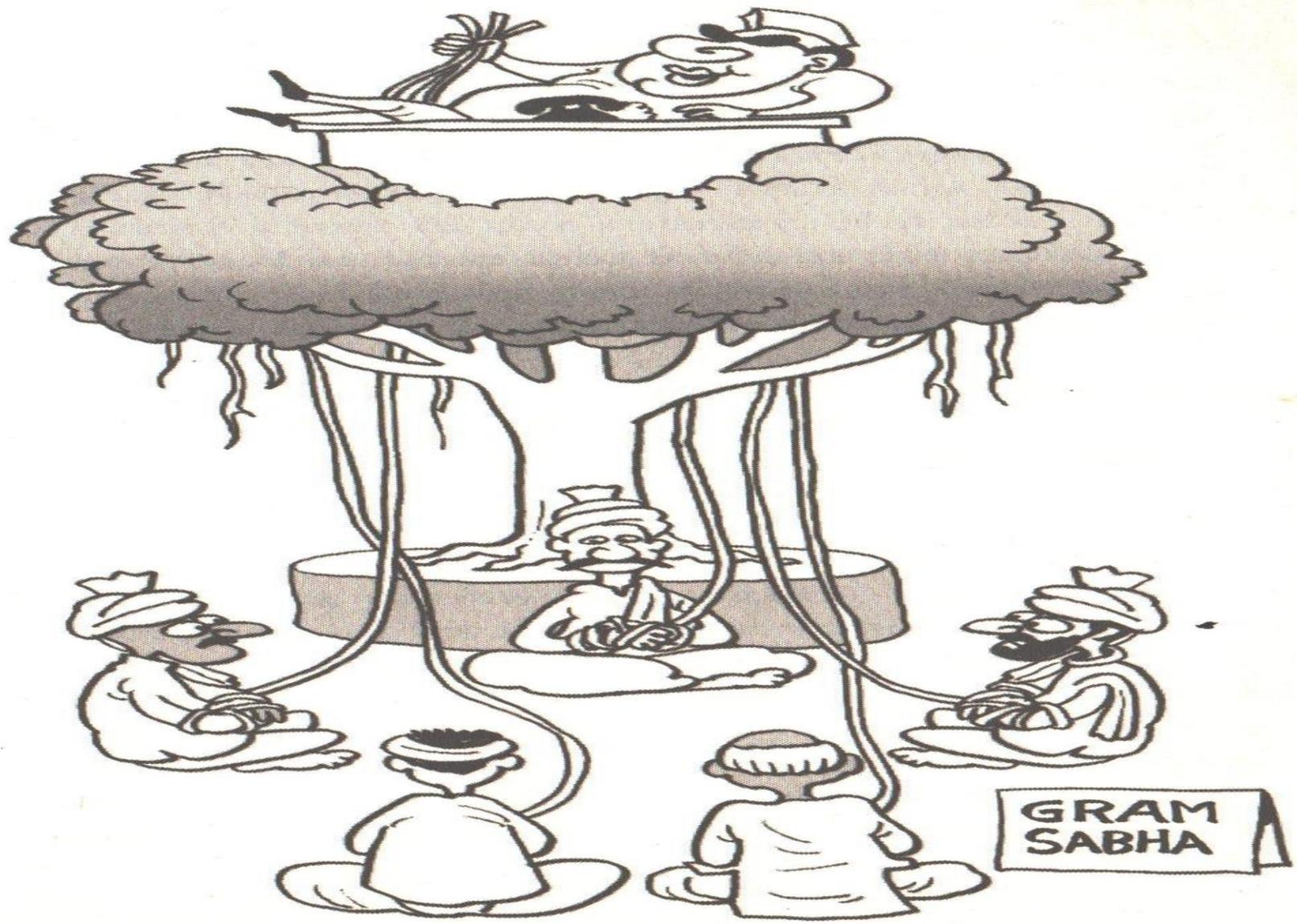
“My idea of village swaraj is that it is a complete republic, independent of its neighbours for its vital wants, and yet interdependent for many others in which dependence is a necessity”.

MAHATMA GANDHI

“Local Self-Government is essentially the empowerment of the people by giving them not only the voice, but the power of choice as well”

