

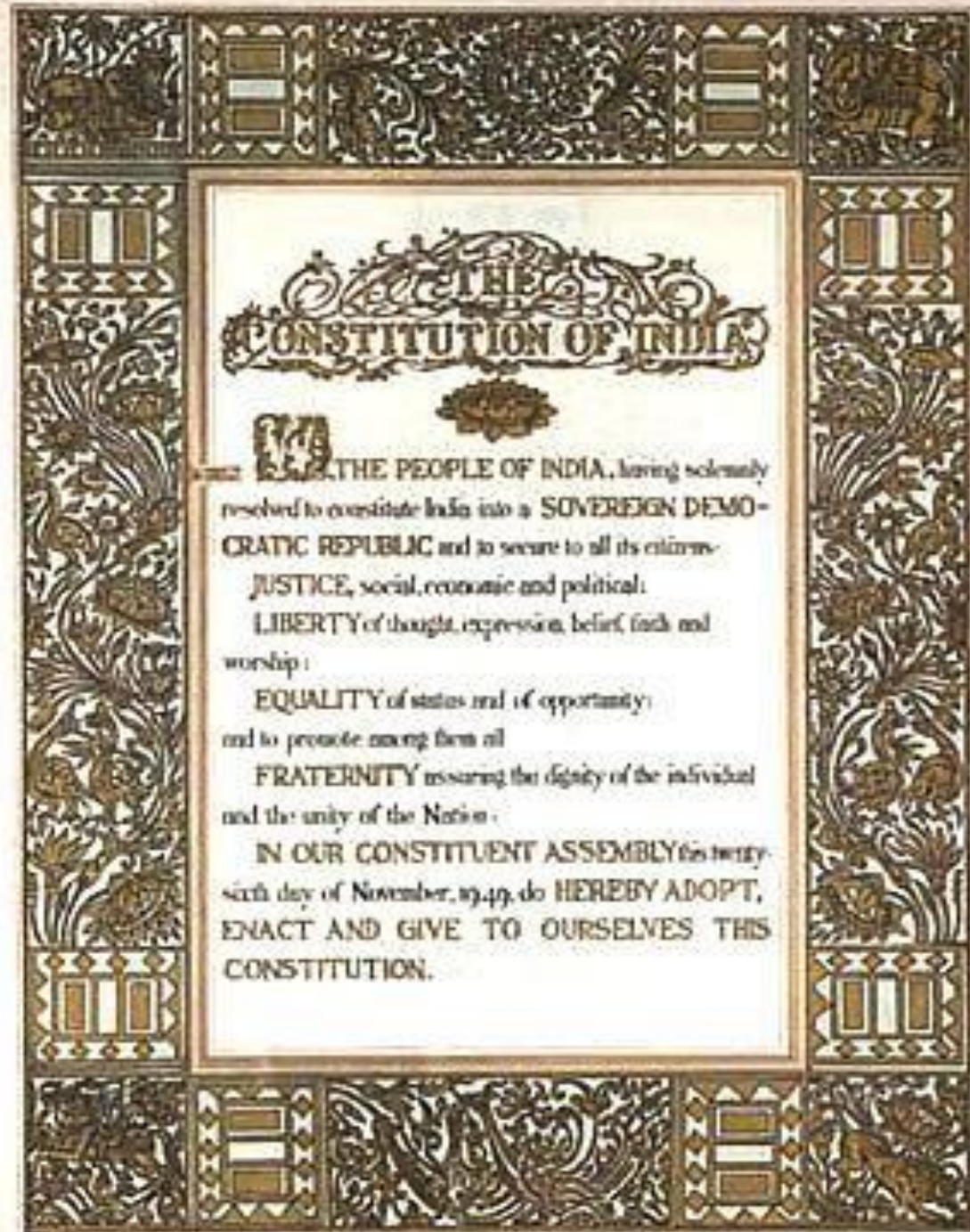
ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE OF THE GOVERNMENT AT THE CENTRE AND STATE



