



॥ विधानं राष्ट्र-धर्मः ॥

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ECONOMY



GOOD GOVERNANCE

“ I have a vision of India: an India free of Hunger & Fear,
an India free of Illiteracy and Want ”
- Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee



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Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee inaugurated Delhi Metro and purchased a ticket, accompanied by Smt. Sheila Dixit

From the CONVENER'S DESK

Greetings to all the esteemed legislators of Bharat, the custodians of our democratic values, architects of our laws, and the stalwarts shaping the destiny of our great nation.

As we reflect on the National Legislators' Conference (NLC) Bharat, 2023, it is evident that the gathering of diverse minds from across the country was a monumental step towards fortifying our democracy. This conference, held in Mumbai from 15-17 June 2023, was not just an event; it was a magnum opus initiative where legislators converged to chart the course of growth, development, and the transformation of Bharat into the most vibrant democracy.

The core outcome of NLC Bharat, 2023 was the collective commitment to project 'India i.e., Bharat' not only as the world's largest democracy but also to propel its metamorphosis into the most vibrant one. This vision doesn't remain confined to the conference halls; it resonates in the corridors of power and extends to every corner of our diverse nation.

As a natural progression from the NLC, we are proud to present the second issue of our Newsletter. The maiden edition of the Newsletter was dedicated to the life and work of Mahatma Gandhi, an icon of non-violence and the architect of our freedom struggle. Building on this foundation, the theme for our current issue delves into the principles of good governance. Through these pages, we aim to illuminate the path to conscientious governance, drawing inspiration from leaders who have left an indelible mark on our nation.

In an era where information is power, knowledge becomes the bedrock of good governance. The Bharatiya Chhatra Sansad initiated in 2011 and now approaching its 13th edition in January 2024, stands as a testament to our commitment to fostering informed decision-making. I extend a heartfelt appeal to all elected representatives to encourage the participation of at least five socially and politically conscious students from their constituencies in this event. This assembly of young minds is not

just a forum for discourse but a crucible for nurturing the future leaders who will guide our nation toward progress and prosperity.

This Newsletter, a humble initiative from the NLC Team marks a significant stride in our continued efforts toward promoting good governance and nurturing a vibrant democracy. It is more than just a publication; it is a baby step towards a future where our democracy thrives on informed decisions and our leaders are equipped with the knowledge needed to steer our nation towards greatness. As we navigate the complexities of governance and aspire for a brighter future, let us stand united in our commitment to democratic ideals, transparent governance, and an unwavering focus on the welfare of our people.

The Newsletter is an invitation to every legislator to join hands in the collective journey towards a stronger, more vibrant Bharat.



Rahul V. Karad
Founder Convener
NLC Bharat

Prime Minister Narendra Modi's Message to the Nation on Good Governance Day (Dec. 25, 2014)



“**सुशासन** - Good Governance is the key to a nation's progress.

Our government is committed to providing a transparent and accountable administration that works for the betterment and welfare of the common citizen.

“Citizen-First” is our mantra, our motto, and our guiding principle. It has been my dream to bring government closer to our citizens so that they become active participants in the governance process. During the last seven months, our government has been consistently working towards this goal. The unprecedented response that these initiatives have evoked places a large responsibility upon us, and I assure you, my countrymen, that we will not let you down.

An important step for Good Governance is simplification of procedures and processes in the Government to make the entire system transparent and faster. The push towards self-certification in place of affidavits and attestations is another indicator of the relationship of trust between the citizens and the Government. Doing away with cumbersome and outdated legislation that no longer has relevance is another focus area. Already appropriate Acts have been identified for repeal and more Acts are being reviewed.

Our government considers the redress of public grievances as a very important component of a responsive administration. I have instructed all the Ministries to ensure that redress of public grievances receives the highest priority.

Government process re-engineering is yet another measure that we are pushing for. Ministries and Departments of the Government of India have been instructed to look into their work

spheres, and their internal processes and work on what and how to simplify and rationalize them. We are also working on a simpler internal work process manual, which would be delivered through an e-learning module.

I strongly believe that technology can and must bridge the divide between the government and the citizens. Technology is an empowering tool for the citizen and an accountability medium for the government. My government fully recognizes the huge potential of this tool.

Digital India aims to transform the country into a digitally empowered society and knowledge economy. Proposed to be implemented in phases, Digital India is transformational and would ensure that Government services are available to citizens electronically. It would also bring in greater accountability through the mandated delivery of government services electronically. The effort to usher in an era of सुशासन has just begun and begun on a very promising note. An open and accountable administration is what we had promised to deliver and we will do so.

Today is the birthday of our beloved leader, our former Prime Minister Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee. On this occasion, we reiterate our commitment to providing transparent, effective, and accountable governance to the people of this country. Let us embark on this mission for good governance together.

Jai Hind.

