



EMERGING TRENDS IN MUNICIPAL LEADERSHIP IN HARYANA - A STUDY OF SELECTED MUNICIPALITIES

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Abstract

The administration of municipal solid waste is a significant challenge that city planners all over the globe must deal with. The primary purpose of this research is to investigate the existing and environmental compliance status of the system that is used to handle solid waste in the city of Rohtak. The city generates a total of 189 metric tons of rubbish every single day, and the amount of waste generated per person is 0.4 kilograms. The whole city is subdivided into six zones for the purpose of effective administration. Zones five and six include the nine communities that are located in the surrounding area. The current service area that is covered by the bins is less than fifty percent of the total area. The following is a list of the chemical properties of solid waste that may be found at the dumpsite: (33.72%) moisture, (0.32 gm/cc) bulk density, (0.24 gm/cc) dry density, (36.6) carbon-to-nitrogen ratio, and (816 Cal/Kg) energy content. Due to the high carbon-to-nitrogen ratio and high moisture content of Rohtak's municipal garbage, it is an ideal raw material for composting, which is accomplished by biological treatment. The garbage, on the other hand, has a low calorific value of 816 kcal/kg, which indicates that it is not appropriate for thermal treatment. The conclusions that may be made from this research will be helpful to urban local bodies and planners in order to ensure the effective management of solid waste and the administration of cities that are environmentally responsible. In a great number of nations, the rural-urban division serves as an essential foundation for the collecting and compilation of demographic statistics.

Keywords: Government of India, Local Government, Central Government, Leaders, Leadership

INTRODUCTION

In developing nations, urbanization is a phenomenon that is only beginning to emerge. If current trends in urbanization continue, it is estimated that by the turn of this century, more than half of the world's population would be living in urban regions. As per the census completed in 2001, the urban population of India is around 285 million, which accounts for 27.8 percent of the overall population. The entire population of India is 1.02 billion. The pace of urban expansion in the nation is very high in comparison to that of industrialized countries,

and the main cities are expanding in size mostly as a result of the continual movement of people to these cities. According to the population estimate that was prepared by the registrar general of the census operation of the Government of India, the urban population is anticipated to reach 433 million by the year 2012, while the overall population may reach 1340 million. Consequently, it is anticipated that the amount of urbanization in the nation would be around 32 percent in the year 2021. Because of the rise in the number of people living in metropolitan areas, urban centres are at danger of experiencing a variety of issues. These issues are connected to the physical, the infrastructure, the environment, and the socio-economic aspects of the situation. Consequently, it is necessary to bear in mind the need of a methodical and planned programme for urban growth. Specifically, the current research will concentrate on the role that urban development programmes and policies play in the process of urban development, as well as the contribution that the central government makes to municipal reforms.

Local Government

Local government and local self-governance are used interchangeably. In truth, the phrase 'local self-government' is a product of colonial authority which has become obsolete following accomplishment of independence and installation of more or less independent administration by local populations via their chosen representatives. Local self-government is the governance at sub regional level. This government cares for the 'local' functions like water supply, local street, local market, sanitary amenities etc. Though these tasks are at the small scale but they are crucial functions for the government of the local region.

The term 'local' denotes for a tiny geographical region. It also indicates deep social ties of the individuals in a confined geographical zone. The other term 'government' speaks for a public authority. In a liberal democratic system, a government may be arranged territorially, where at the central level there can be a national level government, at the middle level there can be a state or regional level government and at the sub regional level there are many local governmental units which exercises authority and discharge a number of important local functions on the basis of statutory decentralization. So it is seen as a way of enhancing and developing democracy by providing freedom of action to the local government.