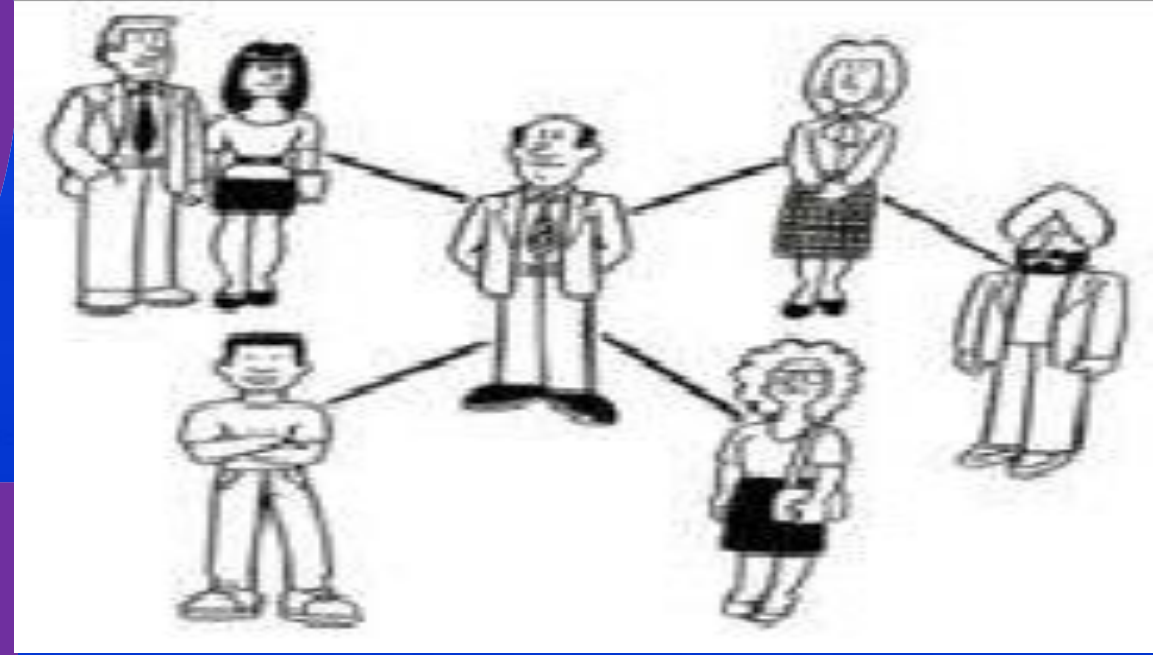
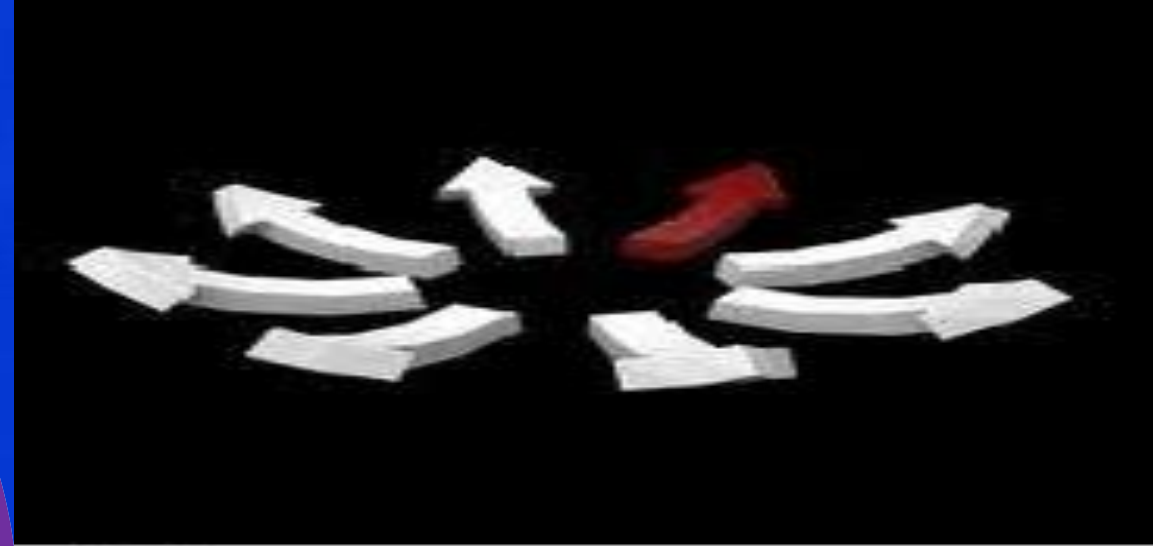