”



Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee: Timeline (1924 - 2018)



Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee

Former Prime Minister of Bharat

पुनः चमकेगा दिनकर

आज़ादी का दिन मना, नई गुलामी बीच;
सूखी धरती, सूना अंबर, मन-आंगन में कीच;
मन-आंगन में कीच, कमल सारे मुरझाए;
एक-एक कर बुझे दीप, अंधियारे छार;
कह कैदी कबिराय, न अपना छोटा जी कर;
चीर निशा का वक्ष, पुनः चमकेगा दिनकर।

- **1924:** Born on December 25, 1924.
- **1942:** Took part in the Quit India Movement.
- **1951:** Began working with the political arm of the RSS, Bharatiya Jana Sangh.
- **1957:** Contested Lok Sabha elections from Mathura, Balrampur, and Lucknow. He was elected from Balrampur.
- **1968:** Elected as the National President of Jana Sangh.
- **1977:** Appointed the Minister of External Affairs in the Morarji Desai Ministry.
- **1980:** Co-founded the Bharatiya Janata Party in 1980 alongside Shri L. K. Advani, Shri Bhairon Singh Shekhawat, and others. Became the party's first President.
- **1996:** Became the 10th Prime Minister of Bharat but resigned 16 days later.
- **1998:** Resumed Second term as Prime Minister of Bharat in 1998.
- **1998:** Bharat successfully conducted Pokhran-II nuclear tests under Vajpayee's Stewardship.
- **1999:** Inaugurated the historic Delhi-Lahore Bus Service in February 1999.
- **1999:** Bharat successfully regained the possession of Kargil under Vajpayee's Stewardship.
- **1999:** Resumed third and final term as Prime Minister having held the position for five full years.
- **2001:** Initiated Peace talks with President of Pakistan Pervez Musharraf at the historic Agra Summit.
- **2005:** Announced retirement from active politics.
- **2015:** Awarded Bharat Ratna, the highest civilian award.
- **2018:** Passed away on August 16, 2018.

अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी और सुशासन

Fostering Excellence through Good Governance



Shri. Atal Bihari Vajpayee, a statesman revered for his transformative leadership, has left an indelible mark on Bharat's evolution, aligning seamlessly with the principles of good governance as outlined by the United Nations (UN). His legacy extends beyond a mere catalog of accomplishments; it serves as a testament to his unique character, blending wisdom and pragmatism in the pursuit of national development.

Vajpayee's leadership, characterized by consensus-building, reflects the UN principle of Participation. He fostered an environment where constructive criticism thrived, advocating for good governance through reasoned arguments during his extensive parliamentary tenure. His poem '*Kadam Mila ke Chalna Hoga*' symbolized a collaborative approach to nation-building, emphasizing inclusivity and unity. His commitment went beyond political victories, aiming at establishing a welfare-centric system that echoed the principles of equity and inclusiveness. The Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan, a transformative policy in primary education, stood as a testament to his commitment to it.

Vajpayee also embraced futuristic insights to contribute to nation-building. His ability to find common ground led to the peaceful creation of three new states—Chhattisgarh, Uttarakhand, and Jharkhand—a manifestation of his inclusive vision. Initiatives like bringing martyrs' bodies home showcased not just political acumen but a profound sense of empathy, aligning with the principle of accountability.

Vajpayee's writings and poems echoed a national vision centered on inclusiveness, social justice, and eradication of discriminatory policies, in harmony with the principles of consensus and transparency. His leadership, characterized by strategic vision, transparency, and accountability, propelled transformative projects like the Golden Quadrilateral and Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PM-GSY), aligning with the principles of transparency and responsiveness. These initiatives weren't just infrastructure projects but expressions of his commitment to empowering rural communities and fostering national development.

In addition to his political endeavors, Vajpayee made significant contributions to science and technology, aligning with the principle of responsiveness. The New Telecom Policy of 1999 revolutionized modern telecommunication, and the announcement of India's first unmanned moon exploration mission, Chandrayaan I, showcased his commitment to cutting-edge advancements.

As we celebrate Good Governance Day on his birth anniversary on December 25, let it be a reminder to imbibe the values of participation, rule of law, consensus orientation, equity and inclusiveness, effectiveness and efficiency, accountability, transparency, and responsiveness. Let us draw inspiration from Vajpayee's character-driven governance, recognizing the enduring impact of empathy, consensus, and strategic vision for the well-being of the nation and its people.



Dr. Jayaprakash Narayan
Former IAS & Politician,
Founder-General Secretary,
Foundation for Democratic Reforms

“
While we enjoy individual freedoms to a large extent, there is hardly any awareness of the corresponding responsibilities.”

Good Governance in the 21st Century

We need to understand what “Good Governance” is beyond sloganeering and assess our performance against measurable metrics. The first parameter is the effectiveness with which the state is fulfilling its role in the modern age. But good governance means more than that. Therefore, the second parameter is the extent to which the individual's liberty is protected and self-governance is facilitated. The final parameter is the extent to which the political process enables people's participation and furthers public interest. Let us examine our performance against each of these parameters.

Role of the State

The most vital functions of a government in modern times are to ensure public order, justice, and the rule of law. While the Indian state has been effective in maintaining public order, it has grossly failed to ensure justice for all. We normatively have an independent judiciary and institutions of the rule of law, but they are moribund and ineffective in reality. Unlike in any other major country, the number of criminal cases far outnumbers the number of civil cases in India. Out of the 4.5 crore pending cases in trial courts, 75% are criminal cases. This indicates that the general public has lost faith in the justice system to resolve their civil disputes and is resorting to rough and ready justice at the hands of criminals. Ensuring equal justice to all is necessary if we are to achieve good governance. There are many low-cost, simple, fair, and effective mechanisms to improve justice delivery and the rule of law, which will enhance growth by at least one percent per annum.

The next function of a government is to meet the collective needs of the citizens and to provide basic infrastructure suitable for a modern economy. Drinking water supply, 24-hour electricity supply, transport, road maintenance, traffic control, stormwater drainage, and sewerage systems are a few examples. While the state need not directly provide them all, it is the state's responsibility to ensure their availability to every citizen. India ranks in the bottom five among the 50 major economies in the world in terms of the services that the government provides its citizens. Eliminating poverty and providing a decent standard of living to all would be impossible if we do not improve on these parameters, quickly and effectively.

