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Local Government and Local Self Government

Government is the political system by which a country or community is administered and regulated. A government is a group of people that have the power to rule in a territory, according to administrative law.

Local government.

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 localized and has limited powers. While in some countries "government" is normally reserved purely for a national administration, the term local government is always used specifically in contrast to national government. Local government generally act only within powers specifically delegated to them by law and directives of a higher level of government. In federal states, local government comprised a third or fourth tier of government. Whereas in unitary states local government usually occupies the second or third tier of government.

Local elections are held in many countries. The institutions of local government vary greatly between countries. Common designated names for local government entities include state, province, region, canton, department, county, district, city, township, town, parish, municipality, village etc.

Local-Self government.

Local self government means that residents in towns, villages and rural settlements are the hosts in their own home. People elect local councils and their heads authorising them to solve the most important issues.

Local self-government bodies are responsible for school and pre-school education, primary health care, cultural institutions, street lights, roads, cleaning and many other important day to day issues. In local self government residents of towns, villages, rural settlements are included.

Difference b/w Local government and Local-Self government

Local govt and local-self govt are quite different from each other. The local government administers the locality wherein the officials are appointed by the state. The officials included

are Patwari, District Magistrate, Tehsildar, Deputy collector etc. While Local self government manages the local affairs of the natives of the areas through representatives. It consists of Municipal Councillors, Sarpanch and Gram pradhan etc. People elect local councils and their heads authorising them to solve the most important issues.

History of Local Govt.

The history of local govt in Western Europe, Great Britain, US and Russia exhibits the growing awareness of its significance. This awareness is a product of a development of a parochial and ~~two~~ town life which began long before the modern state emerged between the 15th and 17th Century.

Many Germanic states, such as the Hanse towns were nothing but cities. In England and especially New England, the local units emerged from their origins as spontaneous self-governing units.

Characteristic

The chief characteristic of local governments which may be studied by comparison of UK, Germany, the US and Russia are

- ① Constitutional status
- ② areas and authorities.
- ③ finance and local freedom
- ④ organization
- ⑤ central controls

(1) Constitutional Status.

In the UK the local authorities are subordinate corporations formed by acts of parliament or charters. Their powers and immunities derive from statute and judicial interpretation. They have many obligatory duties and a vast field of permissive powers. Each authority is independent within the sphere of power authorized by the central govt. Local councilors are freely elected and constitute the local executive as well as the legislature.

(2) Area and Authorities

Local authorities in England and Wales are some 9,000 parish and town councils, scores of district and city councils, and dozens of metropolitan boroughs. Local authorities are mutually independent, and unanimity is required for joint schemes.

(3) Finance and Local Freedom

The finances of local authorities have a bearing upon their administrative freedom. Two of the crucial points are:

(1) their authority to raise revenue

(2) freedom of budget making

German cities have wide financial freedom, though loans required higher sanction. Local budgets generally need no superior approval. Grants from the central authority and the from they take are

instruments of control, regulations and working.

① Organization

Local govt Statutes generally prescribe certain kinds of internal organizations: mayor, chairman, aldermen, and committees and commissions for executive and legislation operations and management of the the permanent staffs. In US system there are four conspicuous forms of organizations; the ~~town~~ town meeting, the commission system, the council and mayor system, and the ~~city~~ city manager system. In the last system, city manager system, an elected council appoints an executive, a career official, to enforce, manage and appoint other officials and to ~~for~~ co-ordinate and make the ~~big~~ budget.

~~(Conclusion)~~ Central control.

The intensity and techniques of administrative control by central authorities are indexes of the limitation of local self govt. Submission of periodic reports is universal. The growth of standards, scientific definition, forms and statistical analysis after the middle of the 19th century was a powerful instrument of centralization, since both local and central officials can be of one mind in reporting and deciding answers to govt problems.

Conclusion

To ~~sump~~ sum up that local govt is the administration of local areas run by its elective representatives. In modern states there is a great impact of the local self govt because democracy is made real in local self-govt.