The Zilla Parishads usually consists of the representative of Panchayat samiti and some representative of the weaker sections. Local MLAs, MLCs and in certain places, MPs are also associated. In all the states the presidents of Panchayat samitis are ex-officio members of Zilla Parishads in Gujarat, Punjab and Uttar Pradesh, the members of the Panchayat samiti elect a representative in addition to the president, to sit on the Zilla Parishad in Gujarat and Maharashtra there is provision for direct election of members. In West Bengal the Zilla Parishad has two representatives of Adshakyaa of Gram Panchayats of each subdivision. In all the states, except Madras and Orissa, special representation is provided to scheduled castes and scheduled tribes[1].

Zilla Parishads function through standing committees which look after specific items of work like education, planning, industries etc., in some states, the chairman of the Zilla Parishad is also ex-officio chairman of some of the more important committees. All the states, except Madras and Mysore, have provided an executive officer for the Zilla Parishad. Usually he is a senior officer of the state government, except in Gujarat and Maharashtra where he is a senior I.A.S., Officer. The president and the executive officer (secretary) may delegate their respective powers and functions except those which the Zilla Parishad expressly forbids. The

president exercises emergency powers. He may, in consultation with the secretary, direct the execution of any work or the doing of any Act which requires the sanction of the Zilla Parishad or of any of its standing committees. The secretary exercises the same powers in the absence of the president and the vice-president.

The powers and functions of Zilla Parishads vary considerably from state to state in Madras and Mysore, the Zilla Parishad is a co-ordinating body which exercises general supervision over the working of Panchayat samitis. It advises the government on the implementation of development schemes. A part from these duties, in Andhra Pradesh, the Zilla Parishad has specific executive functions in the establishment, maintenance and expansion of secondary, vocational and industrial schools. In Maharashtra, the Zilla Parishad is vested with executive functions in various fields including planning and development. In Gujarat, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal, the Zilla Parishad is vested with administrative functions in various fields. In the remaining states, the Parishad has no specific executive functions. It is mainly a supervisory and co-ordinating body.

The Zilla Parishad may require its standing committees and the secretary to furnish any document including extracts of the proceedings of its meetings.

The Zilla Parishad has power to create with previous approval of the government. Such posts as it may consider necessary for carrying out the objects of the Act. The Zilla Parishad exercises administrative control over its staff. In Punjab the Parishad may suspend, dismiss or otherwise punish its servants subject to the right of appeal and revision.

The chairman convenes, presides over and conducts the meetings of the Zilla Parishad and has full access to records. He exercises administrative control over the secretary for purposes of implementation of the resolutions of the Parishad or any of its standing committees. He sends a report on the work of the secretary. Every year, to the collector or any other specified authority. In Andhra Pradesh, the chairman also writes the confidential report of the secretary and sends it to the

government through the collector. He exercises supervision and control over the staff of the Parishad.[2]

In Andhra Pradesh, the chairman appoints teachers for secondary and elementary schools, medical officer (rural dispensary) and all clerical staff working in the Zilla Parishad from approved lists of candidates. In Uttar Pradesh he makes appointments to posts under the Parishad [other than those specified by sub-sections (1) and (2) of Section 39] on the advice of the Chunao samiti.[3] He appoints teachers on the advice of the Shikshaksamiti.

Zilla Parishads have been functioning in the state from 01.11.1959. Earlier to 1959 there used to be district boards constituted under AP Andhra Area District Boards Act 1920 and A.P. Telangana Area District Boards Act 1955. The Balwant Rai Mehta Committee have recommended constitution of three tier levels i.e. village, mandal (or block) and district level. Before the present enactment, the Zilla Parishads and Mandal Praja Parishads were constituted under the AP Mandal Praja Parishads and Zilla Praja The present Act i.e. A.P. Panchayat Raj Act No. 13 of 1994 which came into force w.e.f. 30.05.1994 replacing the AP Gram Panchayat Act 1964 and A.P. Mandal Praja Parishads, Zilla Praja Parishads, Zilla Abhivriddi Sameeksha Mandals Act 1986. It is an integrated Act covering the provisions of gram Panchayats. Mandal Parishads and Zilla Parishads bringing out some uniformity in matters like disqualifications, elections, no confidence motion taking of oath. Convening and conduct of meetings relationships between each tier administrative reports, budgets etc.

District Board

Heartily welcome to this official website of Zilla Praja Parishad, Kadapa which was formed in the year of 1919 as district board and in the 1980s around changed the name as Zilla Praja Parishad. In district board the leader is the president, district board and now the chairperson, Zilla Praja Parishad.

Zilla Praja Parishad

From 1980s the Zilla Praja Parishad was run towards the development side by allocating funds to the gram Panchayats. Mandal

Praja Parishads to make huge developments in the villages viz. making roads to improve the transportation facilities in the villages, drinking water facilities, pensions to weaker sections etc.