After basic infrastructure, the state has to ensure universal quality education and healthcare. India's performance in both areas is undoubtedly shameful. As many surveys point out time and again, school education outcomes are appallingly bad. Governments spend up to Rs. 90,000 per child with little to no outcomes in terms of knowledge and skills. Tweaking evaluations to incentivize real learning is a low-cost, high-impact intervention that can dramatically improve the learning outcomes of millions of our children.

In healthcare, high out-of-pocket expenditure is driving 54 million Indians into poverty annually. Providing effective, accessible, and affordable healthcare for all is the need of the hour. It can be achieved with an additional public expenditure of only 0.5% of the GDP (currently ~1%). Leveraging our strengths and forging public-private partnerships wherever feasible will greatly improve the public healthcare system.

Individual Liberty, Self-Governance

While we enjoy individual freedoms to a large extent, there is hardly any awareness of the corresponding responsibilities. Despite Dr. B.R. Ambedkar's caution, we continue to adopt the pre-independence practices of bandhs, rasta rokos, and hartals to achieve our objectives. Such means of protest infringe upon the rights and liberties of the citizens, adversely affecting their daily lives. This also indicates that our governance system has failed to provide for self-correction. Further, over-centralization of authority renders any notion of self-governance illusory. Concentration of power in the hands of the Prime Minister and Chief Ministers, and disempowered local governments means that people themselves cannot resolve local problems directly affecting them. Service delivery also becomes highly ineffective, dilatory, and corrupt.

Political Process

Money power, criminalization, extreme populism, vote-bank politics, and lack of rule of law have completely distorted our political process. In the minds of the citizens, there is no link between – the vote and the public good, taxes and services, and authority and accountability. There is an urgent need for fundamental electoral and political reforms to enable the political process to further the public interest and provide good governance.

In many ways, the travails of our democracy are by no means unusual. Other major democracies overcame such challenges with timely action, taken with foresight and vision. There is no reason why India should not be able to.



Shri. Harsh Shrivastava

Served in the Prime Minister's Office
and the Planning Commission

“
**Sticks, but also
carrots;
focusing on
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practical way
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elusive good
Governance**
”

MLAs have a Critical Role in Promoting Good Governance

There are 4,100 MLAs in India. At most 15 percent of these will become ministers in their respective states. What can the remaining 3,500 MLAs do to improve good governance in their states and their constituencies? Quite a lot, even if they are opposition MLAs.

Good governance means different things. It can mean improving ways of delivering government schemes to beneficiaries. It can be more transparent and accountable for government decision-making. It can refer to more information about government spending and its impact, or minimizing corruption. It can mean creating systemic change in government departments. It can also mean improving the capacities and procedures of existing government staff and departments to work better together and with stakeholders like NGOs, etc.

MLAs usually spend most of their time responding to their constituents' immediate needs; their next focus is on party activities; and lastly, they attend the few days in a year that their assemblies are in session. Even if they are interested in helping nudge good governance, they have little time, and even less knowledge on what they can do. This article gives some suggestions.

What needs to be done?

First, MLAs could focus on one issue each year for their five-year terms, rather than working on every issue. Over five years, they would have first learned, and then made a difference on five big issues. These could be health, education, agriculture, rural development, urban development, law and order, economic growth, climate change, or whatever else they think appropriate. The only caveat would be that their respective parties should ensure that every MLA is not focusing on the same thing at the same time.

Understand the problem, but then think of longer-term solutions—MLAs would fail as public representatives if they used their limited bandwidth to only talk about what the government is doing wrong. What can be improved, should be along the parameters that I suggested in the second paragraph.

Once they have learned the one issue for the year, MLAs can then use their authority as MLAs to convene meetings with senior government officials. In these meetings, they should ask officials to give one, most impactful suggestion: how their department can better work with citizens (and beneficiaries); how can their department improve its internal capacities; how can their department work better with other government departments; and finally, one suggestion on how can their department work better with business, civil society groups, and other stakeholders.

To prevent duplication, MLAs can coordinate with each other, so all the MLAs who are looking at health in that year can convene the meeting with the secretary and other officials. Having a few more MLAs from different parties will give such meetings more heft.

Based on these meetings, the MLAs can write to the minister concerned with their suggestions; they can ask the speaker to schedule a discussion in the next session of the Assembly so that this group of MLAs can invite further suggestions from other MLAs. If the issue goes beyond one department and one minister, these MLAs can make their shared suggestions to the chief minister as well. Based on these questions, both ruling and opposition MLAs can also ask more relevant questions in the assembly. They could individually or collectively write opinion articles in the local media on their thoughts and suggestions for improving governance in that one area.

MLAs also represent a geographic constituency. They can also convene constituency-specific meetings, perhaps bringing together all relevant government officials to work on improving good governance in that one issue for that one constituency. In these meetings, participants could also include other academic or civil society experts. Officials who have shown the most progress can also be recognized and rewarded by the MLA at a public gathering.

Concluding Remarks

Sticks, but also carrots; focusing on one issue, and repeatedly having meetings on that same issue, looking at a shortlist of four or five specific points on which they can drive actions by relevant officials—this is a practical way that MLAs can foster the elusive good governance.