THE SHORTCOMINGS OF THE CURRENT PANCHAYATI RAJ

GURUJI'S KIRPA
S.N.M. IAS
Empowering Dreams Through Knowledge

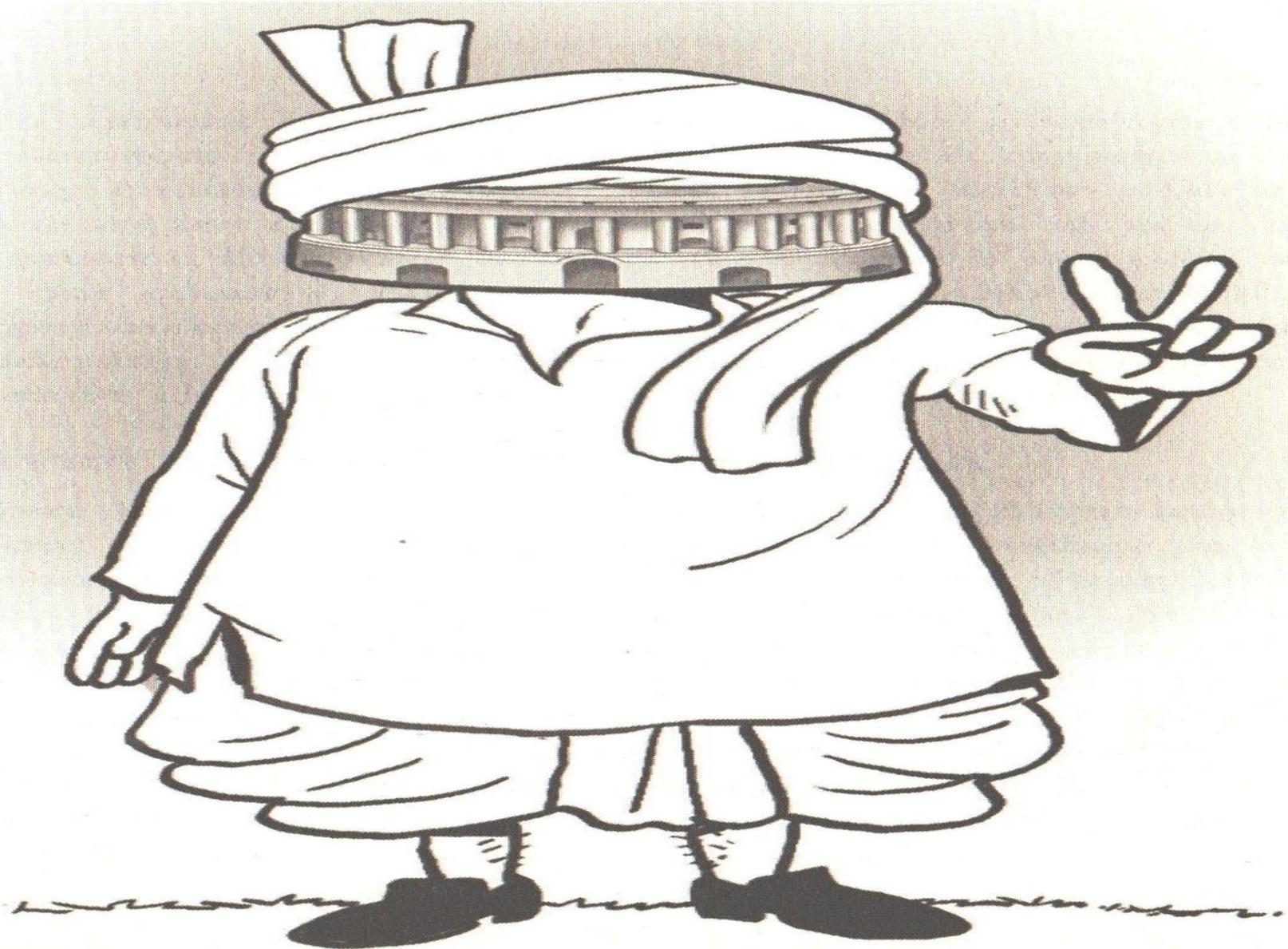


EXAMPLES FROM OTHER COUNTRIES

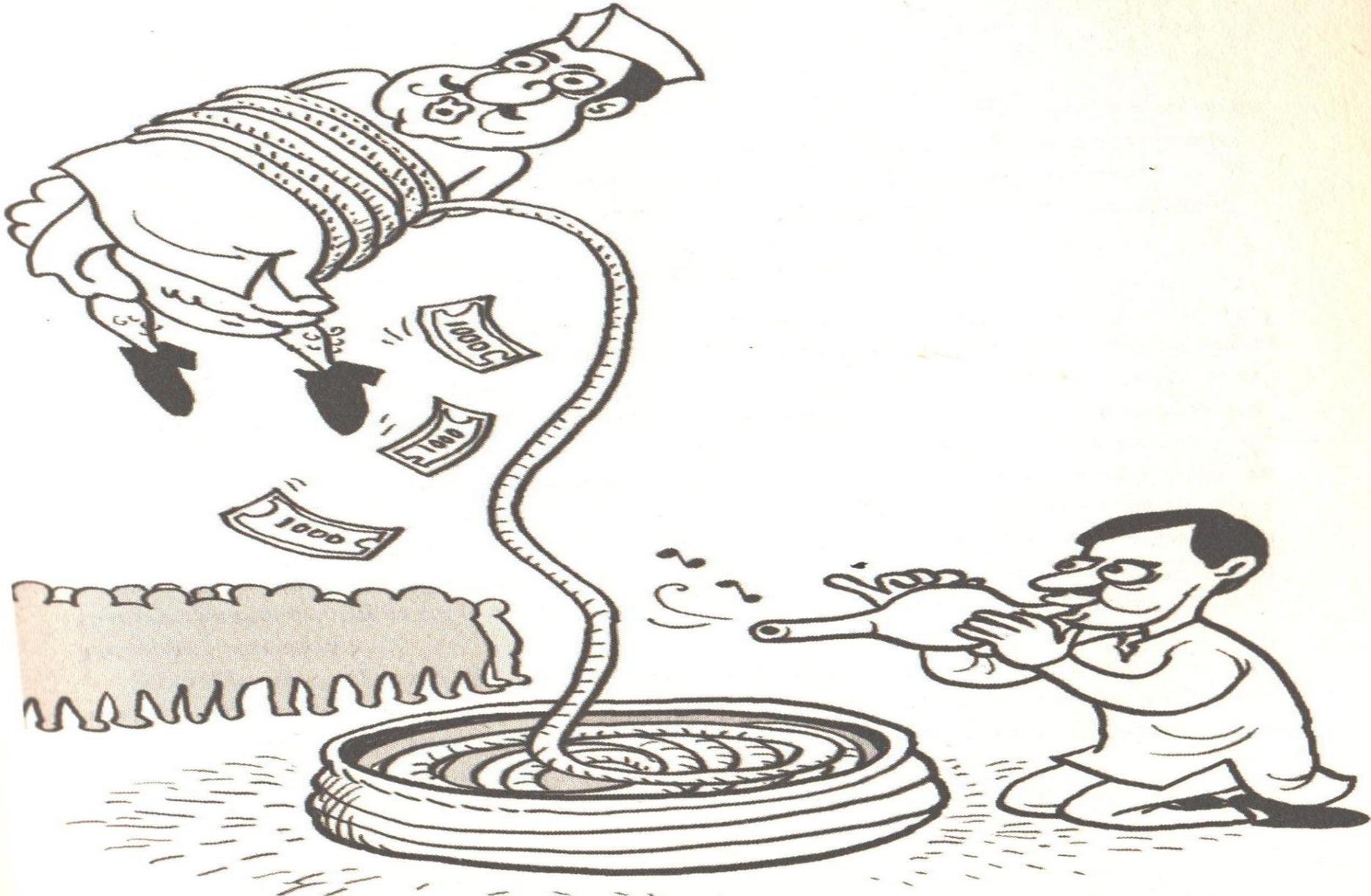