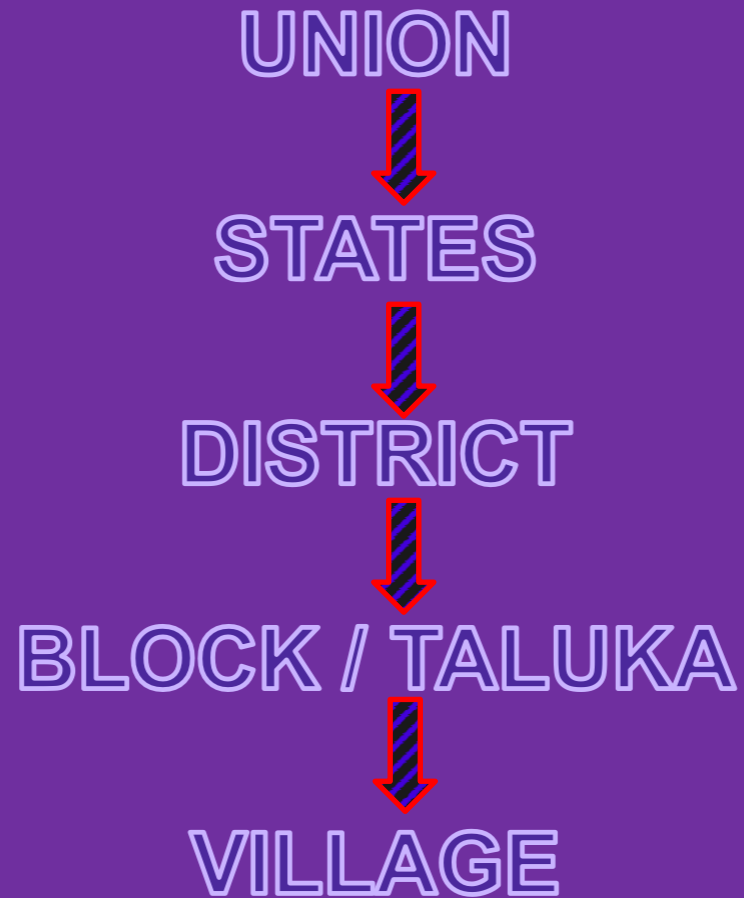
**Dr. Sanjay M. Tarade,
Additional Director
General of Police**