Leaders And Leadership

It is the desire to promote the capacity of a human collectivity, not just that of isolated individuals, to bring about the necessary decisions, actions, and changes that further the pursuit of common human development goals that is the driving force behind the current interest in leadership as a strategy for capacity development. This desire is intrinsically linked to the promotion of leadership as a capacity development strategy. The purpose of this endeavour is to enhance the ability of the organisation to create initiatives and exert influence upon leaders at all levels of contemporary society. The goal of leadership capacity is to produce better and more inclusive participatory governance, enhanced aid effectiveness, higher efficiency and value-added for organisations, programmes, and projects, and improvements in the efficacy of assistance distribution. Within the framework of the process of sustainable human growth, this extended idea makes an effort to include a greater amount of the "wisdom of the whole"

Local Leadership

More work is done and more impact is achieved at the local level, despite the fact that the goal of all leadership development initiatives is to develop leaders worldwide in a variety of fields and at a variety of levels, and to equip them with the necessary skills to explore their own potential and transform their organisations, institutions, and societies. The majority of individuals on the planet live and die at the level of society that is considered to be local. The "political sphere" is the venue in which many of the ills that are associated with development, such as poverty, starvation, environmental degradation, inequality, and gender discrimination, present themselves in the most severe form. Consequently, the local level is deserving of the same degree of programmatic commitment and focussed attention as the national and meso levels. There is a gap between the national and the local levels in the majority of nations that are still developing economies. The micro and macro linkages that connect the upstream with the downstream are deserving of particular attention for development efforts because of this rationale. In the event that this is not accomplished, the local level is often neglected and ignored, which results in less efficient overall development advancement. Within the context of this scenario, a form of development that is more mature tends to be supported at the national levels, whilst a type of development that is weaker is visible at the local levels.

Initiative Of Central Government For Municipal Government

The Government of India made a number of attempts to alter the system in order to acknowledge the importance of municipal governments. These reforms included the creation of a model municipal legislation, the Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission, and the 74th Constitutional Amendment Act (CAA). Prior to the implementation of this amendment, municipal bodies were constituted in accordance with a variety of laws that were both approved by legislatures and executive decrees issued by the government. It was found that the organisation, functions, and powers of these bodies varied from one state to the next throughout India. There are a variety of challenges that local governments are now facing, including an excessive amount of official control, a limited franchise, insufficient resources, a lack of education and training, a scarcity of qualified and motivated individuals, and an inadequate control of local authorities over services. In order to ensure that the day-to-day issues of the community are handled in an effective way, it was determined that the institutions of the local government needed to be strengthened. Attempts were made to reform municipal governments on a regular basis, and these efforts included a variety of different approaches. In light of these initial changes, the municipal government was constructed in a manner that was responsive, transparent, inclusive, and competent.

74th Constitutional Amendment Act

The Constitution (74th Amendment) Act, 1992 is a significant move that was taken by the Government of India in order to improve the autonomy of local governments in urban and suburban areas. The idea that all "power" in a democracy should properly belong to "the people" is the foundation upon which it is constructed upon. The Municipalities are tasked with the responsibility of planning for "economic development and social justice" and putting city and town development plans into action when they are given the authority to do so. The conventional conception of them as the suppliers of 'services' overstates the scope of their job, which is

far more expansive. It is the intention of the 74th Amendment Act to bring about a change in the "structure" of urban service delivery. There have been various modifications made to the Municipal Government by the 74th CAA

OBJECTIVE

1. This study aims to investigate the level of engagement and empowerment of municipal leaders within the entities that govern municipalities.
2. To investigate the manner in which official and non-official members of municipal bodies interact with one another.

EMERGING MUNICIPAL BODY TRENDS IN LEADERSHIP

It is imperative that the involved organisations and individuals provide prompt attention to urban concerns and the growing urbanization that is occurring. When it comes to the administration of urban matters, a number of urban institutions are now active. The urban local self-government is the most important entity that plays a role in the administration of urban issues in an efficient and effective manner. In order to better serve the people living in urban areas, several governmental and non-governmental organisations revolve around the urban local government, which serves as the core. Taking into consideration the expanding urbanization that comes along with its associated issues, the leadership in urban local government takes on a higher significance. To a considerable extent, the success of every organisation is contingent upon the calibre of the leaders who are in charge of it. By conducting a thorough research of the environmental variables in which the individuals in question have lived and grown up, it is possible to provide a comprehensive explanation for the behaviour of leaders at any level.