SWADESI ISLANDS OF SWARAJ

GURUJI'S KIRPA
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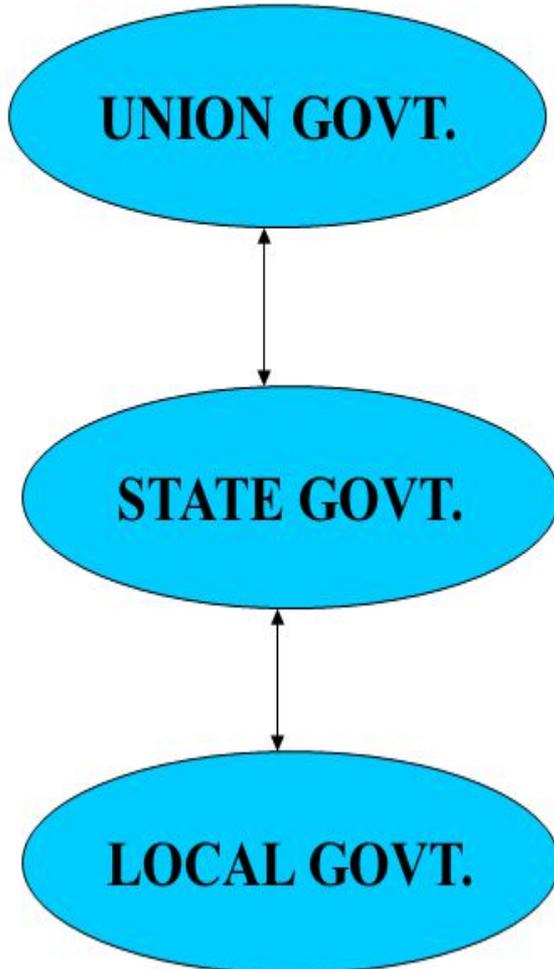
WHEN THE PEOPLE WILL DECIDE



WHAT IS DECENTRALIZATION?