Preamble

Zilla Praja Parishads have been functioning in the state from 01-11-1959. Earlier to 1959 there used to be district boards constituted under AP Andhra Area District Boards Act 1920 and AP Telangana Area District Boards Act 1955. The Balwant Rai Mehta Committee have recommended constitution of three tier levels i.e., village, mandal (or block) and district level. Before the present enactment, the Zilla Parishads and Mandal Parishads were constituted under the AP Mandal Parishads and Zilla Parishads and Zilla Abhivruddi Sameeksha Mandals Act, 1986 were constituted under the AP Mandal Praja Parishads and Zilla Praja Parishads and Zilla Abhivruddi Sameeksha Mandals Act. 1986. It is an integrated Act covering the provisions of Gram Panchayats. Mandal Parishads and Zilla Parishads bringing out some uniformity in matters like disqualifications, elections. No confidence motion, taking of oath convening and conduct of meetings, relationships between each tier, administrative reports, budgets etc.

Zilla Parishad Administrative Structure

Organization of the office of the Cuddapah Zilla Parishad is shown in Chart-4.1.

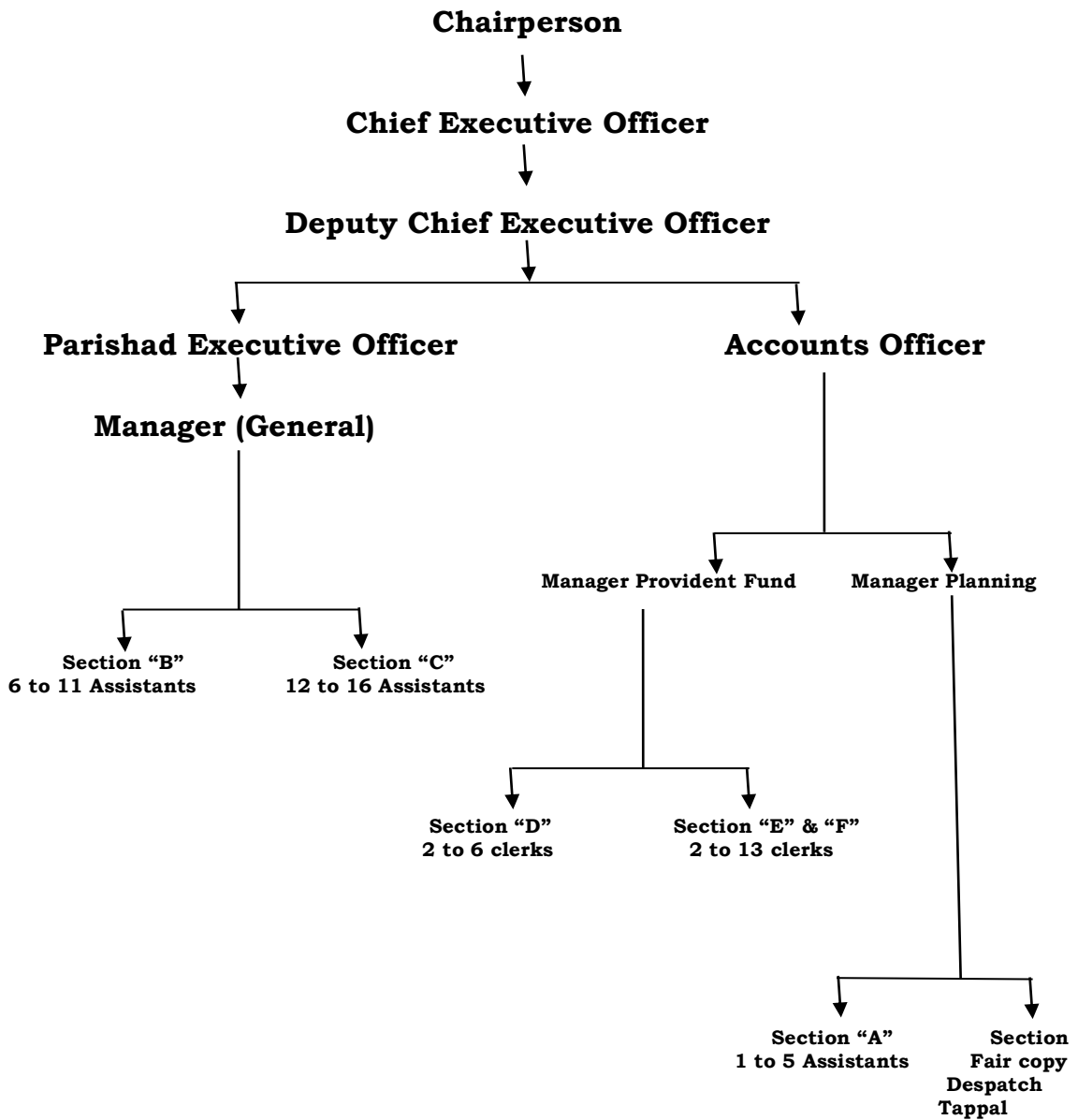**Role of Chairperson Zilla Praja Parishad[4]**

The Chairman, Zilla Parishad shall as a head of the Zilla Parishad is entitled to receive due honour and he shall be invited to participate in all government functions arranged in the district and shall be accorded due recognition there as per procedure of warrant.