In essence, the urban leadership has a strategic role to play because of the geographical authority they have and the proximity to the client. Considering that urban local governments are the democratic institutions that are at the grassroots level, they serve as training grounds for those who are aspiring to become state and central leaders. Both the urban environment and the urban population are affected by a variety of issues, making the urban situation a challenging one. The closeness of the customer and the management makes urban polity the most challenging political organisation to administer. This is due of the nature of the organisation. Consequently, it is important to have dynamic leadership in urban government since it is necessary. When the vibrant function of urban polity is taken into consideration, the leadership of urban local bodies has a more significant role to play in terms of successfully providing goods and services to the community that lives in urban areas. In order for urban local government to be successful, it is essential to have strong municipal leadership, which is of much larger significance.

Age

A person's age is appreciated in traditional civilizations because of the attributes that are associated with it. Because of this, age is one of the characteristics that plays a significant role in the development of municipal

leadership. In a traditional civilization, the term "maturity of age" is often connected with the qualities of experience, wisdom, and even the rank of councillor²³. The higher the age group that an individual belongs to, the greater the likelihood that they will become a leader eventually. And once a person has established themselves as a leader in their community, they are more likely to maintain that position for a longer period of time.

The human being's age is a significant attribute that they possess. Not only does it indicate to the physical and psychological maturity of a man, but it also acts as a sign of his experience, knowledge, and wisdom in the world²⁵. It is possible to assert that governing is an art that requires a high degree of judgement and may be achieved mostly via experience²⁶. This assertion is made without associating seniority in age with political acumen. A leader, for whom both experience and maturity are vital in the execution of their duty, places a substantial amount of importance on their age.

Age, on the other hand, is a useful indicator since it provides a general glimpse into the age groups that are represented in the municipality. The fact that members are young indicates that they did not have any prior experience with the previous era of politics, when doing time in jail was the primary prerequisite for becoming a politician. It is anticipated that younger members would be imbued with new ideals, and it is possible that they could even appreciate new concepts. The older members, on the other hand, could be more traditional, more pragmatic, and more grounded in everyday life.

Table 1 Age-Wise Distribution of Councillors

Sr. No.	Age in Years	Frequency	Percentage
1.	18-28	25	19.53
2.	29-39	55	42.97
3.	40-50	10	7.81
4.	51-61	15	11.72
5.	Above 61	23	17.97
	Total	128	100.0

According to the age-wise distribution that is presented in table 3.1, 42.97 percent of councillors were in the age group of 29-39 years, followed by 19.53 percent who were from the age group of 18-28 years; 17.97 percent councillors who were older than 61 years; while the age group of 51-61 years contributed 11.72 percent, and only 7.81 percent were in the age group of 40-50 years. A total of 62.50 percent of the councillors were comprised of individuals who were between the ages of 18 and 39 years old.

Gender

A democratic system is predicated on equality. The persistence of gender prejudice in social, political, and economic areas of our society is a significant issue that contributes to the problems that our society faces. In addition to this, it is essential to have an understanding of the extent to which male and female genders have been represented in local self-government agencies, such as the municipal government.

The realm of politics has traditionally been reserved for males all around the globe. A woman's role in Indian culture has historically been that of a dependant, first on her parents, then on her husband, and last on her kids. This has been the case throughout the past. Despite the fact that women are gaining new positions outside the house as a result of educational and vocational options, their social standing inside the family has remained essentially constant due to the fact that societal practices, traditions, and other impediments continue to exist. A clear picture of the gender breakdown of the councillors serving in the various municipal authorities in Haryana is shown in Table No. 2 that can be seen here.