Structure of the Indian Constitution

- Article 1 (1) of the Constitution: India, that is Bharat, shall be a Union of States.
- There are
- 28 States; and
- 8 Union Territories.
- Neither 'Federal' in the classical sense nor 'Unitary' in character.
- Some call it 'quasi federal'



India's Federal Structure till 1990s



Federal Structure in India After 1992

Central Government
State Government

Local
Government

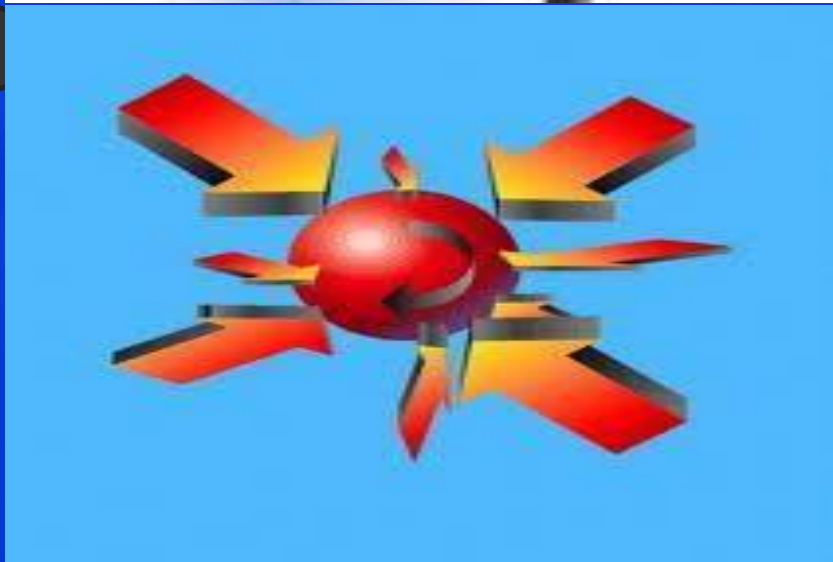
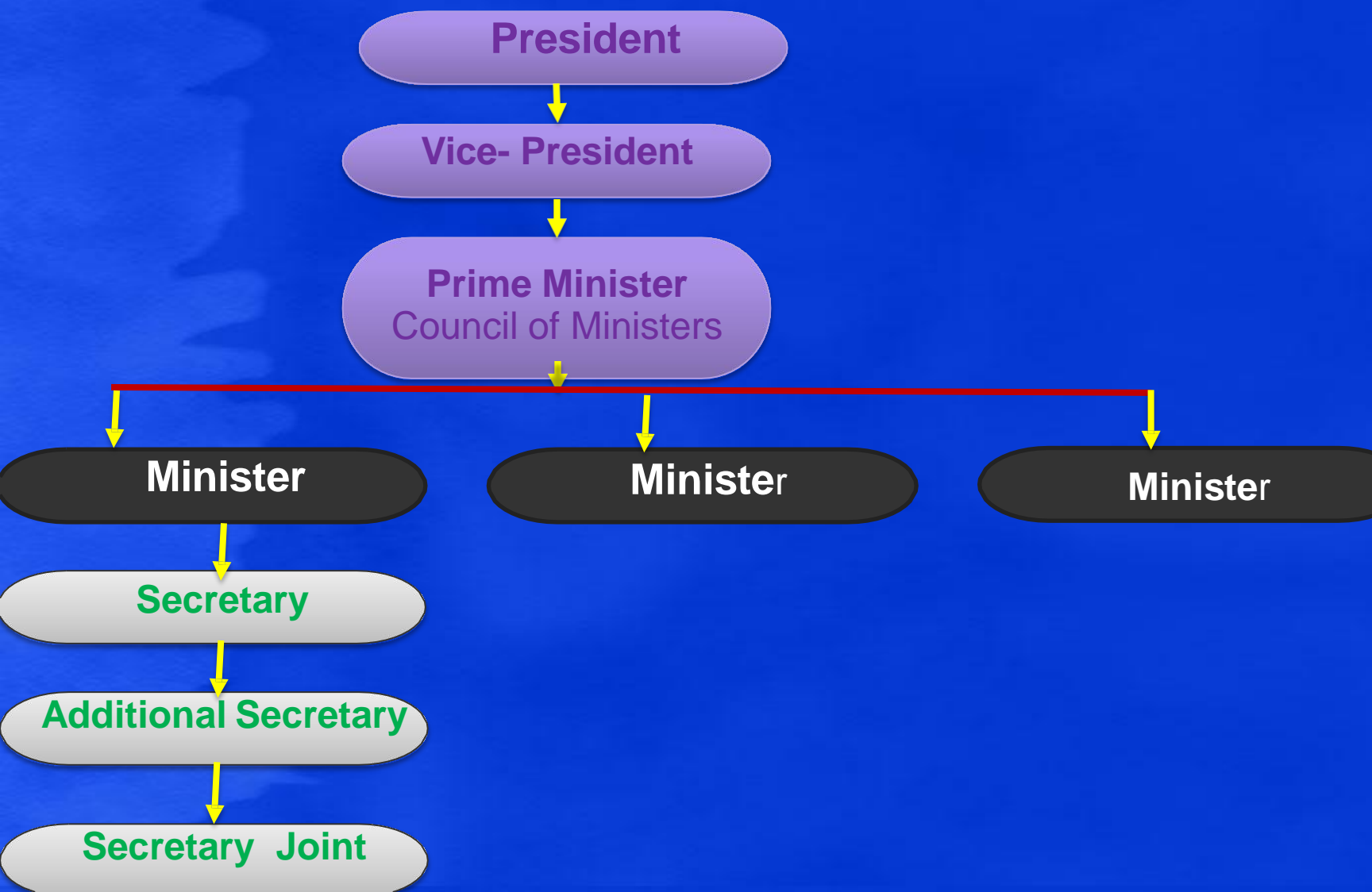
- **Urban Local Bodies**
- **Corporations**
- **Municipalities**
- **Town Areas**