Success Stories

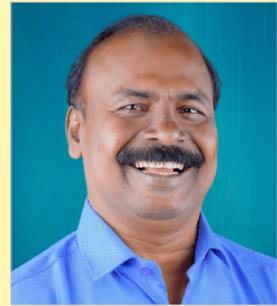


Shri Neeraj Sharma

MLA, Faridabad, Haryana
Indian National Congress

विधायक बनने के बाद, सबसे पहले चंडीगढ़ की कोठी त्यागी, सुरक्षा छोड़ी, और बस से जाना शुरू कर सरकार से मिलने वाले किराए भत्ते का त्याग किया। कोरोना काल में रेमडेसिविर इंजेक्शन नीति और 'मिशन खिचड़ी' की शुरुआत की। भ्रष्टाचार के मामले में सरकार के खिलाफ 54 दिनों तक फरीदाबाद नगर निगम के 200 करोड़ रुपये के मामले में संघर्ष किया। इसके चलते सरकार को अधिकारियों पर कार्रवाई करनी पड़ी। विधानसभा में मुख्यमंत्री योजना के तहत स्कूलों तक के रास्ते बनाने और सॉबिंटेड की गोली को सार्वजनिक स्थानों पर रखने का सुझाव दिया गया, जिसे मुख्यमंत्री ने मेरे नाम के साथ मंजूर किया। सीवरेज के ढक्कन को 'राइट टू सर्विस' के तहत बदलने का प्रस्ताव भी मुख्यमंत्री ने मेरे नाम के साथ विधानसभा में मंजूर किया।

Shri Mukundan's success as an MLA can be attributed to his commitment to community engagement. He has initiated numerous welfare projects in his constituency, including the construction of bridges, office buildings & sports facilities. His major accomplishments include his proactive measures to protect natural resources in his constituency, including afforestation drives, waste management programs, and renewable energy projects. He also spearheaded Chazhur-Thannyam Comprehensive Drinking Water Project, Triprayar Community Health Center, Pull Relief Center, Ambedkar Village Development Project, and numerous agricultural works.



Shri C. C. Mukundan

MLA, Natika, Kerala
Communist Party of India



Shri Sudip Roy Barman

MLA, Agartala, Tripura
Indian National Congress

Shri Sudip Roy Barman as the MLA of Agartala has marked his illustrious political career with major accomplishments in the field of infrastructure, setting up of new health centers along with upgrading existing hospitals and has even initiated programs and workshops aimed at skill development, financial literacy, and women's health. He has demonstrated a strong commitment to education by supporting initiatives like establishment of new schools and colleges, introduction of vocational training programs thus promoting quality education to the youth of Agartala. Also, his compassion to the vulnerable members of his constituency was demonstrated through various social welfare programs including financial aid and other supportive means improving their quality of life.

Success Stories



Shri T. V. Ibrahim
MLA, Kondotty, Kerala
Indian Union Muslim League

Shri T. V. Ibrahim is a prominent figure in Kerala politics. His political journey commenced during his college years when he actively engaged in student politics advocating for student rights and social justice. The turning point in Ibrahim's political career arrived when he achieved a resounding victory in the election. As an MLA, Shri Ibrahim vociferously advocated for improved healthcare facilities, quality education, and sustainable development in his constituency and the state at large. In the state assembly, he gained recognition as a statesman who transcended party lines to address pressing issues. His journey from humble beginnings to political prominence symbolizes the potency of dedication, integrity, and a genuine commitment to public service.

Shri Mahadev Jagannath Jankar, after completing his engineering education, realized that backward classes were politically and economically deprived and decided to dedicate himself to full-time social work without political and financial support. He started the "Vishwacha Yashwant Nayak" magazine in 1993. In 2003, he founded the Rashtriya Samaj Paksha. He was instrumental in starting the movement for bridging the socio-economic gap between different sections of backward society. In 2016, he became the Cabinet Minister of State of Maharashtra for Animal Husbandry, Dairy Development & Fisheries, and implemented schemes such as Goverdhan Growth, Mahamesh, R.K.V.Y. scheme, and Blue Revolution for Fisheries.



Shri Mahadev Jagannath Jankar
MLC, Maharashtra
Rashtriya Samaj Paksha



Smt Nandita Debbarma
MLA, Raima Valley, Tripura
Indian Union Muslim League

Nandita Debbarma, a stalwart leader in Tripura's political history, tirelessly championed the rights of the Reang (Bru) tribal community. Raised amidst socio-economic challenges, she deeply understood their struggles, advocating for land rights, education, and healthcare. As an MLA, Nandita worked to ensure equal access to education, healthcare, and livelihoods. Her efforts resolved land disputes, securing land ownership for Reang families. Her journey showcases the transformative impact of dedicated political leadership in addressing marginalized communities' needs and fostering a more equitable society in Tripura.

Success Stories



Shri Deep Raj

MLA, Karsog, Himachal Pradesh
Bharatiya Janata Party

हिमाचल प्रदेश भारतीय जनता पार्टी ने वर्ष 2018-19 से मुझे जिला संयोजक आईटी सैल की जिम्मेदारी सौंपी। मैंने अपनी इस महत्वपूर्ण जिम्मेदारी का निर्वहन करते हुए करसोग विधानसभा में केंद्र की मोदी सरकार और पूर्व प्रदेश भाजपा की जनकल्याणकारी योजनाओं को आईटी सैल के माध्यम से बूथ स्तर तक पहुंचाया। विधायक बनने के बाद करसोग विधानसभा क्षेत्र में पर्यावरण संरक्षण की दृष्टि से हमने अभियान चलाया। हमारे अभियान से प्रेरित होकर युवा वर्ग बरसात के दौरान अपने स्तर पर क्षेत्र में पौधारोपण कर रहे हैं। नशे से करसोग विधानसभा क्षेत्र के युवाओं को दूर रखने के लिए हमने संपूर्ण क्षेत्र में खेलकूद प्रतियोगिताओं का आयोजन किया। करसोग क्षेत्र के युवा पीढ़ी के उत्थान के लिए निशुल्क डिजिटल मार्केटिंग के कोर्स करवाए और युवाओं को लैपटॉप भी वितरित किए। देश में चलाई जा रही योजनाओं और सैनिकों के लिए कल्याण हेतु किए गए कार्यों से सैनिकों को अवगत करवाया। हमने करसोग विधानसभा के मंदिरों में कई सद्भावना बैठकें आयोजित कीं।