Development Activities

The Central and State Government schemes on development activities with the implemented through PRIs. The main role of PRIs is to provide basic amenities, infrastructure facilities to the rural people i.e. protected drinking water, primary health and sanitation, education and road connectivity.

Chart – 4.1

Organization of the office of the Cuddapah Zilla Parishad

Chairperson

↓

Chief Executive Officer

↓

Deputy Chief Executive Officer

Parishad Executive Officer   **Accounts Officer**

Manager (General)

Manager Provident Fund   **Manager Planning**

Section "B"   Section "C"
6 to 11 Assistants   12 to 16 Assistants

Section "D"   Section "E" & "F"
2 to 6 clerks   2 to 13 clerks

Section "A"   Section
1 to 5 Assistants   Fair copy
Despatch
Tappal

INDIRAMMA – Integrated Novel Development in Rural Areas and Model Municipal Areas

Under this programme the following developmental activities are sanctioned to Kadapa Zilla Parishad.

(i)   Rural housing.

(ii)   Pensions

(iii)   Disabled

(iv)   Old age

(v)   Road connectivity

(vi)   Sanitation

(vii)   Schools

(viii)   Anganwadi centres

(ix)   Drinking water supply

(x)   Power connection – habitation and households

(xi)   Health services including HIV/AIDS awareness & prevention.

(xii)   Primary education

(xiii)   ICDS

(xiv)   Nutrition

(xv)   Pre-primary education for children

(xvi)   APREGS Andhra Pradesh Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme

(xvii)   Providing minimum employment to the rural poor.

Badi Bata

To enroll the children who stopped to go to schools, should join the schools by giving them counseling and make awareness among their parents to move towards education side.

Sarva Siksha Abhiyan

This is a major project conducted by the central and State Governments to develop the resources to get education to the children of poor, to develop the infrastructure facilities in the school complexes, construction of additional class rooms, buildings etc. will be done. Formation of bridge schools to education the labour children who are working in the factories, hostels, shops etc.

Constitution of Kadapa Zilla Parishad

The Kadapa Zilla Parishad was constituted on 1st December, 1959. At present, there are 760 Panchayats and 50 mandals in the Kadapa Zilla Parishad. The Zilla Parishad is corporate body having perpetual succession and common seal. It is competent to construct acquire and hold property, movable and immovable whether within or without the

limit of the area over which it has authority and may in its corporate name sue and be used.[5]

Composition of Zilla Parishad[6]

The Kadapa Zilla Parishad consists of the ex-officio, elected and co-opted members as follows.

The Kadapa Zilla Parishad consists of the following members: DCC Bank, Zilla Library and Chairmen are permanent to attend Zilla Parishad meetings.

Co-opted Members	2
Vice-Chairman ZP	1
DCC Bank chairperson	1
Zilla Library chairperson	1
Marketing Yard Chairperson	1
District Collector	1
Chief Executive Officer	1
MLAs, MPs	

The District Collector, Chief Executive Officer, MLAs and MPs are permanently attending Zilla Parishad meetings but they are not eligible for right to vote.

The term of the Zilla Parishad is for five years. The Zilla Parishad maintains similar links with the state and central level policy-making bodies. The Zilla Parishad "Can interpret both the national priorities as well as regional needs and can maintain an effective liaison between the national and local organizations of self-government."

The Zilla Parishad is a coordinating, planning and supervisory body. It examines and approves the budgets of Panchayat samithi, distributes to Panchayat fund allotted to it by the state and central governments. Elementary schools have been brought under the control of the Panchayat samithi and the secondary schools under the Zilla Parishad. In addition to these, the Zilla Parishad is entrusted with executive functions in establishing maintaining or expanding primary and secondary schools.[7]

As per ZP Act, the Kadapa YSR district has seven standing committees.

1. Agricultural and Co-operation
2. Animal Husbandry
3. Education
4. Public Health
5. Social Welfare
6. Public Works
7. Finance and Accounts

The Zilla Parishad works through committees. There are at present eight committees including the standing committee. ZP Chairman is the President of standing committee. The chairman of other subject committees are elected by the Zilla Parishad Territorial constituency (ZPTC) (who are directly elected) from among themselves. Each subject committee consists of seven councilors and two persons having knowledge and experience of the related subjects. A councilor cannot be a member of more than two committees. The Vice-Chairman of ZP is an ex-officio chairman of two subject committees. Respective heads of the departments are the secretaries of the subject committee are in-charge of programmes and schemes relating to its respective subject.