- **Rural local Self- Governing Institutions**
- **District Panchayats (540)**
- **Intermediate Panchayats (6096)**
- **Village Panchayats (2,32,000)**

The Administrative Structure of the Government of India



(The roles of the various Ministries are defined as per the Rules of Business)



Continued



- Articles 52 to 62 of Indian Constitution explains the President of India and his election procedure, executive powers etc
- Article 63 to 71 deals with the vice-president of India and his election procedure, functions, terms of office, Qualification etc.
- Article 73 to 78 of Indian Constitution deals with duties and functions of the Prime Minister and the council of ministers

Structure Government of India

Executive

consists of :

1. President
2. Vice President
3. Cabinet Ministers & other Ministers

Responsibility
To implement the laws made by the Legislature

Legislature or Parliament

consists of

1. President
2. Lok Sabha
3. Rajya Sabha

Responsibility
To make laws
To seek accountability from Executive

Judiciary

consists of :

Supreme Court of India.

Responsibility
To solve conflicts between Executive and Legislature
2. other public related matters or conflicts

Administrative Structure of union territories in India

1. Delhi

3. Daman & Diu

5. Chandigarh

7. Lakshadweep

2. Pondicherry

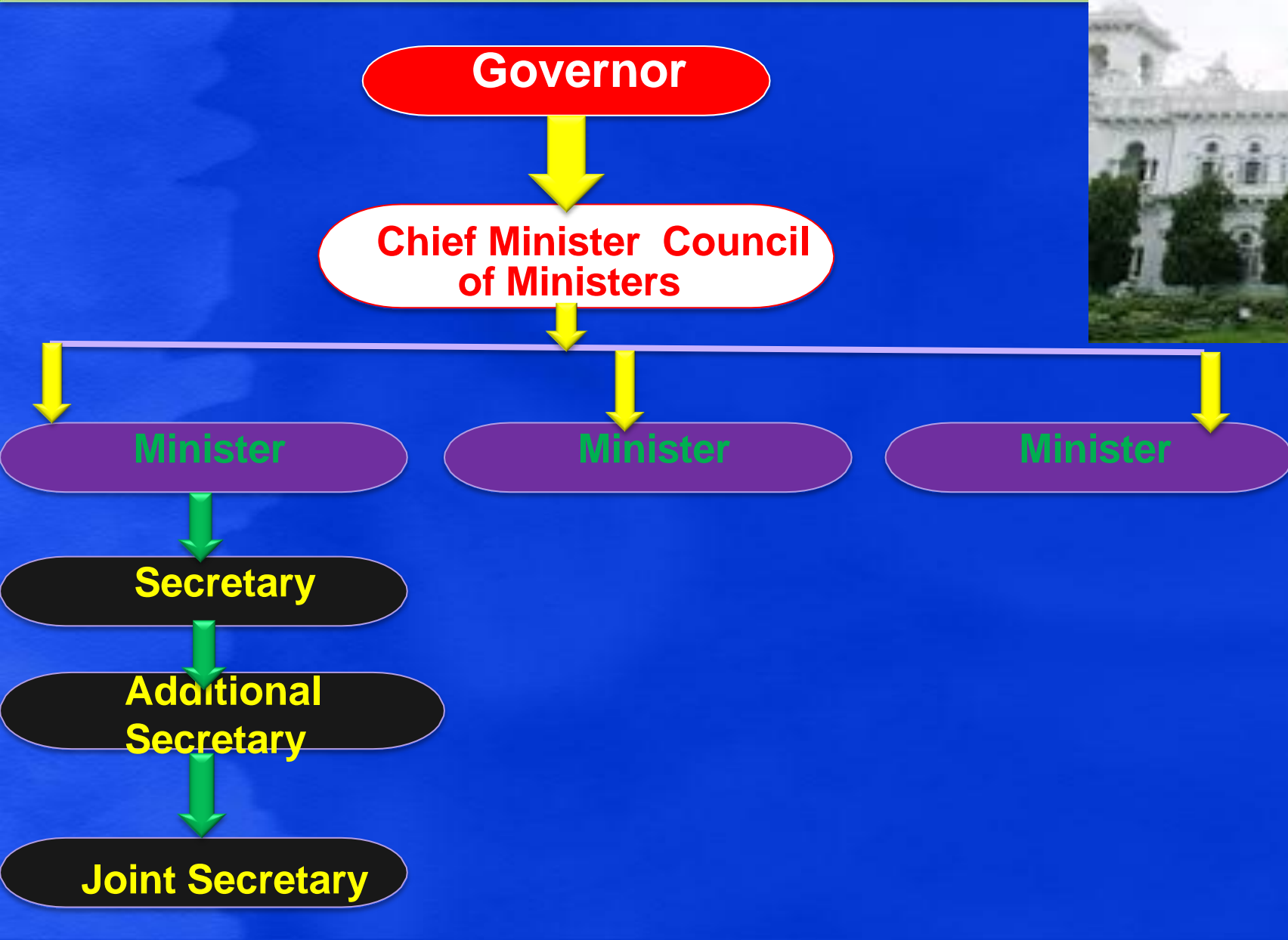
4. Dadra & Nagar Haveli

6. Andaman & Nicobar

- 1. Partial state hood given**
- 2. Legislative Assemblies & councils of ministers.**
- 3. Has own CM**
- 4. Lieutenant governor, normally in charge of U.T. In case CM Not present.**

- 1. Are ruled directly by the Central Government.**
- 2. An administrator, an IAS officer or an MP is appointed by the President of India for effective administration of the U.T.**