Shri S. S. Balaji , a politician and lawyer from Viduthalai Chiruthaigal Katchi represents Thiruporur seat in Tamil Nadu Legislative Assembly. Mamallapuram (in Thiruporur) is a well-known historical heritage site, although it is not equipped with a bus stop. One was proposed for construction through the CPWD in 2010 by the Chennai Metropolitan Development Authority. A full-fledged bus terminal with amenities up to par with world standards is something that Shri S. S. Balaji promised to build it in 2021. In assembly, this demand was raised & a cut motion was used to notify the government of it. 10 long-standing demands from each assembly seat were presented to the TN chief minister and the government has set aside 80 crore rupees to build a state-of-the-art bus terminal. The contribution of Shri S. S. Balaji is widely appreciated by the residents of Thiruporur.



Shri S. S. Balaji

MLA, Thiruporur, Tamil Nadu
Viduthalai Chiruthaigal Katchi



Shri Ninong Ering

MLA, Pasighat-West, Arunachal Pradesh
Indian National Congress

As the MLA for Pasighat West in Arunachal Pradesh, Shri Ninong Ering is committed to shaping the future leaders of the state by nurturing the next generation of IAS officers, IIT graduates, engineers, and doctors. Financial constraints often hinder the talented youth from pursuing their dreams. To address this, he sponsors their 'advanced coaching' for competitive exams and professional courses. His commitment is not just a dedication, but an ongoing journey of fulfillment empowering them to realize their full potential and turn their ambitions into accomplishments. This initiative serves as a beacon of hope in a region with scarce opportunities. By investing in education and creating avenues for skill development, he is planting seeds of progress and transforming lives.

Success Stories



Shri. Jai Prakash Yadav

MLA, Narpatganj, Bihar
Bharatiya Janata Party

मैं जयप्रकाश यादव सदस्य बिहार विधानसभा बिहार प्रदेश के अत्यंत पिछड़ा जिला अररिया क्षेत्र संख्या 46 नरपतगंज विधानसभा क्षेत्र से निर्वाचित हुआ हूँ। अपने विधानसभा क्षेत्र में शिक्षा की गुणवत्ता में सुधार हेतु छात्र शिक्षक एवं अभिभावकों के साथ-साथ संबंधित पदाधिकारी एवं शिक्षाविदों का एक साथ सामूहिक बैठक करवा कर चर्चा परिचर्चा एवं पठन-पाठन के परिवेश में उत्तरोत्तर सुधार हेतु प्रयासरत रहता हूँ। खेलकूद के साथ- साथ लेखन चित्रकला जैसी प्रतियोगिताओं का भी आयोजन करता हूँ जिसका सकारात्मक प्रभाव शिक्षा क्षेत्र पर पड़ा है। सत्संग के माध्यम से समाज में सदविचारों का संचार होने के लिए प्रयासरत रहता हूँ। आम लोगों की समस्याओं से ऊबरु होकर तत्क्षण संबंधित पदाधिकारियों से दूरभाष पर बात कर उनकी समस्याओं का निदान करने का प्रयास करता हूँ।

Shri Jignesh Mewani recently inaugurated the Swabhiman helpline, a crucial initiative aimed at aiding women who have fallen victim to violence. Operating within this helpline is Vinod Parmar, a dedicated telephone operator hailing from Kamalpura village. Focused on assisting women from marginalized backgrounds, including DNP, Adivasi, and Dalit households, Parmar has played a pivotal role in facilitating the submission of complaints, successfully registering 47 FIRs on behalf of these affected women. Notably, a commendable effort was made by 40 workers from nearby banks in the Circuit House, Gandhinagar, who collectively contributed Rs. 500 per month, accumulating a total of Rs. 20,000. This fund was utilized to compensate Mr. Vinod Parmar for his invaluable contributions to the Swabhiman helpline and the noble cause it serves.