For the convenient working of day to day administration, the ZP administration is divided into various departments. The Panchayati raj administrative hierarchy is logical development of all the previous heterogeneous and administrative hierarchies, with the introduction of PR the departmental, fragmental and heterogeneous approach was given up and action was taken and arrangements devised to bring about unity and homogeneity of outlook in developmental administration.[8] The personnel arrangement of the ZP can be divided into two categories. The first top cadres of Class-I and Class-II officers are taken from the state government cadre while the Class-III and Class-IV officials (both technical and non-technical) are recruited by the divisional and district selection committees. As on date, the rank and file employees are selected on the basis of contractual and adhoc basis.

The work of ZZP organization is grouped into seven departments. The Chief Executive Officer is the senior most people in the organization, usually taken from the IAS cadre and is the head of the entire administrative organization. He is a chain between the staff on the one hand and the councilors on the other hand. He is responsible to the councilors for the working of the administration. In case of Maharashtra the Collector is not associated with the work of ZP. The Naik Committee supports this arrangement and says that, "If the Collector is appointed as chief administrator his position would become even worse and the neglect of the state sector activities and other functions will be even more. In practice it has been found that the experiment of appointment of additional Collector has not been very satisfactory. The Collector or has hardly been able to supervise or guide the existing local bodies".[9] The central council of local self government (Bangalore 1960) also as of the opinion that the Collector should be kept outside the three tier system. Therefore the Naik Committee felt that an able officer specifically deputed would best be able to shoulder the heavy responsibility of the post.[10] The Chief Executive Officer is responsible to the state government for the central and state development schemes which are implemented through the ZP. He has a large number of developments under him. Each department is headed by a Class-I (except social welfare department) Officer who is also working as the secretary of the appropriate committee. General administration department is headed by Deputy Chief Executive Officer and is second in command to the CEO. Each department is responsible for the development of schemes, related to the subjects earmark for it.

Functions of Zilla Parishad

1. Examine and approve the budgets of mandal Parishads in the district.

2. Distribute the funds allotted to the district by the Central and state government among the mandal Parishads.

3. Co-ordinate and consolidate the plans prepared in respect of the mandals in the district and prepare plans in respect of the entire district.

4. Supervise generally the activities of the mandal Parishad.

5. Collect such data as it deems necessary.

6. Lay down the duties of all officers and servants of or holding office under Zilla Parishad Provision of APPR Act.

7. Chief Executive Officer.

Administration of Zilla Parishad

Zilla Parishad is constituted by the government for a district. A Zilla Parishad is composed of following members:

(i) Zilla Parishad Territorial constituency Members.

(ii) Members of the Legislative Assembly having jurisdiction in the district.

(iii) Members of the house of people having jurisdiction in the district.

(iv) Members of the council of states who are registered voters in the district.

(v) Two persons belong to minorities who are to be co-opted. Elections to Zilla Parishad Territorial Constituency (ZPTC) members are conducted directly, whereas, the chairperson is elected from among the members of ZPTC. The members are elected for a term of five years on political party basis. The mandal Parishad presidents are invitees to the Zilla Parishad meetings. To assist Commissioner, Panchayati Raj and Rural Employment. As also the district collector there are departmental officers viz. district.

Panchayat officer at district level, Divisional Panchayat Officer at divisional level and the Extension Officer (PR & RD) at the mandal level the said officers Assistant Commissioner, Panchayat Raj only with regard to the administration of gram Panchayats. Whereas, for the other two tiers, i.e. mandal Parishads and Zilla Parishads, Officers of Panchayat Raj Department function as executive authorities viz. Mandal Parishad

development Officers and Chief Executive Officers. At the village level, there will be Gram Panchayats. They are administered by the executive authorities. There will be a Panchayat Secretary per each village to look after the developmental works. Which is now changed to cluster system and Panchayat secretary will be responsible cluster wise.

The Chief Executive Officer, Zilla Parishad, Kadapa

He is the head of the Zilla Parishad.

(i)   To attend the meeting of the Zilla Parishad or any of its standing committees.

(ii)   To call for any information, return, statement of account or report from any officer or servant or holding office under the Zilla Parishad or a mandal Parishad.

(iii)   To Exercises supervision and control over on acts of the officers and servants holding office under the sill parotid or the institutions there under in matters of administration and those relating to accounts and records of the Zilla Parishad or the institutions there under.

(iv)   To have the custody of all papers and documents connected with the proceedings of the Zilla Parishad and of its standing committees.

(v)   To supervise and control the execution of all activities of the Zilla Parishad.

(vi)   To take necessary measures for the speedy executive on of all works and development schemes of the Zilla Parishad.

The Chief Executive Officer is required to supervise the working of 50 mandals in YSR Kadapa district. At the state level the head of the office is the Commissioner, Panchayat Raj and Rural Employment. At the district level, there will be Zilla Parishads. It is the apex bodies at the district level as far as developmental works are concerned. It has several wings such as general administration, engineering, education, accounts etc. At the intermediate level i.e. mandal level there will be mandal Parishad. The mandal Parishad development officers are not only the executive authorities for the mandal Parishads but are also the executive

agencies for various other departments organizations which do not have executive agencies of their own.

