LOCAL GOVERNMENT

MODULE 4

INTRODUCTION

Local government is a generic term for the lowest tiers of public administration within a particular sovereign state. This particular usage of the word government refers specifically to a level of administration that is both geographically-localised and has limited powers. While in some countries, "government" is normally reserved purely for a national administration (government) (which may be known as a (central government or federal government), the term local government is always used specifically in contrast to national government – as well as, in many cases, the activities of sub-national, first-level administrative divisions (which are generally known by names such as cantons, provinces, states, or regions). Local governments generally act only within powers specifically delegated to them by law and/or directives of a higher level of government. In federal states, local government generally comprises a third or fourth tier of government, whereas in unitary states, local government usually occupies the second or third tier of government.

MUNICIPAL AUTONOMY

 The question of <u>municipal autonomy</u> is a key question of public administration and governance. Local elections are held in many countries. The institutions of local government vary greatly between countries, and even where similar arrangements exist, the terminology often varies. Common designated names for local government entities include state, province, region, canton, department, co unty, prefecture, district, city, township, town, borough , parish, municipality, shire, village, ward, local service district and local government area.

ROLE

THE ROLE OF LOCAL GOVERNANCE

- The role of local governance is to protect local interests concerning the livelihood of the community.
- Essentially, local governance is a means for every citizen to express his or her will. Not the government, but citizens themselves can make decisions locally about the livelihood of their community. Certainly, the decision- making process is compliant with the state laws.

DECENTRALISATION

- Decentralisation and local governance is a basis for democracy. And responsibility of the community for surrounding environment is a basis for sustainable development. In the world delegation of powers to local level lead to incredible results and unique solutions for local problems. Exactly because of than CLEEN project works with grass-root NGOs that are aware about problems of their communities and settlements.
- Earlier or later, any NGO which wants to develop will have to interact with local authorities. Topic "Local governance" gives an overview of local governance for unaware reader. The quality of this interaction could smooth or complicate achievement of NGO's goals.
- In this topic of Module 3 the student will learn about self governance and it's major features. The principles of self governance (especially the European charter), forms of its exercising and functioning are examined. The attention paid to forms of participation of citizens in local governance and fostering such participation.

PUBLIC EVALUATION

Public Evaluation

- Public evaluation of government performance reviews an overall performance of the government and estimates how efficiently it makes and implements decisions.
- The goal of public evaluation is to draft proposals for solutions to issues of public importance.
- In order to conduct a public evaluation, citizens submit a written request to a public authority.
- A public authority issues an order to conduct an evaluation and to make arrangements to prepare a report. If needed, it can also create a task force responsible for collecting data.
- In cooperation with public authorities, members of the public who submitted the request conducts an evaluation and make proposals.
- Public authorities examine drafted proposals and announce the outcomes.