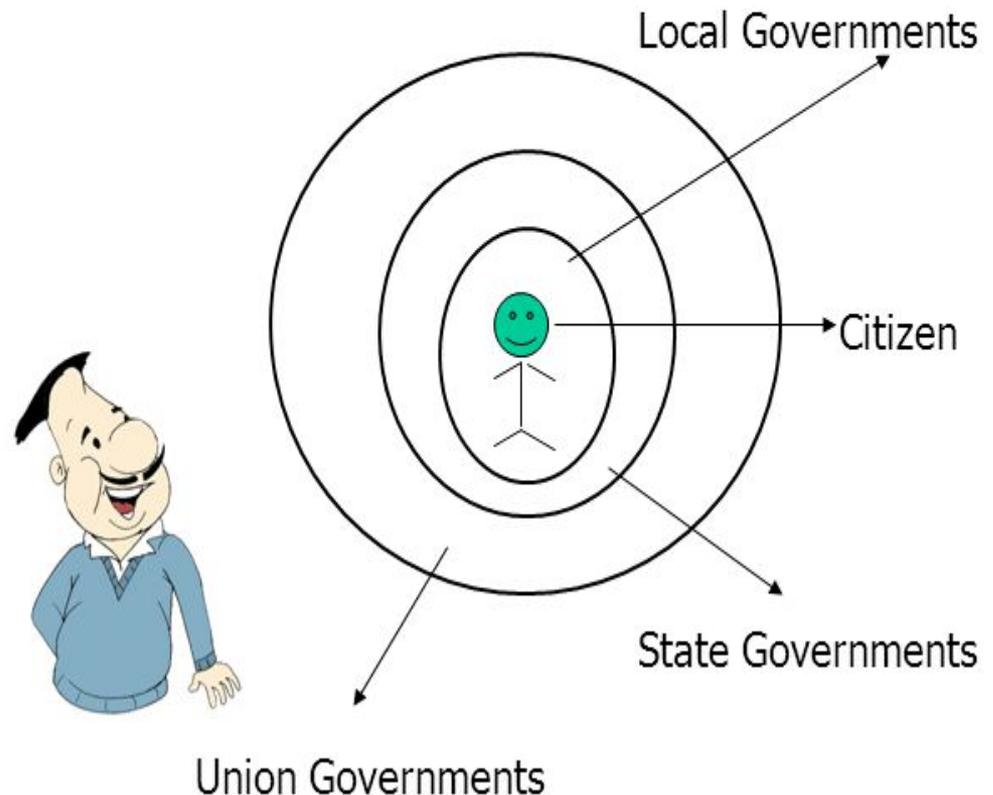
- **Common Understanding**

- Hierarchical Approach



- **The right understanding**

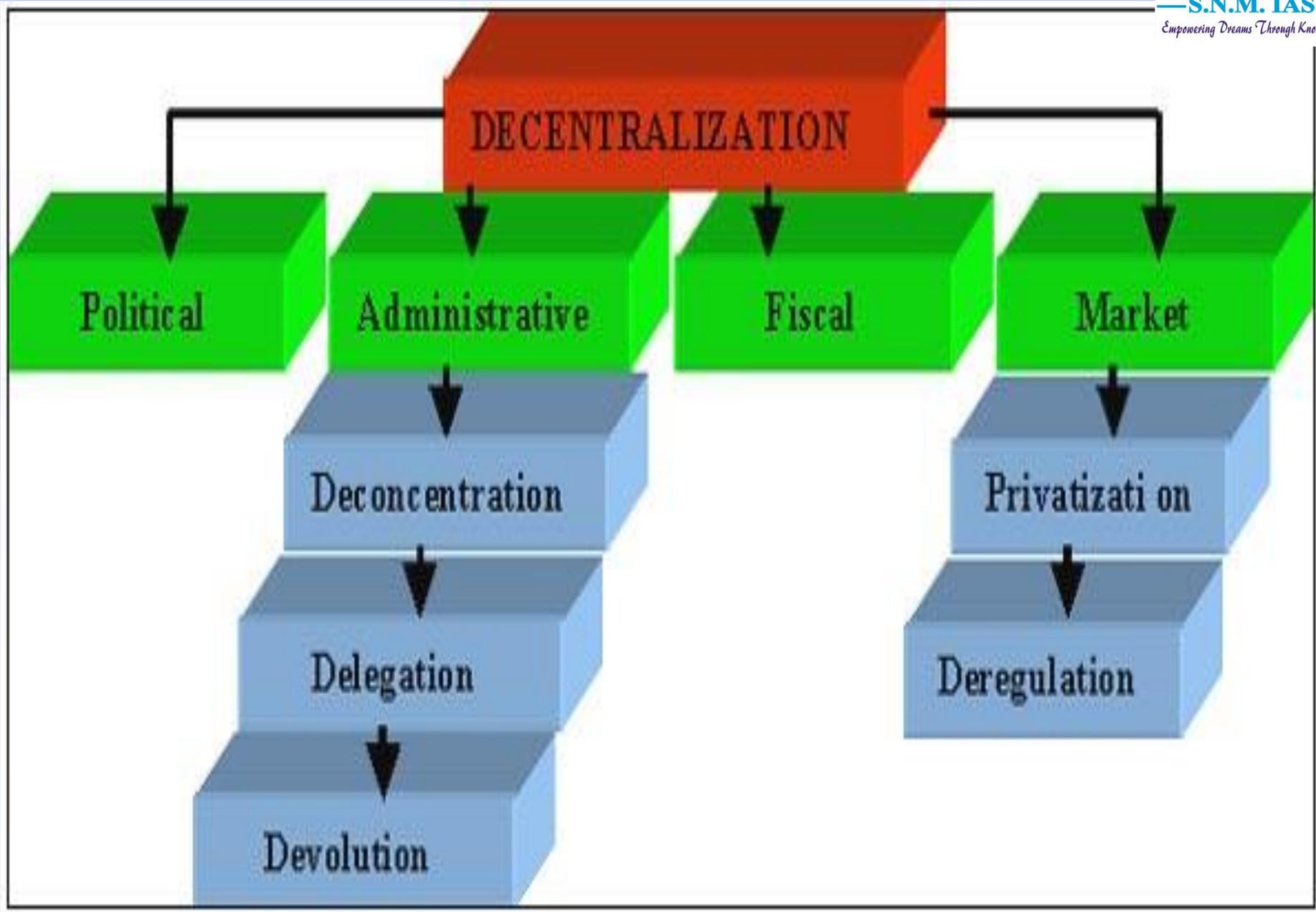
- Citizen should be the focus in governance process



Decentralized Planning

Decentralized planning is a system through which planning process is brought close to the people, who are the ultimate target for the development.