The Administrative Structure of the State Governments



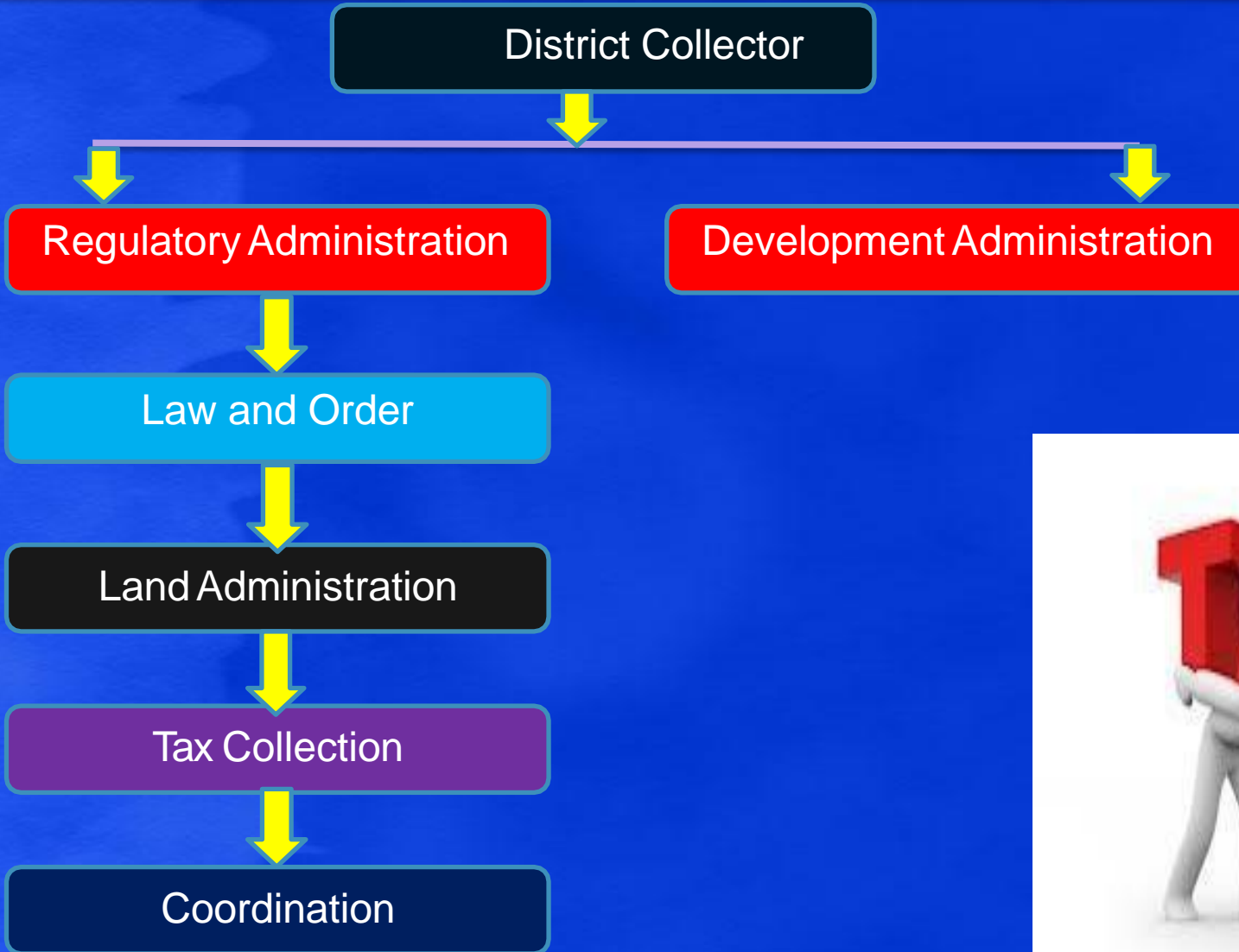
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- Article 152 of Indian Constitution speaks about the State Governments
- Article 153 to 161 deals with the Governors of States and their functions, election, eligibility, and duties etc
