

# AFTER SSC WHAT?

(PUBLIC SECTOR JOBS)

## **STATE GOVERNMENT LOCAL BODIES JOBS**

### **Including Cooperative Bodies jobs**

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The grown up youth should know that India is a democratic country ruled by the people themselves. The Government is formed after general elections. The elections are fought by the political parties, who project their candidates for the seats. The Seats are in the Legislative Bodies, namely, Parliament of India and Legislative Assembly of the State.

#### MUNICIPAL CORPORATIONS AND GRAM PANCHAYAYTS:

But you must have noticed that sometimes Elections are held to elect the members to the City's Municipal Corporation, too. Rural youth must have noticed that elections are held to elect the members of the Gram Panchayat. What are these Municipal Corporations or Municipalities or Gram Panchayats? They are collectively called Local Bodies.

It must be remembered that while the Parliament looks after the affairs of the country as a whole not only within India but also in the

international arena, the Legislative Assembly takes care of the governance matters within the State, consisting of several Districts, Mandals, Cities , towns and villages. . But who takes care of the smaller issues at the local level, like the city or the Village? This required the concept of a local Self- Government for the City and village ----- a Government of the people, by the people, for the people.

Local Bodies are institutions of the local self-governance, which look after the administration of a smaller area, or a small community, such as villages, towns or cities. Local bodies in India are classified into two categories: Panchayats, and Municipalities.

The local bodies which are constituted for local level, micro-planning, timely development and proper and effective administration are called Rural Local Bodies or PANCHAYATS.

The local bodies which are constituted for local, micro-planning, timely development and proper and effective administration in the urban areas are referred to as Urban Local bodies or MUNICIPALITIES.

An urban local body for smaller urban area is called Municipality and the one for larger urban area is called a Municipal Corporation.

Gram Sabha means a body consisting of persons registered under the electoral rolls relating to a village comprised within the area of a Panchayat, i.e. an institution of self-governance constituted under the Article 243-b of the Constitution of India. Gram Sabha may exercise such powers and perform such functions at the village level as the Legislature of the State may, by law, provide. In other words, the Assembly delegates the powers to them. A village level Panchayat is a local body functioning for the good governance at the village level.

## WHAT IS A ZILLA PARISHAD?

In the District level of the Panchayat Raj system, there is the District Council or Zilla Parishad. It looks after the administration of the rural area of the District and its office is located at the District headquarters.

Panchayati Raj means rural governance. Mahatma Gandhi advocated Panchayati Raj, a decentralized form of government where each village is responsible for its own affairs, as the foundation of India's political system. His term for such a vision was 'Gram Swaraj' or village self-governance. Panchayati Raj is included in the State Concurrent List of the Seventh Schedule of the Constitution. Many States established Panchayati Raj in their jurisdiction in the early years after Independence. It is the States which have been with devolution of powers to the Panchayats.

## THE WIDE AMBIT OF PANCHAYATI RAJ:

Since many States were not doing this voluntarily, the Government of India brought about major reform in local governance in the country. By passing the Constitution (73rd Amendment) Act, 1992 for implementation in relation to 29 subjects detailed below:

1. Agriculture and agricultural extension,
2. Land improvement, implementation of Land reforms, Land
3. Consolidation and soil conservation.
4. Minor Irrigation, water management, and watershed development,
5. Animal husbandry, Dairying, and Poultry, Fisheries,
6. Social Forestry and Farm Forestry,

7. Minor forest Produce,
8. Small Scale Industries, including Food processing industries,
9. Khadi Village and Cottage Industries,
10. Rural Housing,
11. Drinking Water,
12. Fuel and Fodder,
13. Roads, Culverts, Bridges, Ferries, waterways, and other Means of Communication,
14. Rural electrification, including distribution of electricity.
15. Non-Conventional energy sources,
16. Poverty Alleviation Program,
17. Education, including primary and Secondary schools,
18. Technical training and vocational education,
19. Adult and non-formal education,
20. Libraries ,
21. Cultural Activities,
22. Markets and Fairs,
23. Health and Sanitation, including hospitals, Primary Health Centers and Dispensaries
24. Family welfare,
25. Women and Child Development,
26. Social Welfare, including welfare of the Handicapped and Mentally retarded.
27. Welfare of the Weaker Sections, in particular of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes.
28. Public Distribution System,
29. Maintenance of Community Assets.

From the above description, it may be clear to you that the Local Self- Government institutions also offer a wide range of services and Departments to you to join.

Candidates belonging to the City environment and not having sufficient language ability in Telugu may find it difficult to take up lower posts in these Departments. The matriculate candidates from rural areas and well-acquainted with the functioning of these organizations may take up a job here.

The job available may be of low status, low pay and lesser responsibilities. Usually those candidates who are having some stake locally in the shape of family, assets or cultivation, may take up job here. The age limit, the pay-scales the benefits etc, are the same as those for the State government employees.

#### THE MUNICIPAL CORPORATIONS:

The Constitution of India has allotted the local self-government to the State list of functions. The Constitution (74<sup>th</sup> Amendment) Act 1992, in a landmark initiative of the Government of India to strengthen the local self-government in cities and Towns. .The Act stipulates that if the State Government dissolves a Municipality, election to the same must be held within a period of six months. Moreover the conduct of Municipal elections is entrusted to statutory State Election Commission, rather than being left to the executive authorities.

As per Article 243 Q every, State should constitute three types of Municipalities in urban areas:

Nagar Panchayat, for a transitional area, that is to say an area in transition from a rural area to an urban area.