Decentralization implies a movement away from the centre. “Decentralized governance, from capital cities to towns and villages, is the best way to involve people in development activities and for increasing efficiency.



Devolution grants decision making powers to local authorities and gives them the freedom to take full responsibility, without referring back to the central authority.

Constraints:



Decentralization



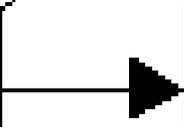
Closer links with people



Democratization,
participation



Accountability



More transparency



More efficiency



Less cost to
government



More costs
recovered



More willing-
ness to repay



Better services

BENEFITS OF DECENTRALIZATION

Decentralization is not unique to India, but a global trend.

- ❖ *Political stability*
- ❖ *More effective and efficient service delivery*
- ❖ *Higher economic efficiency*
- ❖ *Better accountability*
- ❖ *Larger resource mobilization*
- ❖ *More accessible government;*
- ❖ *Speedier resolution of local disputes;*
- ❖ *More legitimate government*
- ❖ *More accountable and transparent government*
- ❖ *A training ground for political leadership*
- ❖ *More competition in political leadership*
- ❖ *Empowerment of the most vulnerable and disadvantaged groups*
- ❖ *A more balanced and sustainable development of the village.*

Criteria For Decentralized Governance

CENTRALISATION AND DECENTRALISATION

** Relevance to the poor*

- * Benefits to maximum number of people*
- * Quantum of funds being deployed*
- * Potential for productivity enhancement of the participating population*
- * Viability*
- * Level of community participation and commitment*
- * Sustainability of interventions*
- * Potential for reliability*
- * Well documented*

Steps For Decentralized Governance

- *Prepare a district profile.*
- *Identify problem of a district*
- *Set Planning objectives*
- *Plan a Project*
- *Design implementation of Projects*
- *Design monitoring and evaluating of project.*

Citizen's Participation

- *Reaching the unreached*
- *Human resources development*
- *Entrepreneurship development*
- *Role of women*
- *Environment*
- *Participation of the youth in the political system*

Planning is generally accepted in many developing countries as an indispensable means to promote development.

Planning should shift from economic planning to “development planning”

Decentralized Planning can, thus be defined as a type of planning where local organizations and institution formulate adopt execute actions and supervise the plan without interference by the central body.

Planning has three main aspects:

- a) What to do?,**
- b) Why to do?,**
- c) Who will do?**

To get answers to these questions, some relevant data need to be collected about the village. These data may relate to

- a) The social situation,**
- b) The employment situation,**
- c) The resources situation of the village.**

c) Resources Situation

1. Land: Private; Government; Fallow; Forest, etc

2. Water source: Pond; Well; Tube-well; Canal, etc

3. Educational / Health institutions:

Anganwadi; Health Centre; Primary school; Adult education centre, etc.

