CONCLUSION.
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The most important aspiration of the 74th Constitution Amendment Act, 1992 is to smoothen the progress of democratic decentralization in the country in the context of the urban local governments. The Government recognizes the significance of these grassroots level traditions and anticipated to toughen them. However, the urban local governments have been absolutely left at the clemency of the State Governments; which are short of political will to fortify these establishments. The Government of Assam in its relation's vis-à-vis the Guwahati Municipal Corporation is also one such instance of long years of neglect and official apathy. The 74th Constitution Amendment Act, 1992 provides for a constitutional eminence to the urban local governments but an enormous amount of passion is required from the State Governments. The 74th Constitution Amendment Act, 1992 is not obligatory/mandatory, this is a key lacuna. So if the State Governments appreciates the importance of these institutions, they should be unreservedly accepted as an indispensable component of the complete federating coalesces in India. This would also substantiate the genuineness of the State Governments in India in the perspective of democratic decentralization. Their liaison of superior and subordinate has to be altered as associates at work in the entire scheme of things. However the endorsement of the 74th Constitution Amendment Act, 1992 is undeniably a very first-class and constructive commencement of transferring real power to the common man of India. If taken up in right earnestness by the Government of Assam, the Guwahati Municipal Corporation would be acknowledged as a constituent rather than as a responsibility and dependency. The Guwahati Municipal Corporation
would act as a "nursery" of democracy and be able to yield mature, exceptional, dedicated and unswerving citizens of Guwahati and bring about an effervescence participatory democracy.

The levels of participation advocated for the implementation and evaluation of programs of decentralization would not however enjoy universally high levels of acceptance. This is because cultures vary significantly in the extent to which they value more egalitarian forms of social and economic discourses, this can be discernible even within a middle class stronghold like Guwahati.

It is now long-established that there are key divergence among ethos on a number of dimensions on the normative plane, one of the most important being what can be assumed as power-distance, i.e. the extent to which the asymmetrical allocation of authority between communities and groupings is seen to be advantageous. In eminent power-distance social order, the kind of involvement outlined in the 74th Constitution Amendment Act, 1992 would seem very outlandish undeniably and would in all probability be defend against, so this is one area of concern. So for these rationales, the connotation of participation in the urban local governments, in stipulations of substance and scope can be expected to show a discrepancy from one locale to another, even within Guwahati. Popular participation, the mainstay of the 74th Constitution Amendment Act, 1992, therefore appeals for self-assertion of participatory democracy to be turned inward on itself- so that its transmitters might contemplate on its satisfactoriness to those from assorted cultural background and also become gender-sensitive.
Guwahati in this perspective needs to be urbanized into an industrious, prolific metropolis. Into such a conurbation where employment prospects are capitalized for the urban underprivileged and the additional marginalized assemblages via local market/resources. It also necessitates better establishments and “good politics” where shoddier segments being contradicted with unequal competition from other more potent and well-heeled slices of the society, can access capital and shape the environment of municipal benefit and reserves, strategies and ventures. This incorporates poverty agendas that tackle the various settings of paucity. The 74th Constitution Amendment Act, 1992, is a greater course of action of political decentralization that in turn correlates to speedily up-and-coming resident financial systems. This has in turn fashioned the temperament of traditions and to some extent, the entire socio-political progressions. The 74th Constitution Amendment Act, 1992, does makes available institutional openings that act in response to such momentous on going transformations. For instance, the emphasis on the constancy of municipal institutions and services, buttress ward as the basic component of developmental deeds, are imperative preparatory positions. It is decisively crucial in this detail, that global development funding agencies give profound consideration to the procedure of democratic decentralization. Hence identifying on hand decentralization movements and the breaks provided by the 74th Constitution Amendment Act, 1992 would go a long way in concentrating on the apprehensions of a participatory political culture and permit greater local ownership in the long term, which would definitely be advantageous for the citizens of Guwahati.
Through the 74th Constitution Amendment Act, 1992 avowals of the purpose to endorse local urban enlargement through decentralization made by the State are in abundance, but urban local governments, the main means of expression through which the development of our cities that can be best elevated is far from being ingrained in our federal system. There is an escalating mêlée to ascertain operative institutional apparatus for guaranteeing translucency, answerability, good organization and efficacy in the administration of municipal transactions. It is evident that the Guwahati Municipal Corporation as well as the citizenry of Guwahati is not given uninhibited bridle to decide local concerns and to correspond funds to the requirements of the metropolis, even though they are better positioned than the central and state executive to make such pronouncements. Operational collaboration between assorted stakeholders, e.g. the central government, state government, the Guwahati Municipal Corporation, the non-governmental organizations, the community-based organizations, the private sector participants and investors etc. are noticeably missing, even though they hold immense promise for tackling a host of developmental challenges in a synchronized, all-embracing and lucrative approach.

Tackling these concerns proficiently calls for forethought, political steadfastness, sustenance and earnestness at the highest political and administrative echelons of power, especially to triumph over bureaucratic defiance to decentralization of power to the Guwahati Municipal Corporation or for that matter any urban local governments in India. It is also to situate the welfare of the eventual receivers - the common Guwahatians- at the hub of all developmental activities. The beneficiaries must be given the gateway to settle on the main concerns and resource
allotment because of finer and improved appreciation of their needs, requirements and state of affairs. The attitude of the bureaucratic organization needs to be altered for them to acknowledge the broader goal and the advantage of relocation of power to the Guwahati Municipal Corporation. The elected representatives also need a lot of interventions in terms of capacity enhancement and a refurbishment of way of thinking too in the milieu of connecting the beneficiaries in the management of the urban local governments that are remarkably nonexistent in the Guwahati Municipal Corporation. Therefore effectual institutions and local competence must be improved to develop and further agree with the priorities of Guwahati in a more useful and competent approach.

