

A Summary on **ORGANIZATIONAL**  
**STRUCTURE OF THE**  
**GOVERNMENT AT THE CENTRE**  
**AND STATE**



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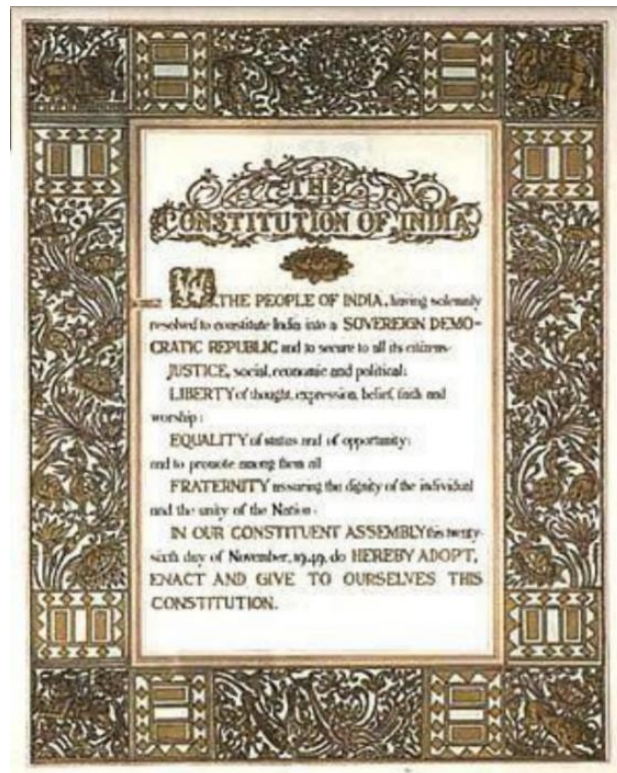
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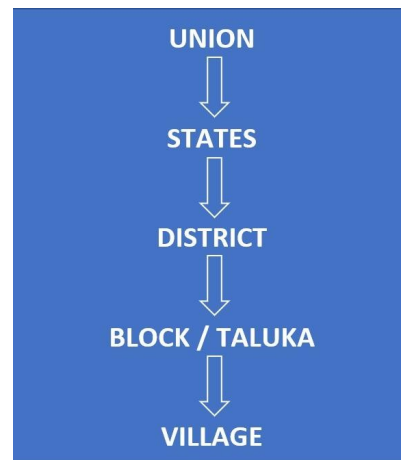
# STRUCTURE OF THE INDIAN CONSTITUTION

- Article 1 (1) of the Constitution states, “India, that is Bharat, shall be a Union of States.”
- Articles 52 to 62 explain about the President.
- Article 63 to 71 deal with the vice-president.
- Article 73 to 78 deal with duties and functions legislature.



## India's Federal Structure

- ✓ Until 1990s, the federal structure of India had five tiers of government as in the diagram =>



- ✓ Then after 1992, it was modified to have three tiers -:
  - Centre Government
  - State Government
  - Local Government

# STRUCTURE OF GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

Government of India has legislative, executive and judicial authority as follows-:

## **Executive -:**

The Union executive consists of-:

- President -: Executive power of the Union is vested in and is exercised by him.
- Vice-President -: Elected by an electoral college comprising both Houses of Parliament.
- Council of Ministers -: Headed by the Prime Minister to assist President.

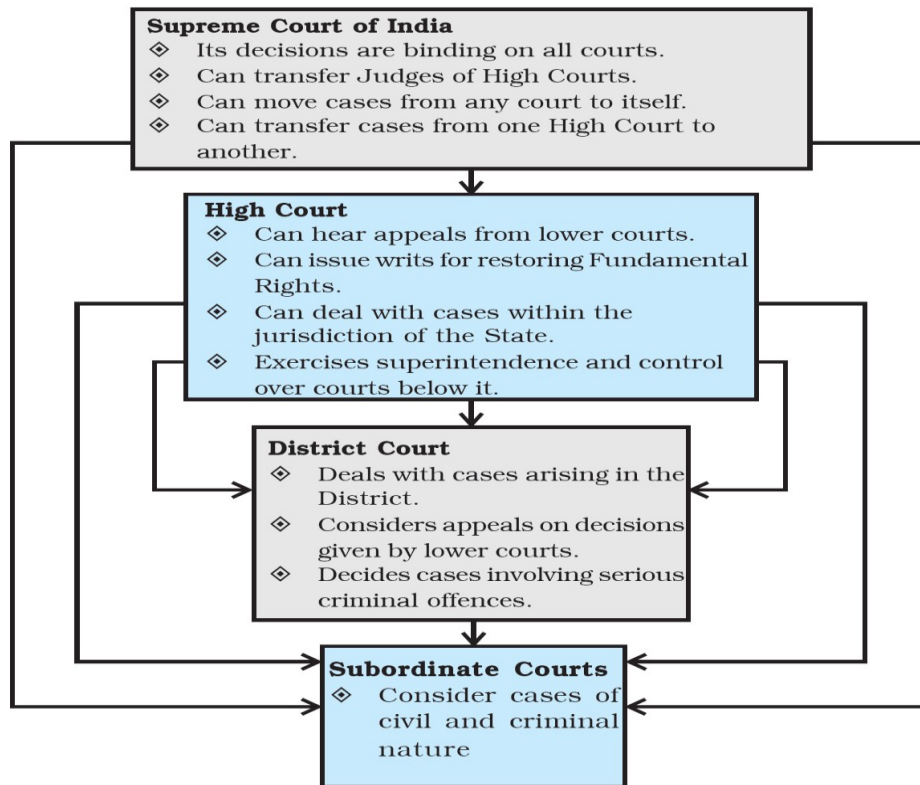
## **○ Legislature -:**

Legislature consists of the President and two Houses as follows -:

- Rajya Sabha -: Nominated by the President from amongst persons having special knowledge or experience.
- Lok Sabha -: Composed of representatives of people elected directly.

## **○ Judiciary -:**

The judiciary in India has a pyramidal structure with the Supreme Court at the top, as follows -:



## ADMINISTRATIVE STRUCTURE OF UNION TERRITORIES OF INDIA

- Andaman-Nicobar Islands, Delhi, Jammu-Kashmir and Puducherry have Lieutenant Governors.
- Governor of Punjab is concurrently the Administrator of Chandigarh.
- Administrator of Dadra and Nagar Haveli is concurrently the Administrator of Daman and Diu.
- Lakshadweep has a separate Administrator.

## STATE ADMINISTRATION

The administration of a state is run by both the Governor and the council of ministers headed by the Chief Minister. Part VI of the Constitution deals with state administration.

## DISTRICT ADMINISTRATION

The functions of the district administration can be summarised as follows -:

- Law and order and magisterial matters: Public safety and tranquillity.
- Land Revenue
- Development Activities: Public Health, Education, Social Welfare, Welfare of Backward Communities.

# CENTRE-STATE RELATIONS

The Constitution mentions Centre-State relations between the 245 and 300 (A) articles.

- ✓ Art. 245 to 255 explain the distribution of powers between the states and the union government under three lists, namely -:

<u>UNION LIST</u>	<u>STATE LIST</u>	<u>CONCURRENT LIST</u>
100 Subjects	61 Subjects	52 Subjects

- ✓ Art. 256 to 263 deals with the Administrative Relation between the Union and States. The civil service system was re-organized in post-independent India to include the All-India services like the IAS, IFS, IPS and IRS.

- ✓ Art. 268 to 292 deals with the financial relations between the Centre and state

## Evolution of Indian Administrative System

The public administrative system in India has a long history. Kautilya's Arthshastra describes the civil service of those days. Land revenue system was established during the Mughal period. British rule had servants to the Crown who gradually became 'Public Servants'. The British government set up the Indian Civil Service, with the objective of strengthening the British administration. Post-Republic, public services as we see today came into being.

## Problems with Administrative System

1. British Legacy : carries bureaucratic model
2. Regulatory administration
3. Development priorities undefined
4. Lack of people's participation in direct decision making
5. Ineffective and inefficient

## Major changes impacting Administration

1. Globalization and privatization bringing new norms and reforms.
2. Increasing disparities and human rights concerns.
3. Shift of states' role intervention to facilitation of business and growth.
4. Emergence of powerful technological solutions- IT.
5. Increasing expectations of ideal governance among citizens.

# REFORMS IN ADMINISTRATION

## ✓ **First Administrative Reforms Commission (1<sup>st</sup> ARC)**

It was set up in 1966 with 20 study teams, 13 working groups and 1 Task Force. It made a total of 581 recommendations in a period spread over 1966-70.

It reviewed the following subjects -:

1. Machinery of Government and its procedures.
2. Redress of Citizen's Grievances.
3. Centre-State Relations.
4. State Administration.
5. Administration of Union Territories.
6. Machinery for Planning and Economic Administration.
7. Finance, Accounts and Audit.
8. Railways, Post and Telegraph, etc.

Many reports emerged after the 1<sup>st</sup> ARC pertaining to amendment of selection method of candidates and their eventual pay-scale via Pay Commission and Recruitment policies.

## ✓ **Second wave of Administrative Reforms**

Administrative reforms have been necessitated because of:

1. Change in the role of the Government.
2. Changing environment.
3. Rising aspirations of the people.
4. Improving efficiency and effectiveness

The objective is to revamp the public administration system considering the following -:

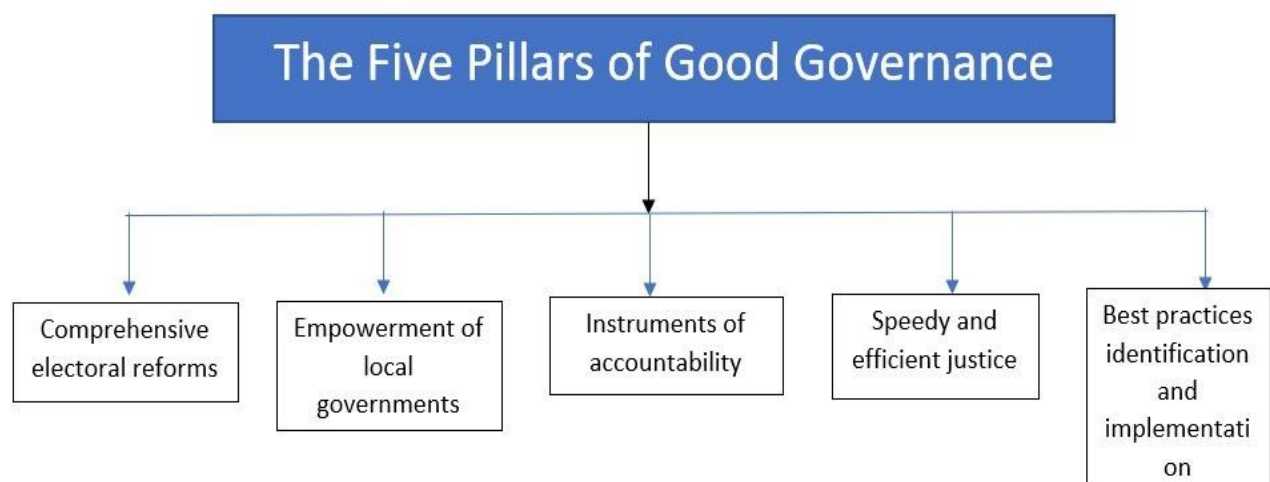
1. Ethics in Governance.
2. Strengthening of Financial Management.
3. Social Capital, Trust and participative service delivery.
4. Citizen Centric Administration.
5. Promoting e-governance.

## CITIZEN FRIENDLY GOVERNANCE

Governance is the process of decision-making and implementation.

Good governance is a way of measuring how public institutions conduct public affairs and manage public resources in a preferred way.

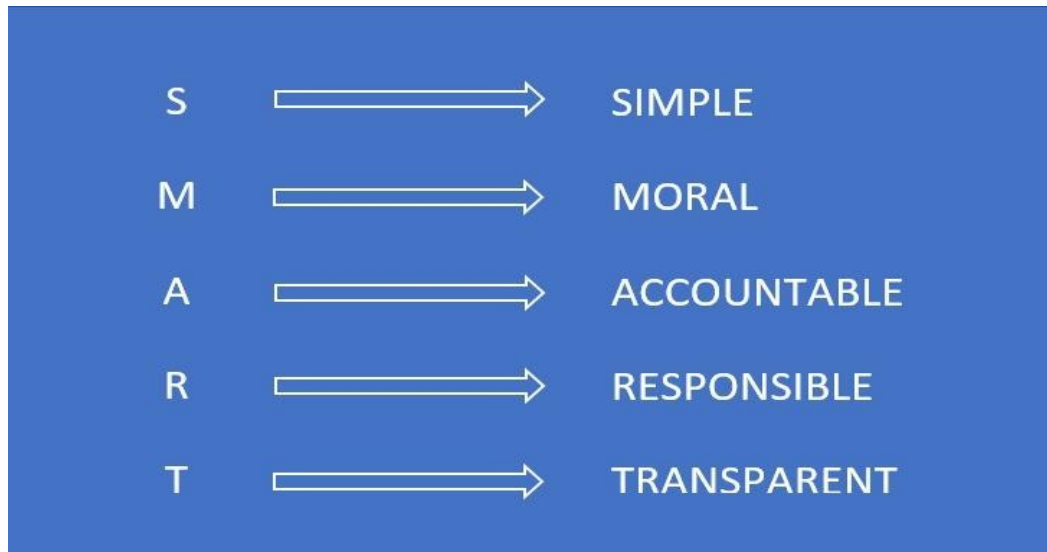
The Government of India is fully conscious of the need for responsive, accountable, transparent, decentralized and people friendly administration at all levels and ensuring thereby good governance to the people.





## Smart governance -:

Smart governance is about using technology to facilitate and support better planning and decision making. It is about improving democratic processes and transforming the ways that public services are delivered.



## e-Seva

The e-Seva is a form of e-government aimed at providing efficient public services including issue of all the citizen related certificates, receiving utility bills and redressing grievances. The services are offered through a public-private-partnership model. The aim of eSeva is to deliver services using ICT where citizens able to access in easier manner, known to be e-governance and the objective is to offer 'SMART' services.

- **Bhoomi -:** Drive by the Union and Karnataka Government to digitize land records and track changes to the land registry in Karnataka.

- **Common Services Centres (CSCs) :-** Frontend delivery points for taking the G2C and B2C services to the rural citizens. Similar are the **Lokvani** and **e-Suvidha** kendras.
- **Smart card DL :-** An upgraded version of driving license, where the information about the license holder is stored electronically in a plastic, tamper-proof card that has a microprocessor chip.

This session was very helpful for giving a brief of the Indian constitution, India's federal structure, and administrative structure in India, administrative reforms, Centre-state Relations, Civil services in India, the e-Seva model and the pillars of Governance. We thank Dr. Sanjay M. Tarade for enlightening us with this knowledge.

*Thank You*