- 163, 164, and 167 articles of the Indian Constitution deals with the Chief Minister and council of Ministers.
- Article 170, deals with the composition of Legislative Assemblies
- Article 171, deals with the composition of Legislative Councils

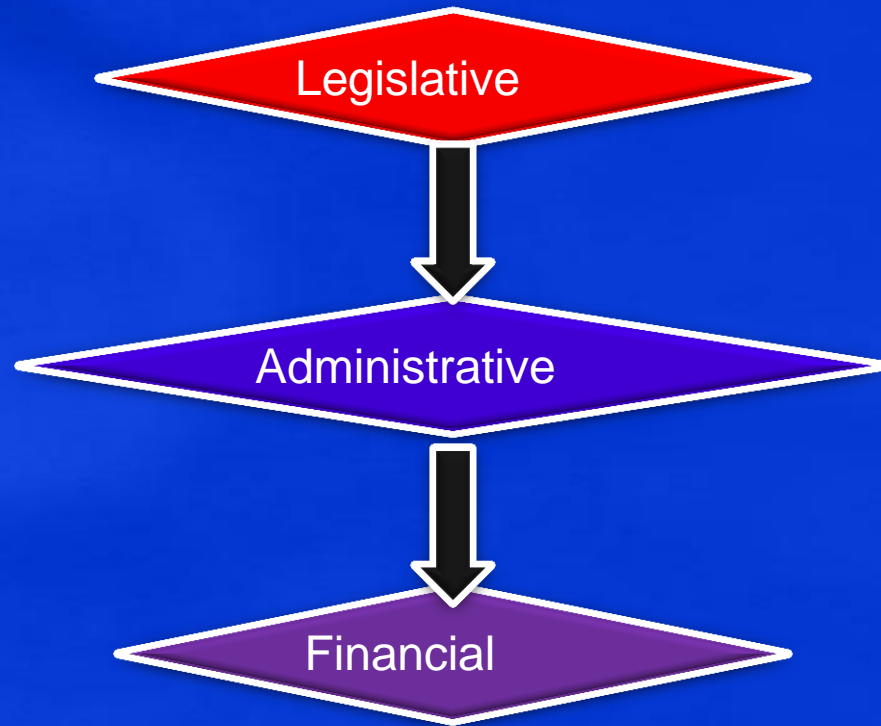
District Administration

(District is a unit of administration, on an average a district has a population of about 2 million)