GOOD GOVERNANCE AND ZILLA PARISHAD

Introduction

Good governance is an indeterminate term used in the international development literature to describe how public institutions conduct public affairs and manage public resources.   Governance is the process of decision-making and the process by which decisions are implemented (or not).   The term governance can apply to corporate, international, national, local governance or to the interactions between other sectors of society. Good governance is about the processes for making and implementing decisions. It's not about making 'correct' decisions, but about the best possible process for making those decisions. Good decision-making processes, and therefore good governance, share several characteristics. All have a positive effect on various aspects of local government including consultation policies and practices, meeting procedures, service quality protocols, councillor and officer conduct, role clarification and good working relationships.

Defining Good Governance

Good is a term used with great flexibility, depending on the context, good governance has been said at various times to encompass: full respect of effective participation, human rights, the rule of law, multi-actor partnerships, and accountable processes, political pluralism, transparent and institutions, an efficient and effective public sector, legitimacy, access to knowledge, information and education, political empowerment of people, equity, sustainability, and attitudes and values that foster responsibility, solidarity and tolerance.

The concept of "good governance" often emerges as a model to compare ineffective economies or political bodies with viable economies and political bodies. The concept centers on the responsibility of government bodies to meet the needs of the masses as opposed to select groups in society. Because countries often described as "most successful" are Western liberal democratic states, concentrated in Europe and the

Americas, good governance standards often measure other state institutions against these states. Aid organizations and the authorities often will focus the meaning of "good governance" to a set of requirements that conform to the organization's agenda, making "good governance" imply many different things in many different contexts.[11]

Origin and Emergence of the Concept of Good Governance

"Good governance" was initially expressed in 1989 World Bank Publication. In 1992, the bank published a report entitled, Governance and Development, which explored the concept further and its application. In 1997, the bank redefined the concept "good governance" as a necessary precondition for development. Good governance is to promote and sustain holistic and integrated human development. The central focus is to see how the government enables, simplifies and authorizes its people, regardless of differences of caste, creed, class, and political ideology and social origin to think, and take certain decisions which will be in their best interest, and which will enable them to lead a clean, decent, happy and autonomous existence.

"Good" about governance good governance manages and allocates resources to respond to combined problems of its citizens. Hence states should be assessed on both the quality and the quantity of public goods provided to citizens. The policies that supply public goods are guided by principles such as human rights, democratization and democracy, transparency, participation and decentralized power sharing, sound public administration, accountability, rule of law, effectiveness, equity, and strategic vision. The human development report issued insists on "good' governance as a democratic exigency, in order to rid corruption, provides rights, the means, and the capacity to participate in the decisions that affect their lives and to hold their governments accountable for what they do.

Basic Features or Elements of Good Governance

Good governance has 8 major characteristics. It is participatory, consensus oriented, accountable transparent, responsive, effective and e3fficient, equitable and inclusive and follows the rule of law. It assures

that corruption is minimized, the views of minorities are taken into account and that the voices of the most vulnerable in society are heard in decision-making. It is also responsive to the present and fixture needs of society. Participation good governance requires that civil society has the opportunity to participate by both men and women during the formulation of development strategies. This aspect of governance is an essential element in securing commitment and support for projects and enhancing the quality of their implementation. Participation needs to be informed and organized. This means freedom of association and expression and an organized civil society should go hand in hand. Rule of law good governance requires a fair, predictable and stable legal framework enforced impartially. Full protection of human rights especially minorities should be covered. Impartial law enforcement requires a judiciary to be independent and police force should be impartial and incorruptible.

Transparency

Transparency in government is an important precondition for good governance, and those decisions taken and their enforcement are done in a manner that follows rules and regulations. Transparency ensures that enough information is provided and that it is provided in easily understandable forms and media.

Responsiveness

Good governance requires the institutions to serve all stakeholders in a given time-frame. There are several actors and view points and the different interests in society needs mediation. The best interest of the community should be analysed and achieved which requires a broad and long term perspective on what is needed and how to achieve the goals of sustainable development.

Equity and Inclusiveness

A society's well-being depends on ensuring that all men and women have opportunities to improve or maintain their well-being. This requires all groups, especially the most vulnerable, should have opportunities to improve or maintain their standards of life.

Effectiveness and Efficiency

Good governance means processes and institutions produce results that meet needs while making the best use of resources. The concept of efficiency covers the sustainable use of natural resources and the protection of the environment.

Accountability

It is a key requirement of good governance. Both public and private sector and civil society organizations must be accountable to the public and to their institutional stakeholders. An organization or an institution is accountable to those who will be effected by its decisions or actions. Accountability can be enforced only with transparency and the rule of law.

Rule of Law

Rule of law supports the demand for equity and fairness and means to be impartial, not corrupt and to protect the human rights of all. These are the leading criteria becoming benchmarks one has to keep in mind when striving for good governance in the decision-making processes.