Shri Jignesh Mewani

MLA, Vedgam, Gujarat
Indian National Congress

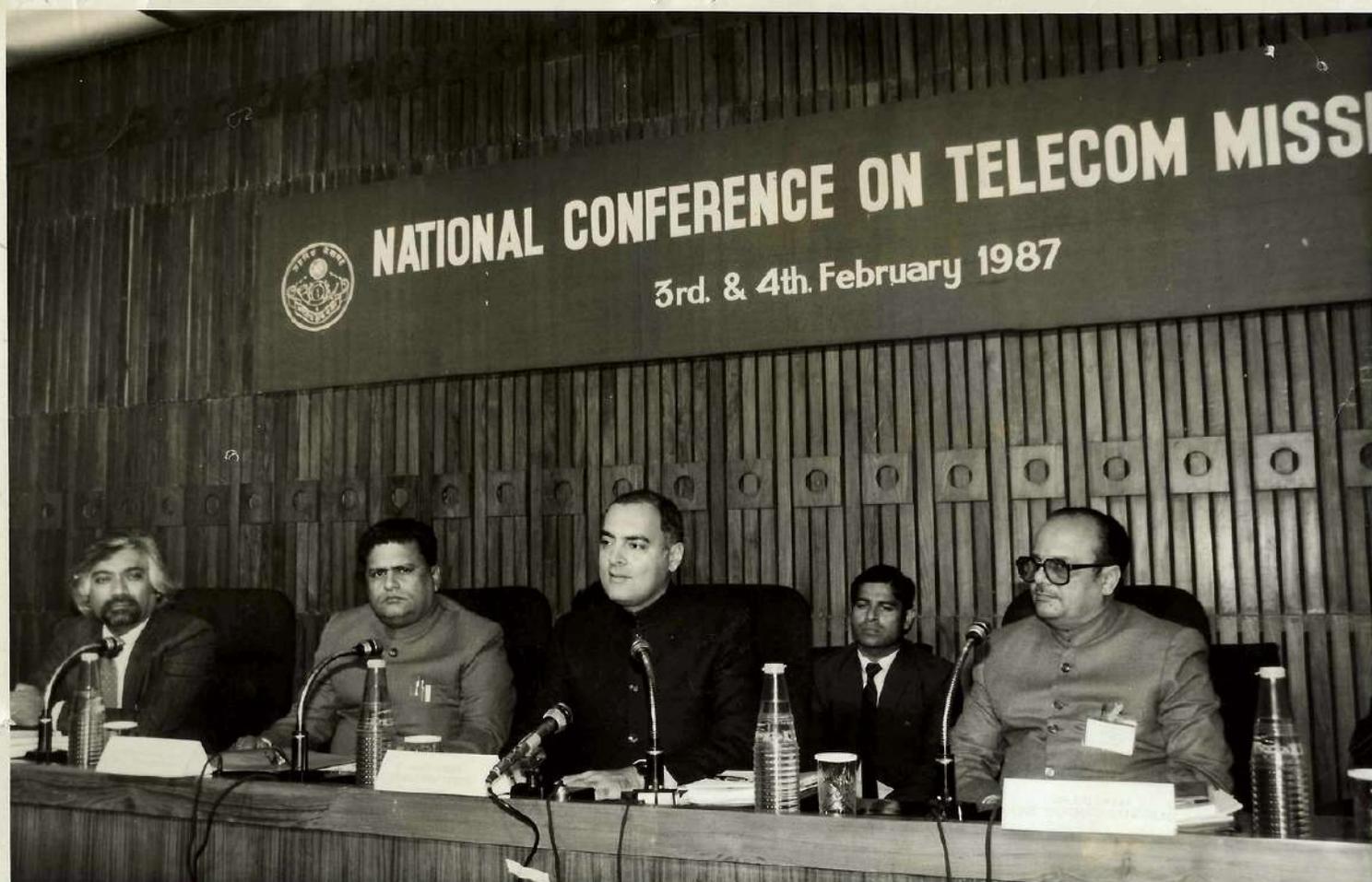


Smt Rambai Govind Singh

Former MLA, Pathariya,
Madhya Pradesh
Bahujan Samaj Party

मैं श्रीमती रामबाई गोविंद सिंह परिहार विधानसभा क्षेत्र से वर्ष 2018 में प्रथम बार विधानसभा सदस्य के रूप में निर्वाचित हुई हूँ। वर्षा एवं नदियों के जल को संरक्षित करने के लिए नदियों पर बांध बनवाकर भूजल संवर्धन का कार्य किया है जिससे भूजल स्तर बढ़ने से सिंचाई हेतु पानी की पर्याप्त उपलब्धता रही एवं फसल उत्पादन में वृद्धि होने से किसानों का जीवन स्तर बेहतर हो सका है। मैंने विधानसभा क्षेत्र में मजबूत अर्थव्यवस्था के लिए लगभग 65 से अधिक सड़कें स्वीकृत करवाईं। शिक्षा के क्षेत्र में भी मैंने शासकीय एवं निजी शैक्षणिक संस्थानों में शिक्षा व्यवस्था, सुविधाएं, संसाधन एवं नवीन भवन उपलब्ध कराए। इसके अतिरिक्त शिक्षित युवा बेरोजगारों के जीवन स्तर को सुधारने के लिए निजी एवं सरकारी स्वामित्व वाले उद्योगों में रोजगार देने का काम किया है।

Rajiv Gandhi's Legacy in Modernizing Bharat



In a pivotal shift in Bharat's economic policy, marked by renewed efforts to liberalize domestic industrial policy and import licensing, the nation witnessed a significant departure. Under the visionary leadership of Prime Minister Shri Rajiv Gandhi, the government strategically moved away from traditional import substitution strategies towards an export-promoting approach, particularly in the domains of electronics and communications.

The year 1986 saw the establishment of MTNL, a milestone that expanded the telephone network and set the stage for a technological revolution. Guided by the insights of advisor Shri Sam Pitroda, six tech missions were launched, targeting key sectors such as telecom, water, literacy, immunization, dairy, and oil seeds. Notably, the liberalization of Bharat's telecom sector in 1984, supported by Smt Indira Gandhi, led to the creation of C-DOT, introducing indigenous digital switches and breaking the dominance of electromechanical systems.

C-DOT played a pivotal role in creating a nationwide telecom network, revolutionizing the industry by introducing coin-dropping Public Call Offices (PCOs). Shri Rajiv Gandhi's

leadership further spearheaded the IT revolution, easing computer controls and importing assembled motherboards. In a groundbreaking move, Videsh Sanchar Nigam Limited launched Bharat's first public internet service in 1995.