Reward

How to solve a problem

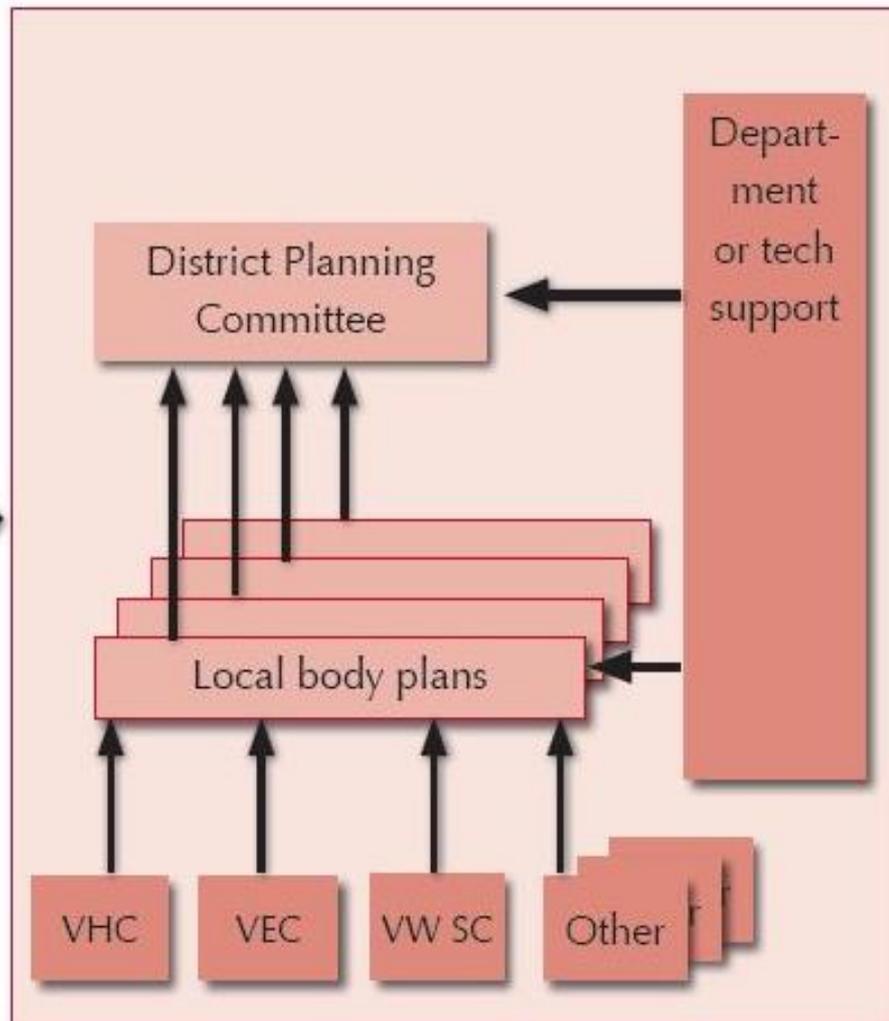
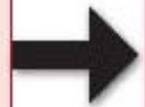
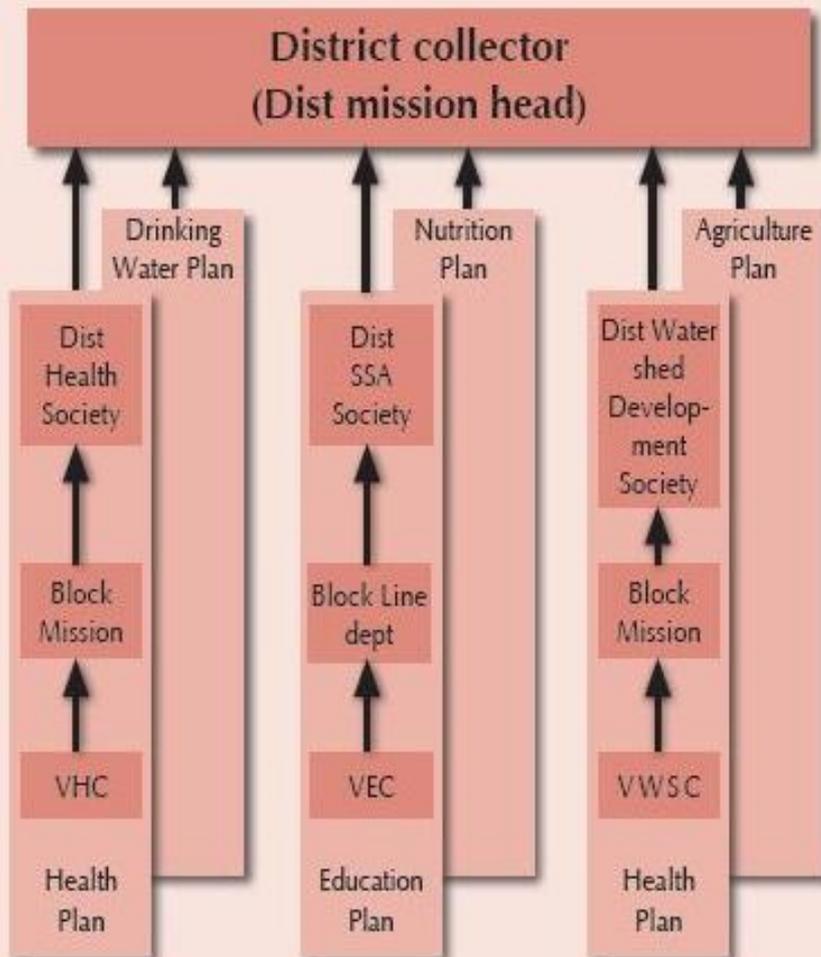
There may be four ways of solving a problem:

1. Without outside help
2. By only acquiring the necessary skill and technology
3. With a little financial help
4. With complete outside help

While preparing a plan two things must be kept in mind:

- a) Permanent assets must be created for the community by the plan
- b) Employment and income must be created for the weaker sections of the society by the plan