MAIN CHARACTERISTICS OF GOOD GOVERNANCE

Good Governance is Accountable

Accountability is a fundamental requirement of good governance. Local government has an obligation to report, explain and be answerable for the consequences of decisions it has made on behalf of the community it represents.

Good governance is Transparent

People should be able to follow and understand the decision-making process. This means that they will be able to clearly see how and why a decision was made- what information, advice and consultation council considered, and which legislative requirements (when relevant) council followed.

Good Governance follows the Rule of Law

This means that decisions are consistent with relevant legislation or common law and are within the powers of council. In the case of Victorian Local government, relevant legislation includes the Local

Government Act 1989 and other legislation such as the Public Health and Well-being Act 2008 and the Equal Opportunity Act 2010.

Good Governance is Responsive

Local government should always try to serve the needs of the entire community while balancing competing interests in a timely, appropriate and responsible manner.

Good Governance is Equitable and Inclusive

A community's well-being results from all of its members feeling their interests have been considered by council in the decision-making process. This means that all groups, particularly the most vulnerable, should have opportunities to participate in the process.

Good Governance is effective and Efficient

Local government should implement decisions and follow processes that make the best use of the available people resources and time to ensure the best possible results for their community.

Good Governance is Participatory

Anyone affected by or interested in a decision should have the opportunity to participate in the process for making that decision. This can happen in several ways- community members may be provided with information, asked for their opinion, given the opportunity to make recommendations or, in some cases, be part of the actual decision-making process. It is important to remember that under the Local Government Act 1989 the council is required to either make decisions or delegate the decision-making power to officers or special committees.

GOOD GOVERNANCE IN INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

In international affairs, analysis of good governance can look at any of the following relationships:

- between governments and markets
- between governments and citizens,
- between governments and the private or voluntary sector,
- between elected officials and appointed officials,
- between government and Civil Society Organisations (CSOs)

The varying types of comparisons comprising the analysis of governance in scholastic and practical discussion can cause the meaning of "good governance" to vary greatly from practitioner to practitioner.

Good Governance in Corporate Sectors

In corporate affairs, good governance can be observed in any of the following relationships:

- between governance and corporate management,
- between governance and employee standards,
- between governance and corruption in the work place.

The meaning of good governance in regards to corporate sectors varies between actors. Legislation has been enacted in an attempt to influence good governance in corporate affairs. In United States, the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 set up requirements for businesses to follow. Whistle blowing has also been widely used by corporations to expose corruption and fraudulent activity.[12]

Good Governance in Local Governments

Good governance is argued to be the most important in local governments. It tries to promote more relationships between government and

- Empowered citizens
- Neighbourhood councils
- Community councils

Good governance with local government aims to increase civil engagement with more members of the community in order to get the best options that serves the peopled.[13]

GOOD GOVERNANCE IN SCIENTIFIC EXPLORATION

Before there can be scientific experimentation, organizations must be complaint with good governance, meaning that testing must be moral and practical. Many research organisations such as Stratospheric Particle Injection for Climate Engineering (SPICE) a geo-engineering research project that was formed in the U.K was required to go through stages of evaluation before testing could be conducted if they were to be funded by stake holds. In 2011 SPICE made plans to experiment with

solar radiation. The method for this experiment included injecting stratospheric sulphur aerosols into the Earth's atmosphere.

The criteria or "stage-gate" that they must pass before performing their experiment included the following; identify safe and principle risks, test must be compliant with relevant regulations, future applications and impacts, and mechanisms put in place to review these in the light of new information, and that the stakeholders must be regarded and taken into account. Before research can be conducted in the field of geo-engineering it must be scrutinized using good governance to ensure testing is not harmful to the environment and to detail all the possible ricks that may occur.[14]

In terms of distinguishing the term governance from government, "governance" is what a "government" does. It might be a geo-political, a corporate government, a socio-political government, or any number of different kinds of government. Government is the dynamic exercises of management power and policy, while government is the instrument that does it.

SIGNIFICANCE OF GOOD GOVERNANCE

Kautilya in his treatise Arthasahastra propounded the qualities of good governance by the ruling kings as follows: In the happiness of his subject lays his happiness, in their welfare his welfare, whatever pleases himself he shall not consider good. India follows republic, democratic and secular form of government, and the values that are enshrined in our constitution. The term "governance" means a political unit for the functioning of policy making for both the political and administrative units of government. Good governance is based on the conviction that man has the ethical and rational ability, as well as the absolute right, to govern himself with motivate and just. The concept of good governance is associated with capable and real administration in democratic set up.

In practical terms, there are three particular features of good governance that makes it significance in the working of the government. First is the empowerment and capacity of government to frame and implement policies and discharge functions. Second is the form of

political will. Third, the process by which authority is exercised in the management of country's economic and social resources for development. It also reflects the attitudes of the people towards the functioning of the so many agencies of the government. "Good" governance promotes gender equality, sustains the environment, enables citizens to exercise personal freedoms, and provides tools to reduce poverty, deprivation, fear and violence.