Table 2 Gender-Wise distribution of Councillors

Sr. No.	Gender	Frequency	Percentage
1.	Male	71	55.47
2.	Female	57	44.53
	Total	128	100.0

The chart in Table 3.2 illustrates the gender breakdown of the council members serving in all of the local authorities. There are 57.47 percent of male councillors, while 44.53 percent of female councillors are revealed by this information. When compared to the number of female councillors in the sample, the number of male councillors is much larger.

Educational Status

Ideological orientation and political involvement are both significantly influenced by education to a significant degree. The phenomena of political elites being recruited from the more educated strata of society at a rate that is disproportionate to the number of people in similar positions in the broader population is a phenomenon that occurs everywhere.

It is generally accepted that those with higher levels of education possess a larger amount of political knowledge and a deeper grasp of politics than those with lower levels of education. Additionally, education has a considerable impact on the patterns of behaviour that leaders exhibit. In addition to possessing attributes such as self-assurance, initiative, and comprehension, educated leaders are likely to have a higher intellectual

ability. While speaking on the disqualification members of the Draft Constitution Brijeshwar Parshad said; I consider that the role of the councillors is more, an important than either that of a doctor, a lawyer of an engineer, but in order to become a councillors, it is considered to be enough if he is demagogue, a loud tongued orator, a professional, politician dancer, a man with hundred faces and a confirmed scoundrel, I feel, Sir, that if we want to build up a decent system of government some educational qualification for councillors must be considered necessary.

For the purpose of contesting membership in a municipality, the Indian Constitution does not stipulate any educational requirements. Even Rajender Parshad, the President of the Constituent Assembly, was in favour of certain educational requirements for political leaders. However, the Assembly did not accept his views for the implementation of adult universal franchise and instead hoped that educated candidates would be selected by political parties that were concerned. A table 3 is provided that details the educational backgrounds of the council members.

Table 3 Educational Status of Councillors

Sr. No.	Educational Status	Frequency	Percentage
1.	Primary	13	10.16
2.	Middle	17	13.28
3.	Metric	26	20.31
4.	10+2	35	27.34
5.	Graduation	19	14.84
6.	Post-Graduation& above	18	14.06
	Total	128	100.0

As can be seen in Table 3.3, 10.16 percent of councillors have completed their primary education, 13.28 percent have completed their middle education, 20.31 percent have completed their matriculation education, and 27.34 percent have completed their senior secondary education. The remaining 14.84 percent of councillors have completed their graduation, and the same percentage of councillors have completed their post-graduate education or higher.

Marital Status

The cultural influence of marriage is felt all throughout the world. A conventional male-dominated and endogamous social structure³⁴ lends itself to a significant amount of sociological relevance when it comes to

the study of marital status. It is often believed that the marital status of urban leaders does not have a significant impact on how well they accomplish their obligations within the local government. Table 3.4 provides information on the marital status of the councillors in the current research.

Table 4 Marital Status of Members

Sr. No	Marital Status	Frequency	Percentage
1.	Married	71	55.47
2.	Unmarried	57	44.53
	Total	128	100.0

The marital status of the council members serving in municipal bodies is shown in Table 3.4. There are 55.47 percent of members who are married, while 44.53 percent of councillors are not married, according to the findings. This indicates that the number of married councillors in the sample is greater than the number of councillors who are not married.

Emerging Trends and Traits in Municipal Leadership

Research carried out on municipal leadership in a variety of municipalities, together with observations and experiences, as well as reports published in the press, have brought to light a number of rising patterns. Among them, the following are some of the most prominent:

The majority of the councilors in the urban government are in the age range of 18 to 40 years old, making the leadership in the municipal government relatively youthful. It is anticipated that the reduction of the age of franchise from 21 to 18 years would result in an increase in the number of young people serving on local councils.