The year 1991 witnessed major telecom reforms, culminating in the establishment of the Telecom Regulatory Authority of India (TRAI) in 1997, reducing government interference. The 1999 New Telecom Policy shifted licensing fees to revenue sharing, fostering a remarkable increase in teledensity from 2.33% in 1998 to an impressive 74.5% in 2014. Mobile subscribers skyrocketed from 0.88 million in 1998 to an astounding 933 million. Each 10% rise in mobile penetration contributed to a 1.2% GDP increase.

As Bharat embraces the digital age, Shri Rajiv Gandhi's ideas, from decentralization to technology for societal benefit, resonate more than ever. In a time where there's a risk of dismantling institutions, his legacy reminds us of the importance of a strategic vision to guide the nation's development.

Bharatiya Chhatra Sansad Inspiring Youth, Strengthening Democracy

13th भारतीय छात्र संसद®
(INDIAN STUDENT PARLIAMENT) Estd. 2011

10th 11th 12th
JANUARY 2024

MIT-WPU, Kothrud,
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INSPIRING
YOUTH,
STRENGTHENING
DEMOCRACY

Largest Global
Classroom of
Future Political
Leaders

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13th Bharatiya Chhatra Sansad

The 13th edition of the Bharatiya Chhatra Sansad (BCS) is set to ignite discussions and drive initiatives aimed at shaping the future of Bharat. It will be organized on the 10th, 11th, and 12th of January 2024 at the MIT-World Peace University Campus in Pune.

Founded in 2011 by Shri. Rahul V. Karad, BCS is a non-political platform that continues its mission to motivate the youth toward active participation in politics and societal change. Over the years, many stalwarts from the fields of politics, academics, and spirituality among many others have shared their thoughts on the platform of BCS, inspiring thousands of young leaders across the nation. They in turn have taken this movement forward in their respective states. Today, the platform has established its credibility not only in Bharat but across the globe.

This unique forum invites socially conscious and politically sensitive students from 25,000 colleges across 400 universities in Bharat. It aims to instill a sense of responsibility among the younger generation to engage in public life and leadership roles.

This forum isn't just about discussions; it's about seeding ideas, fostering awareness, and inspiring action. As the 13th BCS unfolds, it stands as a beacon, illuminating the path for a generation eager to transform rhetoric into a tangible reality for a brighter tomorrow in Bharat.

We sincerely urge all elected representatives to encourage the involvement of a minimum of five socially and politically conscious students from their constituencies in this event.

Topics for the 13th BCS:

Session 1:

Youth Leadership in Politics: Rhetoric or Reality?

Session 2:

Yugaantar: Youth in Transition

Session 3:

Democracy 2.0: How AI and social media are changing the game?

Session 4:

लोक संस्कृति की शक्ति - Power of Folklore in our culture

Session 5:

Data, Diversity, and Democracy: Caste Census Dilemma

Session 6:

As we land on the moon, are women safe on land?

More more details, please visit

<https://www.bharatiyachhatrasansad.org/>

Register at: <https://registration.bharatiyachhatrasansad.org/>

Legislative Performance of 4 State Legislatures In the Monsoon Session of 2023



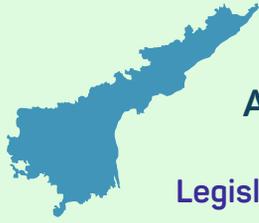
Maharashtra State Legislature

Legislative Performance in the Monsoon Session

Particular	Assembly	Council
Dates	17 July to 4 August	17 July to 4 August
Hours Worked	109 Hours & 21 Minutes	88 Hours & 33 Minutes
Disturbances & Deviations	20 Minutes	50 Minutes
Starred Questions Answered	47	64
Unstarred Questions placed on the Table	NIL	244
Short Notice Questions Answered	2	NIL
Short Duration Discussions	1	2
Bills Introduced	24	3
Bills Passed	15	3

Bills Passed in the Monsoon Session

- 1) The Maharashtra Village Panchayats and the Maharashtra Zilla Parishads and Panchayat Samitis (Amendment) Bill, 2023
- 2) The Maharashtra Regional and Town Planning (Amendment) Bill, 2023
- 3) The Maharashtra Industry, Trade and Investment Facilitation Bill, 2023
- 4) The Maharashtra Temporary Extension of Period for Submitting Validity Certificate (for certain elections to Village Panchayats, Zilla Parishads, and Panchayat Samitis) Bill, 2023
- 5) The Maharashtra Goods and Services Tax (Amendment) Bill, 2023
- 6) The Maharashtra Animal and Fishery Sciences University (Amendment) Bill, 2023
- 7) The Registration (Maharashtra Amendment) Bill, 2023
- 8) The Maharashtra Payment of Compensation for Loss, Injury, or Damage Caused by Wild Animals Bill, 2023
- 9) The Maharashtra Co-operative Societies (Third Amendment) Bill, 2023
- 10) The Maharashtra Municipal Corporation of the City of Pune Taxation (Enactment and Amendment of Taxation Rules with retrospective effect and Validation) Bill, 2023
- 11) The Maharashtra (Second Supplementary) Appropriation Bill, 2023
- 12) The Maharashtra (Urban Areas) Protection and Preservation of Trees (Amendment) Bill, 2023
- 13) The Maharashtra Slum Areas (Improvement, Clearance, and Redevelopment) (Amendment, Re-enactment of Rules and Notification of Apex and other Grievance Redressal Committees and Validation) Bill, 2023
- 14) The Bombay City Civil Court (Amendment) Bill, 2023
- 15) The Laxminarayan Innovation Technological (LIT) University, Nagpur Bill, 2023