The UN views good governance as participatory, transparent and accountable. It encompasses state institutions and their operations and includes private sector and civil society organizations. Good governance is significant in public institutions to conduct and manage public affairs and resources to guarantee human rights in free of abuse and corruption, and with due regard for the rule of law. It is significant because it promises to deliver on the promise of human rights: civil, cultural, economic, political and social rights and good governance is thus, a function of installation of positive virtues of administration and elimination of vices of dis-functionalities. It makes the government work effective, credible and legitimate in administrative system and citizen-friendly, value caring and people sharing.[15]

IMPORTANCE OF ACCOUNTABILITY IN GOOD GOVERNANCE

Accountability is a mechanism designed to ensure that the affairs or the entities are conducted with due regard to the interests of those who are interested in the affairs of the entity. Accountability guarantees actions and decisions taken by public officials, regarding government initiatives and respond to the needs of the community thereby contributing to better governance and poverty reduction. It also means their decisions and actions are subject to oversight so as to guarantee that their stated objectives are met. The good governance recognizes accountability in terms of improving the delivery of public services, measuring performance and providing incentives to achieve targets and sanctions in case of non-performance.

Accountability is not being viewed only in terms of democratic control and integrity of operations but also in terms of performance.

Through series of reform measures such as financial management initiative, creation of executive agencies, citizen's charter, and public service agreement, complete transformation of bureaucratic structure and efficient public service, accountability is embedded. Several countries such as New Zealand, Australia, Canada and USA have embraced the philosophy of accountability and brought significant improvement in public service delivery and efficiency. USA has enacted a Government result and Performance Act 1993.

The basic characteristics of accountability can be summarized as follows: definition of goals of the institution and powers, functions and resources committed thereto planning, directing, supervision and control of activities/operations recording of transactions audit by an independent authority final disposal of the accountability responsibility. Accountability is important in evaluating the on-going effectiveness of public officials or bodies ensures that they are performing to their full potential, providing value for money, instilling confidence in the government and being responsive to the community. Bureaucracy is a social institution, and its members, do not shrink from exercising this power in their own favour, unconcerned about, or to the detriment of the people whom they profess to serve.

No government, of whatever complexion, can evade the need for accountability. In a democracy, accountability inevitably assumes a pre-eminent position as it derives its legitimacy from the people at large. Accountability is at the heart of every government, what the nature of that accountability, and how it is articulated, however, depends upon the kind of polity a country has. The greater the need for accountability, the greater is the difficulty of its enforcement. Bureaucracy tends to monopolize within itself awesome power, which is not necessarily used for the citizen's welfare. Accountability is important in good governance to keep the public servants turned to the right perspective, including goals, society needs to have at its disposal definite ways of holding the servants accountable.[16]

REFORM AND STANDARDS

Three institutions can be reformed to promote good governance the state, the private sector and civil society. However, among different cultures, the need and demand for reform can vary depending on the priorities of that country's society. A variety of country level initiatives and international movements put emphasis on various types of governance reform. Each movement for reform establishes criteria for what they consider good governance based on their own needs and agendas. The following are examples of good governance standards for prominent organizations in the international community.

International Monetary Fund (IMF)

The IMF declared in 1996 that "promoting good governance in all its aspects, including by ensuring the rule of law, improving the efficiency and accountability of the public sector, and tackling corruption, as essential elements of a framework within which economies can prosper". The IMF feels that corruption within economi8es is caused by the ineffective governance of the economy, either too much regulation or too little regulation. To receive loans from the IMF, countries must have certain good governance policies, as determined by the IMF, in place.[17]

United Nations (UN)

The United Nations is playing an increasing role in good governance. According to former UN Secretary-General Kofi Annan, "Good governance is ensuring respect for human rights and the rule of law strengthening democracy promoting transparency and capacity in public administration". To implement this, the UN goes follows 8 characteristics.[18]

CONSENSUS ORIENTED

In good governance the government should base on solving the conflicts and confrontations between its citizens.

Anticipatory

The government should allow the participation of citizen in various serious and constructive state affairs.

Rule of Law

Its personnel should be under the law and all decisions should follow the common law of the state.

Effectiveness and Efficiency

Its officials should deal with the goals or problem of citizen effectively.

- Accountable
- Transparent
- Responsive
- Equitable and Inclusive

Using these methods, the UN focuses on strengthening decolonization, localization and, human rights around the world.

World Bank

The World Bank is concerned with the reform of economic and social resource control. In 1992, it underlined three aspects of society that they feel affect the nature of a country's governance.

1. Type of political regime.
2. Process by which authority is exercised in the management of the economic and social resources, with a view to development.
3. Capacity of governments to formulate policies and have them effectively implemented.
4. World-wide governance indicators.
5. The world wide governance indicator is a programme funded by the World Bank to measure the quality of governance of over 200 countries. It uses six dimensions of governance for their measurements, Voice & Accountability, Political Stability and Lack of Violence, Government Effectiveness, regulatory Quality, Rule of Law, and Control of Corruption. They have been studying countries since 1996.[19]
6. Effects.