PROCESS OF DECENTRALIZED PLANNING



PEOPLE'S PLAN CAMPAIGN- A VEHICLE FOR DEEPENING DEMOCRACY

The steps in the planning process



* *Gram Sabha*

Meetings

* *Development*

Seminars

* *Task Forces*

* *Plan Document*

* *Block And District*

Panchayat Plans

* *District Planning*

Committees

DPQ of Decentralized Participation

D - Depth Of Participation

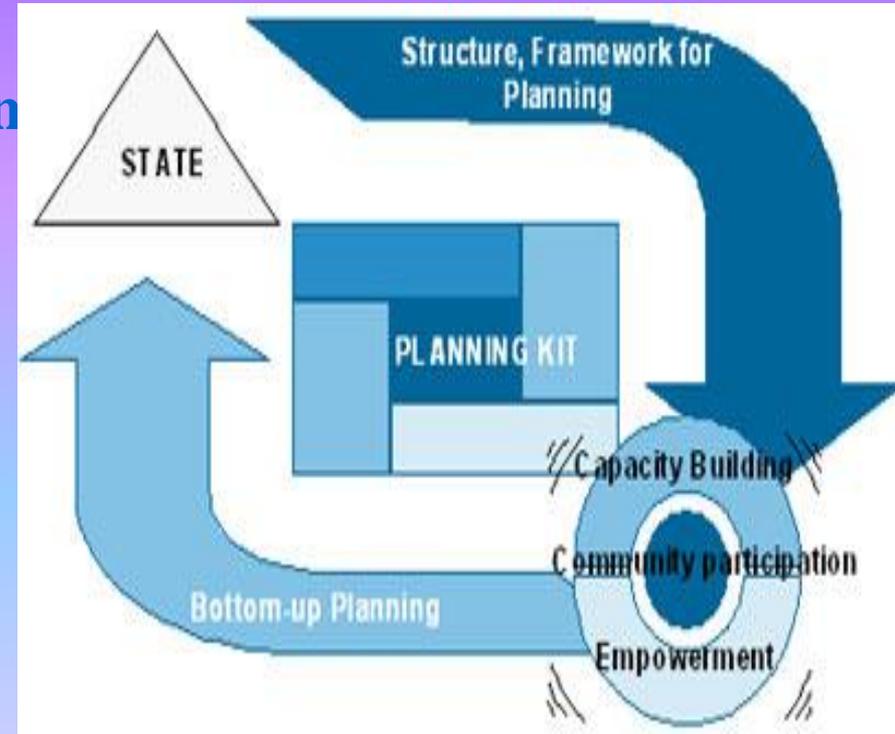
Magnitude Of Participation

Social Composition of Participation

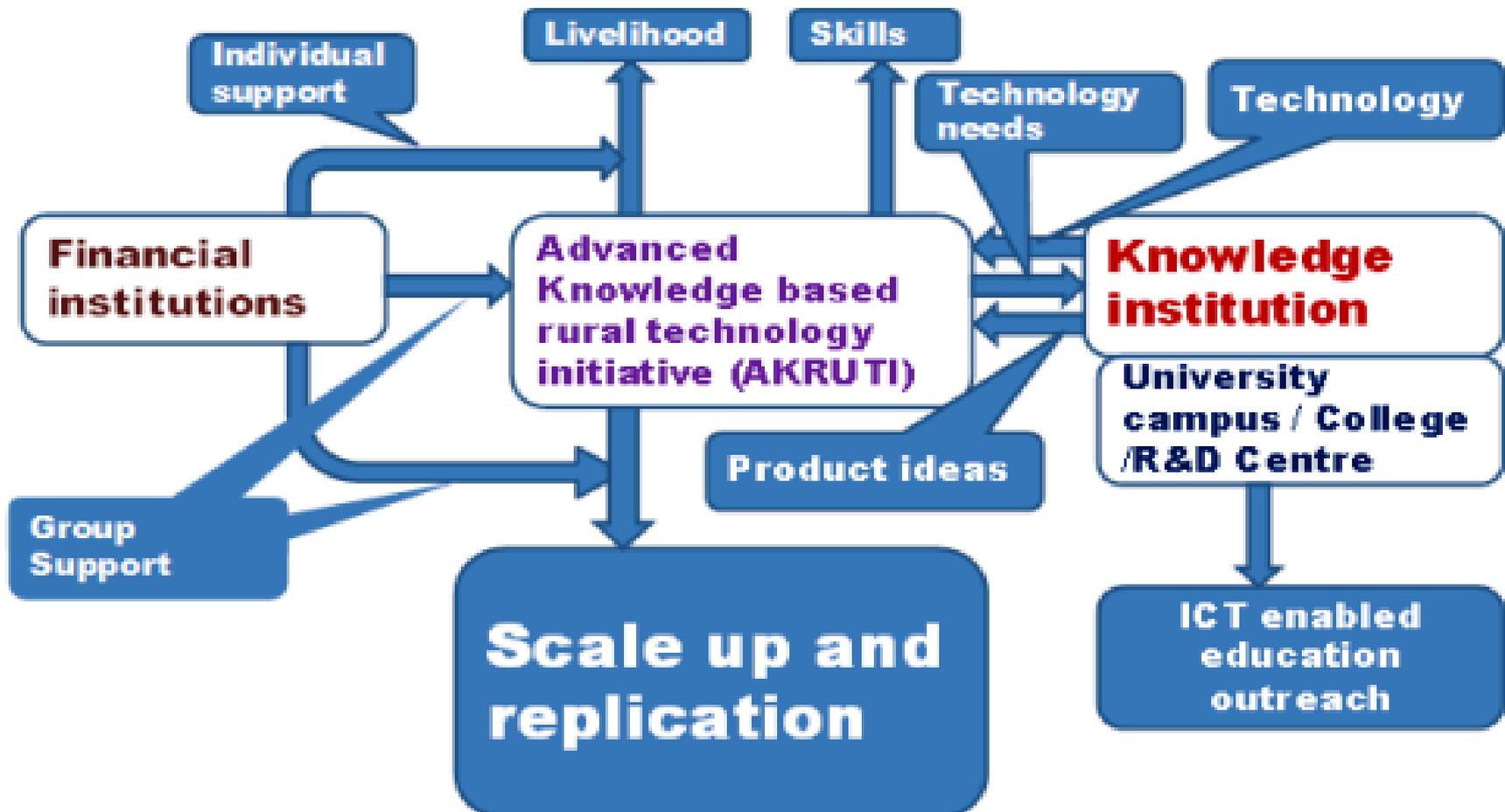
