

Good Governance in Transforming Haryana with Special Reference to Hygiene and ODF

Sunita Devi^a, Satvir Singh^b

^aResearch Scholar, Singhanian University, Pachheri Bari, Jhunjhunu, Rajasthan, India

^bAssociate Professor, Gcw Mokhra Research Guide, Singhanian University, Pachheri Bari, Jhunjhunu, Rajasthan, India

Abstract

Good governance is mandatory in current world. The concept of good governance is gaining popularity. Haryana is a land locked state in northern India that lies between 27°39 N and 30°35 N and between 74°28 E and 77°36 E. The last released India Human Development Report in 2011 points out that Haryana has several areas of improvement charted out in its human 22 development agenda. The Government of Haryana should focus on improving the socio-economic indicators in the state by introducing new schemes and allocating sufficient funds for their implementation.

KEYWORDS-: Good governance, mandatory, agenda, socio-economic, indicators, allocating, implementation

Introduction:

Good governance has become a buzzword in development today. Fighting corruption, raising accountability and promoting transparency are increasingly perceived as being indispensable to the notion of good governance. The concept of good governance is gaining popularity and is being used unsparingly in the international community to promote development, economic and social security and peace. There is realisation that robust engagement with the civil society is at the heart of good governance and citizen participation has become a recurring theme because of the inherent impact policies can have on citizens – the ultimate beneficiaries. This research paper examines the different scholarly debates around good governance and aid effectiveness. It draws parallels to similar debates in the Indian context by using the newly-enacted Right to Information Act (RTI) as a case study for good governance since corruption, lack of accountability and transparency have been often cited as impediments to governance.

Haryana is a land locked state in northern India that lies between 27°39 N and 30°35 N and between 74°28 E and 77°36 E. The altitude of Haryana varies 1 between 700 ft and 3,600 ft above sea level. At 44,212 sq km, Haryana covers 1.34% of India's geographical area and is home to 2.53 crore people.that is, 48.58 lakh households (30.44 lakh rural plus 18.14 lakh urban).comprising 2.9% of 2 India's population. The population density of the state is 573 persons per sq km with a sex ratio of 879 females per 1,000 males. Though Haryana has witnessed gradual urbanization since 2001, as per 3 the Census of 2011, 65.1% of its population (1.65 crore persons) still lives in rural areas, a drop of 6 percentage points from 71.1% recorded in the Census of 2001. Haryana

is divided into six 4 administrative divisions and has 22 districts constituted by 140 blocks, 154 towns and 6,841 5 villages. With the fast-paced economic growth of India, Haryana too has witnessed healthy growth in its gross state domestic product (GSDP) averaging 8.6% per annum since 2004:05 making it a significant contributor to the national growth story

Since 2004:05, Haryana has outperformed the national GSDP growth rate for 9 out of the 13 years (Figure E.1). In 2016:17, Haryana reported a per capita income of 1,80,174 per annum as compared to the national 6 average of 1,03,818. Similar to national poverty trends, Haryana too witnessed rapid decline in income poverty with the estimated percentage of people living below the poverty line within Haryana halving from 24% in 2004:05 to 11.20% in 2010:11. This was accompanied and supported by the changing sectoral composition of Haryana's economy (Figure E.3). Tertiary, that is, the services sector, employs 67.6% of the urban workforce at present and contributes 51.7% of the GSDP. In contrast, primary, that is, the agriculture and allied sector, employs 51.3% of the total (urban plus rural) workforce though it contributes only 17.8% of the 8,9 GSDP. Thus, the majority of the rural population which is employed in the primary sector has only a slim share in the GSDP and therefore not able to come out of poverty easily. It is a well known fact that 85% of poverty reduction in India is owed to the expansion of the tertiary and secondary sectors and 80% of the total drop in poverty may be attributed to urban growth alone, spurred by 10 tertiary activities. The declining success of Haryana lies in the strides it has taken in the growing manufacturing and tertiary activities facilitated by large infrastructural investments in the state. In 2015, Haryana ranked fourth on India's Infrastructure Index. Haryana has 10 noticed electronics manufacturing clusters and auto clusters that produce 50% of the cars and motorcycles in India (Figure E.4). Gurugram in Haryana is a significant IT-IT'S cluster which is the business process management (BPM) capital of the world employing 5% of the global 13 BPM workforce. Haryana is the food bowl of India; with high productivity, it enjoys a surplus in food grain production and contributes about 15% of the central pool of food grains, despite constituting only 1.34% of the national landmass. In 2015:16, Haryana produced 3,761 kg food grain per hectare as compared to the national food grain 14 productivity of 2,070 kg per hectare. Since 1970:71 Haryana has witnessed an increase of 242% in food grain productivity as compared to a 15 40% increase nationally. Similarly, Haryana has a higher freshwater ;sh yield (6,800 kg per hectare per annum) than India as a whole (2,900 kg per 16 hectare per annum). Similar patterns are manifested in the availability of milk (835 g of milk per capita per day) and eggs (179 eggs per capita per annum) in Haryana as compared to India (309 g of milk per capita per day and 64 eggs per 17 capita per annum). Haryana has recorded progress along many non income dimensions of well-being too. Between 2010:11 and 2015:16, for instance, the proportion of underweight children below 5 years fell by almost 18 10% and under-5 mortality rate (U5MR) declined 19 20 from 55 per 1,000 live births in 2010 to 43 in 2015. Maternal mortality rate (MMR) in Haryana declined by 59 points from 186 maternal deaths per 1,00,000 live births in 2004:06 to 127 maternal 21 deaths per 1,00,000 live births in 2011:13. Improvement was also reported in the proportion of