Municipal Council, a Council that is constituted for a smaller urban area.

Municipal Corporation that is constituted for a larger urban area. However, an industrial township set up by an industry is not part of this arrangement as the services will be provided by the industry.

Life in City is highly standardized, busy and hectic. Life in Cities revolves round Office work, business work, transport work, money and Cash work, education etc. All these activities are facilitated by the municipal authorities in the City. They need good and dedicated workers.

The following are the Functions performed by the Municipal bodies:<sup>[3]</sup>

Essentially Municipal Functions	<u>Municipal Corporation</u>	<u>Municipal Council</u>	<u>nagar panchayat</u>
1. Urban planning including town planning	Yes	Yes	Yes
2. Regulation of land-use and construction of buildings	Yes	Yes	Yes
3. Planning for economic and social development	Yes	Yes	Yes
4. Roads and bridges	Yes	Yes	Yes
5. Water supply domestic, Industrial and commercial	Yes	Yes	Yes

purposes			
6. Public health, sanitation, conservancy and solid waste management	Yes	Yes	Yes
7. Fire services	Yes	Yes	No
8. Urban forestry	Yes	Yes	Yes
9. Preventive Health Care	Yes	Yes	Yes
10. Provision of urban amenities and facilities such as parks, gardens, playgrounds	Yes	Yes	Yes
11. Burials and burial grounds, cremations, cremation ghats/grounds and electric crematoria	Yes	Yes	Yes
12. Cattle pounds, prevention of cruelty to animals	Yes	Yes	Yes
13. Vital statistics including registration of births and deaths	Yes	Yes	Yes
14. Street lighting	Yes	Yes	Yes

15. Parking lots, bus stops and public conveniences	Yes	Yes	Yes
16. Regulation of slaughter houses and tanneries	Yes	Yes	Yes
17. Slum improvement and up gradation	Yes	Yes	Yes
<b>18. Agency Functions</b>			
19. Protection of the environment and promotion of ecological aspects	Yes	Yes	Yes
20. Safeguarding the interests of weaker sections of society, including the handicapped and the mentally retarded	Yes	Yes	Yes
21. Urban poverty alleviation	Yes	Yes	Yes
22. Promotion of cultural, education and aesthetic aspects	Yes	Yes	Yes
23. Primary Education	Yes	Yes	No
24. Primary Health Care	Yes	Yes	No



For the Matriculates ,posts in the Class IV Services are available. Posts like Watchman or Van Drivers or Sweepers. Candidates have to be healthy and able-bodied. With some technical skills, candidates may be employed in technical jobs in various sections that make up a Municipal Office.

Vacancies are filled by notification in the local Press. Candidates must look for advertisement every day. Candidates desirous of living in the same City may find a career in the respective municipality.

#### CO-OPERATIVE BODIES :

A Farm business or other organization which is owned and run jointly by its members who share the profits or benefits.

Co-operatives are autonomous associations formed and democratically directed by people who come together to meet common economic, social, and cultural needs. Founded on the principle of participatory governance, co-ops are governed by those who use their services: their members.

Based on the principles of empowerment, education, and community, co-ops operate laterally promoting participation both within their own organization, and through a focus on community interaction, and support.

Various cooperatives are playing a commendable supplementary role, adding strength to the efforts by the State Government in the development of State –owned enterprises. At one point ,there were 83 Cooperatives in operation in various fields , viz., Cooperatives in sugar ,Mills, Spinning Mills, Rural Electrification, Dairy Development etc. Government of A P has shareholding in some of these Cooperatives. In fact the Co operative Sugar mills and spinning mills were almost treated

as PSUs (State) though they have their own Federations and separate Commissionerate.

Sugar Industry is one of the major agro-based industries in the State of AP which came into prominence through cooperative movement. .They is located mainly in the rural areas and contributing to the progress of the villages and in providing both direct and indirect employment.

Girijan Cooperative Corporation was formed to protect the innocent tribals in the State from exploitation by the middlemen and petty traders. And to establish mutually beneficial relationship between them and the rest of the world.

The Federation of Sericulturists and Silk Weavers Cooperative Societies Ltd. Has been formed to promote development of Sericulture and Silk Industry in Andhra Pradesh with the help of its member societies and their members and improve the economic condition o the Sericulturists and Silk Weavers in the State.

Andhra Pradesh State Cooperative Marketing federation Ltd. (AP MARKFED) was established to help the farmers in getting their input supplies and marketing of their agri-products and to take up value addition activities related to the Marketing and further to take up consumer related activities for the benefit of the Farmers.

AP State Cooperative Rural irrigation Corporation Ltd., was established to undertake the drilling of bore wells and other earth works to on a cooperative basis.

Examples of other Cooperative bodies in the State are:

AP Dairy Development cooperative federation,

AP State Fishermen's Co-operative Societies Federation Ltd.

AP BC Cooperative Finance corporation,

AP Nayee Brahmin's Cooperative Societies Federation

AP Washerman Cooperative Societies Federation

AP Cooperative Housing Federation,

AP Scheduled Castes Cooperative Finance Corporation

AP Scheduled Tribes cooperative Finance Corporation

Matriculate candidates can find Class IV pass in these organizations The Conduct rules the facilities provided, the Pay-scales are somewhat different and chances of promotion are also less. Knowledge of Telugu is essential and service to the needy people is of paramount importance. Each member of the cooperative has to be treated with respect and due service given.

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