Andhra Pradesh State Legislature

Legislative Performance in the Monsoon Session

Particular	Assembly	Council
Dates	21 September to 27 September	21 September to 27 September
Hours Worked	25 Hours & 15 Minutes	17 Hours & 12 Minutes
Disturbances & Deviations	20 Minutes	NIL
Starred Questions Answered	50	50
Unstarred Questions placed on the Table	NIL	1
Short Notice Questions Answered	NIL	NIL
Short Duration Discussions	6	2
Bills Introduced	18	NIL
Bills Passed	18	18

Bills Passed in the Monsoon Session

- 1) The Andhra Pradesh Vaidya Vidhana Parishad (Repeal) Bill, 2023
- 2) The Andhra Pradesh Special Security Group Bill, 2023
- 3) The Andhra Pradesh Aadhaar (Targeted Delivery of Financial and Other Subsidies, Benefits and Services) Bill, 2023
- 4) The Andhra Pradesh Goods and Services Tax (Amendment) Bill, 2023
- 5) The Andhra Pradesh Motor Vehicles Taxation (Amendment) Bill, 2023
- 6) The Andhra Pradesh State Road Transport Corporation (Absorption of Employees into Government Service) (Amendment) Bill, 2023
- 7) The Andhra Pradesh Motor Vehicles Taxation (Second Amendment) Bill, 2023
- 8) The Andhra Pradesh Bhoodan and Gramdan (Amendment) Bill, 2023
- 9) The Andhra Pradesh Private Universities (Establishment and Regulation) (Amendment) Bill, 2023
- 10) The Andhra Pradesh (Regulation of Appointments to Public Services and Rationalisation of Staff Pattern and Pay Structure) (Amendment) Bill, 2023
- 11) The Andhra Pradesh Assigned Lands (Prohibition of Transfers) (Amendment) Bill, 2023
- 12) The Andhra Pradesh Charitable and Hindu Religious Institutions and Endowments (Amendment) Bill, 2023
- 13) The Andhra Pradesh Public Service Commission (Entrustment of Additional Functions with respect to the Services of Universities) (Amendment) Bill, 2023
- 14) The Andhra Pradesh Civil Courts (Amendment) Bill, 2023
- 15) The Andhra Pradesh Regularisation of Services of Contract Employees Bill, 2023
- 16) The Andhra Pradesh Appropriation (No. 3) Bill, 2023
- 17) The Andhra Pradesh Goods and Services Tax (Second Amendment) Bill, 2023
- 18) The Andhra Pradesh Guaranteed Pension System Bill, 2023



Odisha State Legislature

Legislative Performance in the Monsoon Session

Particular	Assembly
Dates	22 September to 4 October
Hours Worked	8 Hours & 35 Minutes 1
Disturbances & Deviations	NIL
Starred Questions Answered	147
Unstarred Questions placed on the Table	1024
Short Notice Questions Answered	NIL
Short Duration Discussions	NIL
Bills Introduced	8
Bills Passed	11

Bills Passed in the Monsoon Session

- 1) The Odisha Pani Panchayat (Amendment) Bill, 2023
- 2) The Odisha Municipal Laws (Amendment) Bill, 2023
- 3) The Odisha Apartment (Ownership and Management) Bill, 2023
- 4) The Odisha Reservation of Vacancies in Posts and Services (For SC & ST) (Amendment) Bill, 2023
- 5) The Odisha State Commission for Backward Commission (Amendment) Bill, 2023
- 6) The Odisha Goods and Services Tax (Amendment) Bill, 2023
- 7) The Odisha Consolidation of Holdings and Prevention of Fragmentation of Land (Amendment) Bill, 2023
- 8) The Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation, and Resettlement (Odisha Amendment) Bill, 2023
- 9) The Odisha Land Reforms (Amendment) Bill, 2023
- 10) The SILICON University Odisha Bill, 2023
- 11) The NIST University Odisha Bill, 2023





West Bengal State Legislature

Legislative Performance in the Monsoon Session

Particular	Assembly
Dates	Ongoing from 24 July
Hours Worked	40 hours & 27 Minutes
Disturbances & Deviations	NIL
Starred Questions Answered	168
Unstarred Questions placed on the Table	NIL
Short Notice Questions Answered	NIL
Short Duration Discussions	NIL
Bills Introduced	7
Bills Passed	7

Bills Passed in the Monsoon Session

- 1) The West Bengal Town and Country (Planning and Development) (Amendment) Bill, 2023
- 2) The West Bengal Goods and Services Tax (Amendment) Bill, 2023
- 3) The West Bengal University Laws (Amendment) Bill, 2023
- 4) The West Bengal Land Laws (Second Repealing) Bill, 2023
- 5) The Bengal Alluvial Lands (Repealing) Bill, 2023
- 6) The West Bengal Labour Welfare Fund (Amendment) Bill, 2023
- 7) The Kolkata Municipal Corporation (Amendment) Bill, 2023





As we await the occasion of World Peace and Understanding Day on February 23, we earnestly appeal to all elected representatives to lend their voices to the cause of lasting peace. The 3rd issue of the NLC Bharat e-Newsletter is dedicated to this vital theme, and your valuable insights can play a pivotal role. Kindly share your write-ups and contributions, outlining initiatives and strategies that foster peace within your constituencies and states. Your collective wisdom can inspire positive change and promote harmony on a broader scale.

We invite you to submit your reflections to nlc.secretariat@nlcbharat.org, contributing to a reservoir of ideas that can guide us toward a more peaceful and united world. Let us collaborate in building a legacy of peace that transcends borders and stands the test of time.

Thank you for your valued contributions.

Best Regards,

Team NLC Newsletter

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