stunted children below five years; the proportion of population with access to safe sanitation; and the proportion of population with access to piped water on premises.

The last released India Human Development Report in 2011 points out that Haryana has several areas of improvement charted out in its human 22 development agenda. The state has witnessed a concentration of poverty in its rural areas with deeper poverty in low-income districts. The per capita income of the richest district of Haryana was 3.7 times that of its poorest district in 2004:05, a ratio that jumped to 8.6 in 2013:14, showing a sharp increase in inter-district 23 income differentials. A typical household in Gurugram (a prosperous and largely urban district) consumes on average 33,881 per month versus 5,097 in Mewat (a poor and largely rural 24 district). Since Haryana is contiguous with the northern, western and southern borders of Delhi, a large area of Haryana is included in the National Capital Region (NCR) and the some districts in the NCR have been able to leverage this proximity to become more developed in comparison to other 25 parts of the state (Figure E.5). Considering all parameters, the district of Gurugram tops the HDI at 0.889, followed by Panchkula at 0.777 and Faridabad at 0.696. The districts with mid-range HDI scores are Sirsa at 0.508, Mahendragarh at 0.497 and Rohtak at 0.483. In comparison, the districts with low HDI scores are Bhiwani at 0.339, Mewat at 0.276 and Palwal at 0.271. 22. Institute of Applied Manpower Research (2011), India Human Development Report 2011, developed by the Institute of Applied Manpower Research, New Delhi with support from UNDP India, at the behest of the Planning Commission, Government of India, and published by Oxford University Press India, New Delhi. 23. Department of Economic and Statistical Analysis, Government of Haryana 24. Ibid. 25. The National Capital Region (NCR) is a coordinated planning region centred upon the National Capital Territory of Delhi in India. It encompasses the entire NCT of Delhi and 22 districts surrounding it from the states of Haryana, Uttar Pradesh and Rajasthan. Districts of Haryana in the NCR include Faridabad, Gurgaon, Mewat, Rohtak, Sonipat, Rewari, Jhajjar, Panipat, Palwal, Bhiwani, Mahendragarh, Jind and Karnal. 5 HDI Sirsa Rohtak Sonipat Panipat Karnal Kaithal Kurukshetra Yamunanagar Ambala Jhajjar Gurugram Faridabad Mewat Mahendragarh Fatehabad Hisar Bhiwani Jind Panchkula Palwal Rewari 0.508 0.480 0.483 0.889 0.379 0.419 0.438 0.677 0.573 0.660 0.358 0.497 0.276 0.777 0.615 0.339 0.576 0.466 0.696 0.271 0.563 High Medium Low Figure E.5: District-wise HDI of Haryana Source: The UNDP methodology adopted prior to 2010 has been used for estimating district level HDI for Haryana. Kindly refer to Annex 4, Technical note for details on calculation of HDI. Bhiwani, Mewat and Palwal fared poorly across all three indicators of human development, health, education and per capita income. They face challenges related to the lack of infrastructure including schools, colleges, hospitals and roads, as well as unbalanced development, leading to low income generation. Therefore, the Government of Haryana should focus on improving the socioeconomic indicators in these districts by introducing new schemes and allocating sufficient funds for their implementation.

About Human Development Index: The Human Development Index (HDI) is a summary measure of average achievement in key dimensions of human development: experiencing a long and healthy life, being knowledgeable and enjoying a decent standard of living. The HDI is the geometric mean of normalized indices for each of the three dimensions. The health dimension is assessed by life expectancy at birth, the

education dimension is measured by mean of years of schooling for adults aged 25 years and above and expected years of schooling for children of school entering age. The standard of living dimension is measured by gross national income per capita. It is important to note however, that the HDI simplifies and captures only part of what human development entails.

While the literacy index is based on the literacy rate and education index is based on the net enrolment ratio. The district of Gurugram has the highest education index score at 0.779, followed by Panchkula at 0.756 and Faridabad at 0.749. The districts with medium education index scores are Yamunanagar at 0.690, Karnal at 0.687 and Mahendragarh at 0.674. In comparison, Fatehabad is at 0.603, Palwal is at 0.579 and Mewat is at 0.320 Panchkula has the highest health index score at 0.964, followed by Gurugram at 0.929 and Panipat at 0.750. Mahendragarh, Rewari and Kurukshetra report a health index score of 0.536. In comparison, the district of Jhajjar scores 0.107 and the districts of Jind and Bhiwani are both at 0.071 Though Haryana has consistently outperformed other states in terms of economic and agriculture growth, it ranks poorly on key human development indicators, which suggests the need for renewed and focussed efforts to achieve its full potential.