Over the last several years, there has been a discernible increase in the number of women who hold positions of authority within municipal councils, and they have begun to demonstrate a genuine interest in municipal issues. It is anticipated that their number would significantly increase as a result of the dissemination of education among women, the elimination of slums and the improvement of the lot of the underprivileged, the protection of consumer interests, the preservation of the environment, and other related initiatives.

Illiterate and ignorant individuals are no longer recognized as leaders because voters have arrived at the realization that uneducated councilors are not in a position to supply products. As a result, more and more educated people are emerging as municipal leaders, and some of them even hold postgraduate credentials.

Caste and communalism do play a significant part in the election of leaders as municipal councilors from their

respective castes and communities in certain locations, despite the fact that the joint electorate system allows for the election of municipal councilors regardless of their connections with their respective communities and castes. For the people to be educated to vote for the leaders on the basis of their merit and personal qualities rather than on the basis of extraneous reasons, it will take some time. A minority of the developing municipal leaders still make an appeal to the emotions of the voters in the name of religion, caste, and group considerations in order to garner support for themselves. However, the majority of the emerging municipal leaders are returned on the basis of secular reasons.

When it comes to being elected to local councils, the up-and-coming leaders have started to rely more and more on the backing of political parties. During the process of garnering support for themselves, they make an effort to get the party ticket, the symbol, and the resources of their respective political parties respectively. As a result of a compromise, several political parties have come together to form a coalition in order to give their opponents a fight. Furthermore, after their candidates have been elected, they have also agreed to divide the different positions in the local council among themselves. Due to the fact that the party discipline at the local level is not particularly strict and stringent, individuals who are not granted party tickets rebel against the order of the party and run for municipal elections on their own, even though they run the possibility of being expelled from the party. Municipal councilors from a variety of political parties make decisions in the municipal council on a partisan basis and engage in favoritism, nepotism, and other vices that are inherent in the party system. As a result, the atmosphere in the conduct of municipal affairs is tainted, which is not conducive to the well-being of a specific group of people but rather to the well-being of the entire city community.

according to the findings of the study, the municipal bodies looked to have a large number of youthful council members. Over sixty-two and a half percent of the Councillors were under the age of forty, while another eighteen and a half percent were between the ages of forty and sixty-one. A total of seventeen point nine percent of the council members were above the age of sixty-one. As a result, the leadership of metropolitan governments is comprised of younger individuals, in contrast to the administrations of the Central Government or the State Governments, which frequently recruit youthful blood. It has been noted that women make up 44.53 percent of councillors in municipal bodies, while males make up 57.47 percent of councillors in municipal bodies. In light of this, the presence of female councillors in municipal authorities is a favorable indicator. There was a significant majority of women who served on the Council who had adequate levels of education. The degree of education that the Councillors seemed to possess looked to be adequate. According to the findings of the survey, 29.0 percent of the Councillors had either a bachelor's degree or a postgraduate degree. This indicates that it is reasonable to assert that the majority of the urban leaders had some level of education. The majority of councillors, which accounts for 55.47% of the total, are married, while the remaining 44.53% are not married. On account of this, the number of married councillors is greater than the number of councillors who are not married.

Conclusions

The institutions of the local government have been acknowledged as the most significant tool for socio-economic development in the majority of the nations that are still in the process of developing. Only if they

are staffed by individuals who possess high-quality leadership will these institutions be able to function as successful partners in the overall growth. The leadership at the local level has been regarded as the most important component since it holds a critical role not only in the beginning stages of the socio-economic development programs but also in the process of putting such programs into action. The investigation of the leadership of the municipality cannot be carried out without first investigating the ideology and operation of the local government. It is essential to have a Local Government that is constructed on solid foundations in order to guarantee the provision of fundamental services and facilities that are necessary for a civilized and controlled urban life. The problems of urbanization, the growing aspirations of the people, and the needs of economic life have created living in a city full of tensions and strifes.

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