

CONCLUSION

Good governance is one of the most important prerequisite of development. But there are constraints of good governance those are: - Failure to make clear separation between what is public and what is private. - Failure to establish a predictable framework of law and government behavior conducive to development or arbitrariness in the application of rules and laws - Executive rules, regulations, licensing requirements and so forth, which impede, functioning of markets and encourage rent seeking. - Priorities, inconsistent with development, resulting in a misallocation of resources - Excessively narrowly based or nontransparent decision making. In Andhra Pradesh the above bad components is still exist.

Although Indian constitution assures the components of good governance but it has not implemented yet many of the components of good governance such as rule of law, Ombudsman, basic human rights so on. Lacking of durable decision- making the local development cannot be achieved. Without good governance the grass root development cannot be imagined. Corruptions, financial maladies, human rights violations, lack of accountability all the elements of good governance require at local level public institution. In recent years groups of NGOs have launched campaigns and movements on government and related issues including decentralization and local government, election and voting rights, political culture so on.

The symptoms and consequences of bad governance are corruption, injustices, inequity, integration crisis, ethno religious feuds and a host of others. Among these, however, in the matter of governance the most critical issues of morality are the issues of corruption. Corruption has generated unimaginable level of poverty. This has further destroyed good governance. Poverty of the vast majority of the populace makes it nearly impossible for them to see their problems clearly, let alone think of their solution. It makes them vulnerable and easy to manipulate. Due to the fact that poverty is also a weapon in the hands of the political elite for further manipulation and exploitation, it is further perpetuated to maintain the grips of the political elites on the

society. Therefore, to promote good governance sound anti-corruption policies devoid of rhetoric must be put in place.

The Janmabhoomi programme is not an isolated part of the development strategy of the government in Andhra Pradesh. It is a strategy to tune the attitude of the people for the acceptance of other side of the development project, consisting of privatization and retreat of state from large social welfare programmes. These have been taken up largely under the influence of the World Bank, which is representing the ideas of neo-liberal re-orientation of politics and development. This re-orientation has taken place, not just because of the failure of the previous growth strategy, but because of a shift in the balance of forces, undermining the bargaining power of struggling masses. This strategy does not go beyond its faith in economic growth model of development.

The government in Andhra Pradesh also has great belief in increasing the living standards of people through the achievement of growth in economy. This is evident from the 'Vision-2020' document, which is the plan of action for the development of state in industry, agriculture and services sectors in the coming years. It laid emphasis on the need for achievement of rapid economic growth in order to create human development. It is evident in saying that for the achievement of high quality of life, the state will have to embark on a vigorous effort to create economic growth.

Development, particularly social development, will require the creation of economic opportunity, mainly through the growth in the economy. The effort for realisation of this growth must be through the development of domestic agriculture sector, since most of the populations are living on this. The government of Andhra Pradesh is not clear about this when it wanted to create and promote investment in world class infrastructure- power, roads, communications, transport and manufacturing industry. Since the resources of government are far beyond the investments on this scale, it pointed out the need to attract the large-scale private investment. On the other side, Partnership with the state gave national legitimacy and necessary political protection to foreign capital and international developmental agencies. The government has targets to reduce the importance of agrarian sector in terms of large employer to the rural masses.

This development strategy needs some kind of discipline from all sections of society. This reflected in the advocacy of principles such as self-help, co-operation, accountability, transparency and good governance. State intervention is also emphasised in this regard to produce a regulatory environment that enables private investment and facilitates business. This strategy is neo-liberal, not because it promotes capitalism, commercialisation and markets, which all liberal strategies do, but because of the redefinition of the role of politics in this process. The ongoing reforms of Andhra Pradesh government in administration, PSU's management and programmes like Janmabhoomi, clean and green, restrictions and repression on protesting masses could be located in this context.

On the other side, this strategy of development also received some conditionality for investment by private firms. These resulted in the retrenchment of state from welfare programmes such as large scale reduction of subsidies in terms of amount and quantity in the name of retargeting beneficiaries, secondary and higher education are thrown into crisis through the provision of courses specifically aimed at equipping students with skills that cater to the needs of economy. These conditionalities also affect the long-term prospects of people in the areas, of agriculture and trade unions activity. It is evident in the intention of government, which wanted to reduce the share of agriculture sector in the total income by the year 2020, which is still the largest provider of employment to the rural population. The reforms in PSU's and its consequent rationalisation of staff in the name of structural adjustment are part of this long-term strategy of development. The main object of this reform process is to create conditions favourable for free flow of the capital of the rich countries into developing countries for unhindered marketing of their goods. The important recommendations of the World Bank, to the state government regarding the rationalisation of staff in PSU's are not filling of vacant posts, encouraging of V.R.S, abolition of work charged system, lockouts, retrenchments and number of employees that get reduced by 1.5 % per year till the year 2002.

As a part of the administrative reforms, the government is committed to bring changes in its nature of the exercise of the authority. This could be traced to the approach of government in resolving the agitation taken up by different sections of population in the state. Government resorts to more repressive actions to arrest the protest and anger of the masses against the burdens imposed upon them. The repressive measures of government, towards the protest

movements of Allwyn employees, deployment of army and firing orders on APSEB employees, when they resorted to fight against privatisation and lathicharges and firings on farmers in West Godavari, Nizamabad and Warangal districts are some of the instances of this resort.

Apart from this, the major planks of Janmabhoomi, people's participation and decentralisation are also showing contradictory trends in practice. The primary requisite for the success of these measures is devolution of powers to the local bodies and making the officials and people's representatives accountable at every level. In the name of quality, indiscriminate machinery such as proclains, cranes, and bulldozers are being utilised in road widening, construction of new roads, and disilting of irrigation canals. It resulted in the loosing of employment for thousands of agricultural workers. It opened the ways for the origins of new contractor system at village level, instead of abolishing it, which is the aim of Janmabhoomi programme. The new institutions created for the execution of Janmabhoomi works are dismantling the aim of creation of local bodies. The row created by presidents of the local bodies showing that Janmabhoomi was centralising the decision-making and financial powers at the district level.

It is undoubtedly acknowledged that local development entails all the elements of good governance. In economic sector government give least emphasize on total development, potentiality of the economy demolished by ineffective decision of the government. Ministerial power also malpractice by the government executives. Foreign investments are decreasing gradually because of insecure business environment. Government should lessen its dependency on foreign financing through establishing better and easy taxation policy, increasing industrialization, control of money supply and motivating industrialist to contribute in infrastructure development. So, Good governance should be in practice to take care of sound economic environment. Good governance is also require in the education sector to ensure perfect educational flavor where politics will be practiced only for welfare of all.

The source of this pace of neo-liberal rhetoric comes also from the fragmented and weak opposition. It resulted in the way the important bills are passing in Legislative Assembly, like bypassing of trade union laws and negligence of voice of small opposition in number. The total opposition has been suspended from the Legislative Assembly during the passing of Bills

regarding APSEB and loans from the World Bank. From the above, we can understand that, though there may be some benefits through Janmabhoomi programme for targeted sections of people. But, the claims for the values of Janmabhoomi such as, people's participation, good governance, accountability and transparency are not made on the basis of government commitment to provide social justice and good life to all. It does not intended to raise the living standards of people through distributing the basic resources like land, water, and political power to the deprived sections of society.