Despite high productivity in agriculture, malnutrition and other deprivations including challenges related to the health and nutrition of children remain widespread. For example, 34% of children under 5 years of age are presently 26 stunted (height for age); 29.4% are underweight 27 (weight for age) and 21.2% are wasted (weight for 28 height). Although mortality among newborns (NMR) is 24 per 1,000 live births as compared to 25 nationally, more than half the infant deaths and under-5 child deaths occur during the neonatal 29 period. Large gaps remain in the genuine social and economic integration of women. Child sex ratio in Haryana was the lowest in India at 834 girls per 1,000 boys as per the Census of India 2011 Of all cases relating to the PreNatal Diagnostic Techniques Act, Regulation and Prevention of Misuse (PCPNDT) 1994, in India, 26% convictions were reported in Haryana (as of 32 December 2014). There has been a rise in violence against women and girls. Between 2011 and 2015, 259% increase in kidnappings and 382% increase in molestation 33 cases was registered. Between 2005 and 2015, spousal violence has increased from 27.3% to 32% 34 among women who have ever been married. At the present, only 23.66% of Haryana's workforce 35 consists of women. Literacy rate of school-aged girls is 56.65% 36 (2015:16) and the number of girls attending higher or professional education is still very low. Prosperity has not been shared equitably. Prominent amongst them are: Dalits, orphans, manual scavengers, migrant workers, minority communities and displaced populations. Also vulnerable are persons with disabilities, Scheduled Tribes, the elderly, street children, sex workers, persons living with HIV/AIDS and the transgender community. Particularly affected are women and children across most of these groups.

Though urban India contributes close to 60% of India's GDP, fast paced urbanization comes for a 37 price. Haryana has seen a 45% growth in the urban 38 population from 2001 to 2011 and as of 2015:16, 39 34.9% of its population resides in urban spaces. Urban poverty is ubiquitous, manifest in the growth of unregulated slums with attendant challenges related to safe housing, drinking water, sanitation and health care

provisioning. The fallout of rapid and unplanned urbanization is evident in the grossly inadequate urban transport infrastructure and services both in quantity and quality, increase in urban air and water pollution and emission levels, inadequate and unaffordable housing in cities and towns, and deficit of urban infrastructure. Solid and liquid waste management issues are humongous and will pose a serious threat to safe city life in the very near future. Haryana also faces the environment constraints of a land locked state. Between June 1974 and June 2015, Haryana witnessed a decline of 8.56m in its 40 water table. Haryana contributes nearly 2% of the national emission of greenhouse gases and the state has experienced a maximum and minimum o o 41 temperature increase of about 1 C to 1.2 C. Implementing State Action Plan for Climate Change (SAPCC) formulated in 2011 is key to environmental sustainability of the state.

Ensuring that economic growth is accompanied by commensurate employment growth. Creating more jobs, The unemployment rate of Haryana is reported to be more than the national unemployment rate It is especially high for the urban women pointing towards the fact that the industrial and GSDP growth did not spur commensurate employment growth, especially for the urban female population.

Taking cognizance of the demographic window in policy making and implementation Haryana will experience a huge bulge in its working-age population between 2012 to 2022, which represents an opportunity for the state to take advantage of this demographic indicator. To sustain current level s of worker participation rates, there is a need to create additional jobs in the state. To realize the additional employment opportunities over the next decade, incremental labour force must be equipped with specific skills suited to the needs of the industry generating employment.

Addressing the shortage of skilled labour Haryana needs to ;ll the gap of 13 lakh skilled, semi-skilled and minimally skilled workers in 42 next six years (Figure E.13). If the state does not succeed in skilling its own working population adequately within this time, the skilled personnel will come in from other states and capture the gains from the opportunities offered by the growth of Haryana. Haryana will experience a huge bulge in its working age population between the years 2012 and 2022. This makes the task of skilling even more important and challenging to reap benefits of the state's demographic dividend.

Over the last decade, women's participation in India's workforce has declined and women-owned businesses account for only 20% of registered businesses in the country. However, India's GDP could leapfrog 27% if as many women as 46 men participated. According to a McKinsey study published in 2015, Indian women contributed just 17% of national GDP, which is less than half the global average of 37%. The study points out that India could boost its GDP by \$0.7 trillion in 2025 or 47 an incremental GDP growth of 1.4% per year. Haryana faces the same challenge and needs to look at enhancing women's participation in labour force to augment its GSDP. 2. Improving access to education a. Ensuring that children enjoy universal access to quality education; improving on the learning levels which are currently low According to the Annual Status of Education Report (ASER) 2014, during the study, only 23.6% of children in Haryana studying in Class III, could successfully read Class II text. In mathematics, similarly, only 60% of students in 48 Class III could recognize numbers up to 100.

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