International Humanitarian Funding

Good governance defines an ideal that is difficult to achieve in full, though it is something development supports consider donating to

causes. Major donors and international financial institutions, like the International Monetary Fund (IMF) or world Bank, are basing their aid and loans on the condition that the recipient undertake reforms ensuring good governance. This is mostly due to the close link between poor governance and corruption.[20]

Democratization

Because concepts such as civil society, decentralization, peaceful conflict management and accountability are often used when defining the concept of good governance, the definition of good governance promotes many ideas that closely align with effective democratic governance. Not surprisingly, emphasis on good governance can sometimes be equated with promoting democratic government. However, a 2011 literature review analyzing the link between democracy and development by Alina Rocha Menocal of the Overseas Development Institute stresses the in conclusiveness of evidence on this relationship.[21]

A good example of this close association, for some actors, between western democratic governance and the concept of good governance is the following statement made by U.S Secretary of state Hillary Clinton in Nigeria on August 12, 2009.

Again, to refer to President Obama's speech, what Africa needs is not more strong men; it needs more strong democratic institutions that will stand the test of time. Without good governance, no amount of oil or no amount of aid, no amount of effort can guarantee Nigeria's success. But with good governance, nothing can stop Nigeria. It's the same messages that have carried in all of my meetings, including my meeting this afternoon with your president. The United States supports the seven-point agenda for reform that was outlined by President Yar'Adua. We believe that delivering on roads and on electricity and on education and all the other points of that agenda will demonstrate the kind of concrete progress that the people of Nigeria are waiting for.

A.P. STATE-WIDE VIDEO CONFERENCE

The researcher collected the information regarding from time to time video conference with Hon'ble Chief Minister of Andhra Pradesh by the higher authorities of the Zilla Parishad, Y.S.R district, Kadapa.

- March 31st, 2016: The officials of the Zilla Parishad, Kadapa have been interaction with the Hon'ble Chief Minister on Tax collections, working of digitalization and other important issues, rural development and rural health.

- April 1st, 2016: The Chief Secretary of A.P State interaction with concerned departments of Zilla Parishad on Smart village, smart word work ship.

- April 2nd, 2016: The interaction between Commissioner of Schools Education and Regional Joint Director of School Education on the subject of various schemes reviewed and so on.

- April 7th, 2016: The Commissioner has discussed regarding Mandal level election, water supply as well as audit issues.

- June 14th, 2016: The Chief Minister video conference on functioning of e-office relating to local administration with officials.

- June 1st, 2016: The Chief Executive Officer of SAPA obtaining information on smart villages.

- June 2nd, 2106: The Officials of industries' interaction with planning officials on the subject of implementation of various programmes for good-governance.

- June 9th, 2016: The Joint Collector of the district and concerned Heads of the departments on the subject of file movement in e-office.

- June 18th, 2016: The Commissioner of Rural Development and Special Officers discussion, on review of rural development programmes-MGNREGE.

- February 15th, 2017: Almost all district officials, superintendents of engineers, executive engineers discussion on maintenance of rural area roads.

- February 23rd, 2017: district Official and Mandal level Officials interaction with Chief Minister on NAREGA.

- February 27th, 2017:Mandal level official discussion on working condition of Panchayat Raj.

- March 16th, 2017: discussion with their team concerned officials on solid waste management.

- March 31, 2017: The Chief Executive Officer with Panchayat Official on taxation charges and LED lights.

- April 12th, 2017:It discussion on drinking water in the jurisdiction of Zilla Parishad area, during period of summer.

- April 21st, 2017: The officials of Panchayat Raj with their team discussion on revenue issues.

- June 6th, 2017:The Panchayat Raj Officials and Tahsildars interaction with day-to-day administration of Zilla Parishad.

- September 22nd, 2017: The Commissioner of Panchayat Raj and Rural Development, Superintendent Engineers review of CC roads.

- September 28th, 2017: the Chief Minister's interaction with district officials on mandal level problems.

- October 5th, 2017: The District officers in the state regarding digital class room.

- September 20th, 2017: The Chief Minister's video conference with district collectors on Mandal level issues.

- January 9th, 2018: On this day Principal Secretaries of various departments among themselves discussed on review of government sponsored schemes.

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2. The chairman of the Zilla Parishad is known as the 'chairman' in Andhra Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Madras, Orissa, Punjab and West Bengal, as president in Assam, Gujarat, Maharashtra and Mysore as Adhyakasha in Bihar and U.P., and as 'Pramukh' in Rajasthan, Ibid – p. vi.

3. The Chunao Samiti consists of (a) the Adhyakhsa - Chairman (b) a member of the Karya samiti to be nominated by the Karya Samiti yearly (c) the head of the department for which the appointment is to be made - secretary - section 45(i) of the U.P., Kshetra Samitis and Zilla Parishads Adhiniyam, 1961.

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