

41 Lecture - MGT111

Important Subjective

1. **What is devolution and how is it different from decentralization?**

Answer: Devolution is the transfer of powers and responsibilities from the central government to lower levels of government, while decentralization is the distribution of powers and responsibilities among different levels of government. Devolution gives more autonomy to the lower levels of government, while decentralization can happen within a centralized system.

2. **What are the benefits of devolution for local communities?**

Answer: Devolution can bring decision-making closer to the people, allowing them to have more say in the policies and services that affect their lives. It can also promote local accountability, responsiveness, and innovation in governance.

3. **What are the challenges of implementing devolution in developing countries?**

Answer: Some of the challenges include: building the capacity of local government institutions, ensuring adequate funding and resources, addressing political and administrative barriers, and balancing the need for central control with local autonomy.

4. **How does devolution impact service delivery in local communities?**

Answer: Devolution can improve service delivery by bringing decision-making closer to the people and promoting local accountability. It can also lead to more responsive and efficient service provision by allowing local governments to tailor services to the specific needs of their communities.

5. **What role do civil society organizations play in the devolution process?**

Answer: Civil society organizations can play a key role in advocating for devolution and ensuring that it is implemented in a way that benefits local communities. They can also provide technical assistance and support to local governments, promote citizen participation, and monitor the implementation of devolution policies.

6. **How does devolution impact gender equity in local communities?**

Answer: Devolution can create opportunities for women's participation in local decision-making and leadership roles, and promote gender-sensitive policies and services. However, it can also reinforce existing gender inequalities if women are excluded from decision-making processes or if devolved institutions lack gender awareness.

7. **What are the potential risks of devolution for local communities?**

Answer: Some of the risks include: the potential for elite capture or corruption at the local level, the possibility of exacerbating existing inequalities, and the challenge of balancing local autonomy with national unity and cohesion.

8. **What is the role of the central government in implementing devolution?**

Answer: The central government is responsible for creating a legal framework for devolution, providing technical and financial support to local governments, and monitoring and evaluating the implementation of devolution policies. It also has a role in ensuring that devolution is implemented in a way that promotes national unity and cohesion.

9. **What are the different models of devolution that exist around the world?**

Answer: Some of the models include: federal systems, where powers are divided between the central government and constituent states or regions; unitary systems with devolved powers to local authorities; and hybrid systems that combine elements of both.

10. **How can devolution contribute to sustainable development in local communities?**

Answer: Devolution can promote sustainable development by empowering local communities to make decisions about natural resource management, promoting locally appropriate technologies and practices, and fostering economic development that is grounded in local needs and resources.