P - Process of Participation

Churning inputs into outcomes.

Q - Quality of Participation



DNA of rural development



Financial inclusion

Rural innovation and development

Public Funded Human Resource Dev. Programme

Agni model

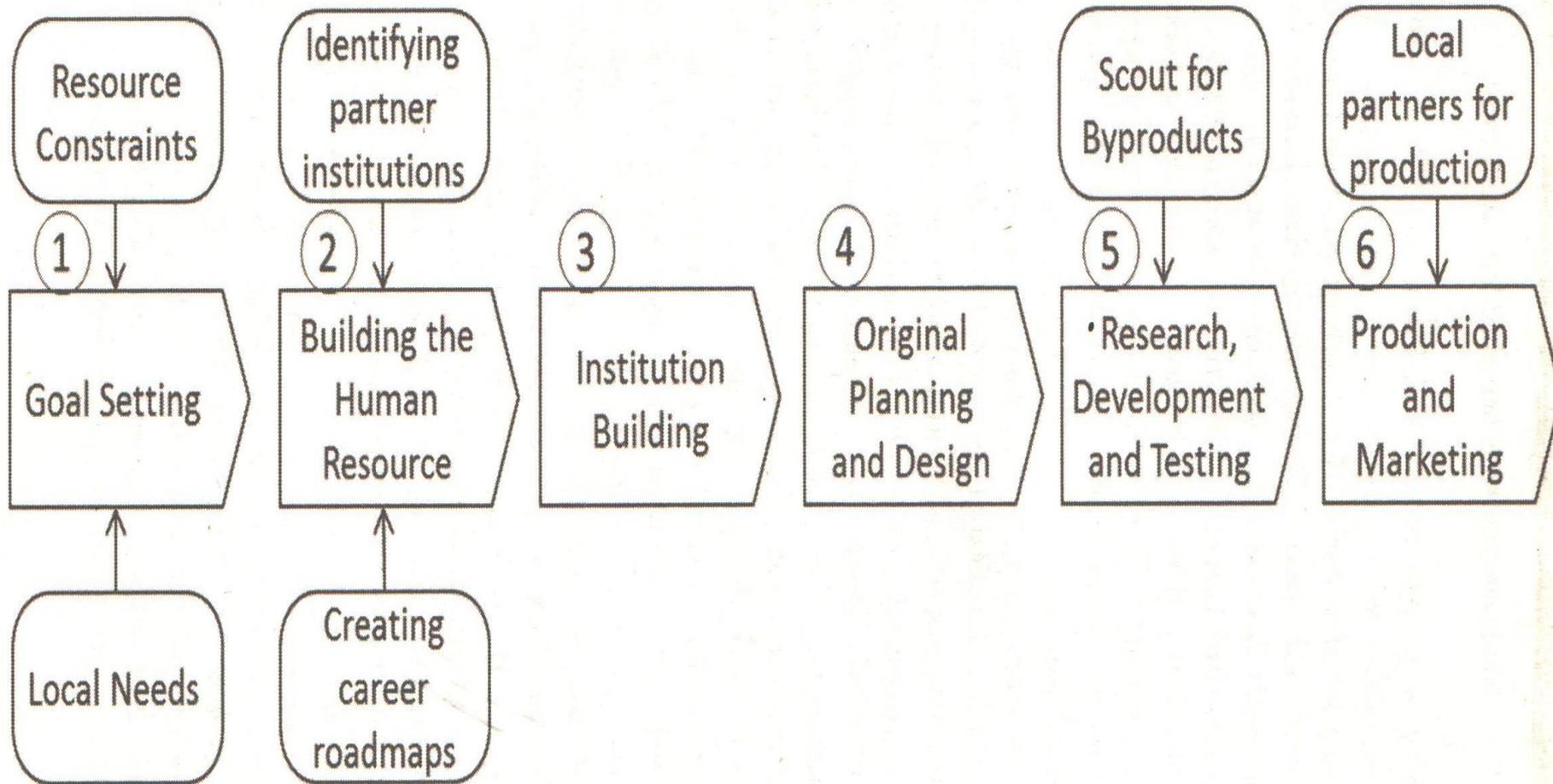


FIGURE 1: A(gni)-Model of national production

“What counts on life is not the mere fact that we have lived. It is what difference we have made to the lives of others that will determine the significance of the life we lead.”