Competence of the urban local governments through advanced technological, executive and fiscal wherewithal can be simulated ahead. Enlightening the neighborhood is of immeasurable consequence. In this line of work; rapid networking with media and their commitment in fashion community/civic consciousness and a strong claim for good governance can be very fruitful. The Guwahati Municipal Corporation should reiterate good practices in all its communication and relentlessly restate the transparent rendezvous of the Guwahati Municipal Corporation with the private sector. A citizen's charter can also be a likable measure, which can be taken up by the Guwahati Municipal Corporation so that the benchmark of service can be specified. If the amenities are not made available there must be clear cut complaint redressal system, that which can be supplemented by open civic considerations to spot precedence for taking up assignments, their outlay and contractual scheduling and municipal assessment of improvement, the ward kinship must be endowed with the prerogative of right to recall so that the councillors/mayors are put
off from becoming contented and act with as intermediaries or middlemen to reward string-pulling to their acquaintances and kindred.

In a healthy democracy, citizens have the information and the skills to participate effectively in civic life. When citizens understand how government works and how to articulate their demands and make their voices heard in the corridors of power, they are more motivated to get involved, this brings them top get themselves involved and they are therefore less disenfranchised. Frequently people lack sufficient knowledge of the issues or they lack the experience in accessing the political system. There should be some concerted efforts to engage in educational activities within the community to promote informed participation in government. Encouragement to an enlightened electorate should be a very focused area for the powers that be. Citizens who will be better equipped to participate in and strengthen the democratic process. Through institutional and structural devices like the local youth organizations, mahila samities, forums, published materials and community meetings; voters are better served when presented with both sides of the issues. Helping them make informed choices make democracy work.

Political steadfastness and encouragement at the uppermost political echelons of power is indispensable to afford farsightedness and to overwhelm challenges to decentralization of power to local self-governance and communities. These establishments, organizations and formations that are fashioned must situate the well being of the eventual beneficiaries- the focus of all developmental strategies and agenda. All the stakeholders in the democratic decentralization process should
acknowledge that constructing democracy and operative governance systems at the levels of the urban local bodies is a continuing progression that necessitates vigilant fostering.

For long years in India it has been customary for planners to accord urban predicaments a precedence subordinate than what is given to other segments – education, agriculture, community development, irrigation, rural development, Panchayats and others. Urban India has conventionally been considered as a kind of appendage in the Indian politico-economy, classified, in the universal discernment, as middle class, well-heeled, moneyed and therefore to be discounted.

Urban tribulations have begun to take on colossal magnitude; There is an all-pervasive collapse of civic facilities in Guwahati but this cannot be overlooked any longer. For over a century none of the sewerage and drainage schemes in any of our cities, which were laid out by the British, has been replaced. Shockingly, the premier city of the North-East India, Guwahati, does not have an appropriate drainage and sewerage system. The leprechaun in the finance ministry have dragged their feet about, with wrinkled brows and put down in the files that funds are scarce, in no way being indicative of, as actually, astute fiscal counsellors and analysts would do approaches that could be delved into to engender the required funds.

But they are not really to be held responsible; none of these in the ministries concerned were really hot and bothered. They have a typical defense. This is matter, they will say, for state governments’ consideration. And in a very constricted and technical logic, they would be right. But have they- or take anyone else for that matter- paused to mull over that
today we have about 31% of our population in urban areas, a percentage that will rise to over 50 in the next 30 to 40 yrs, then where will urban India, and for that matter Guwahati stand?

It is for the Ministry of Urban Development to arrange for a unique group to reflect on how the infrastructure of our urban locales must be altered to muddle through with the reality of 2065, when about half of India will be inhabit those areas. Illustrations of shoddy and sub-standard planning are plentiful; from constructing bridges built in the middle of nowhere to fictional schools. It is time that the urban sector is not pushed away to the brink without being given the consideration and attention that it calls for right now, if we are to steer clear of spiralling in to a nightmarish Guwahati, in a few decades.

The metropolitan landscape at Guwahati desires to be glanced at with all exigencies that have been held in reserve for bucolic locales. One can only anticipate that it will denote domino effect that are successful as operative as we keep hoping the labours to make better the rural panorama will become.

The Guwahati Municipal Corporation, the only municipal corporation in the entire North East India should be made self-directed, self-sufficient with incorporated development responsibilities with specific reference to the 74th Constitution Amendment Act, 1992, (12th Schedule of the Indian Constitution) for its sphere and should not be considered as an addendum to the Government of Assam. The answerability of the Guwahati Municipal Corporation is of great significance to the tribulations of the underprivileged and the marginalized segments of the urban civilization exclusively and to the Guwahatians as a whole. Besides
legroom must be formed for citizens' participation in the operation of the
Guwahati Municipal Corporation that must be braced up and its capacity
enlarged in order to guarantee transparency and liability of the councillors.

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