Centre-State Relations

- Centre-State relation mentioned in the Constitution between the 245 to 300 (A) rticles
- Centre-State relations can be studied under three heads



Legislative Relations

✓ Art. 245 to 255 Explains the distribution of Powers between the Union and State

Union List

- Present deals with 100 subjects like; defence, foreign affair, banking, currency and coinage, communication, atomic energy etc.

State List

- Present it deals with 61 subjects including public order and police, local government, prisons, public health and sanitation, agriculture, state taxes and duties, inns, gas and gas works etc.

Concurrent List

- It deals with 52 subjects. They are, criminal law and procedure, civil procedure, marriage, welfare of labour,, family welfare, price control, factories, newspapers, etc.

Administrative and Financial Relation



- Art. 256 to 263 deals with the Administrative Relation between the Union and states
- In order to ensure the uniformity throughout the country, the Indian constitution provides for creation of All-India service like IAS, IPS, IFS etc.
- Art. 268 to 292 deals with the financial relations between the Centre and state



Evolution of the Indian Administrative System

- The public administrative system in India has a long history. Kingdoms existed in India several hundred years B.C.
- In the earlier era the civil servants performed the role of servants of the king. (Kautilya's Arthshastra describes the civil service of those days and lays down various norms 300 B.C. to 1000 A.D)
- During the medieval period they became State servants. The land revenue system was established during the Moghul period.
- The East Indian Company had a civil service to carry out their commercial functions.
- During the British rule they started as servants to the Crown, but gradually they started becoming 'Public Servants'. The British government set up the Indian civil service, primarily with the objective of strengthening the British administration in the UK.
- In this period the role of the civil services was to further the British interest, and the role was totally regulatory. Later on they assumed development roles also.
- After the coming into force of the Constitution, the public services as we see today came into being

Civil Services in India

- The civil service system is the backbone of the administrative machinery of the country.
- The civil service system in post-independent India was reorganised.
- At the central level, the civil services include the All-India services, namely the Indian Administrative Service, the Indian Forest Service, and the Indian Police Service.
- There are various central services like the Indian Income Tax Service, Indian Railway Services etc.
- There are three tiers of administration-Union Government, State Governments and the Local governments.
- The State Governments have their own set of services.

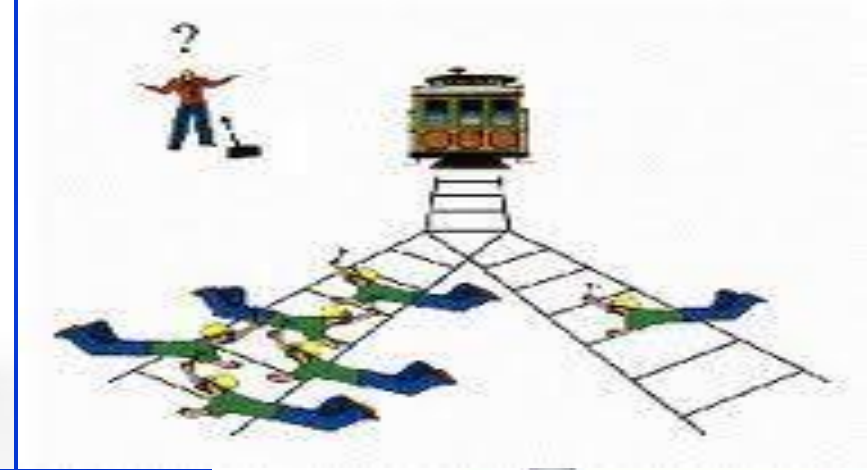
The Hallmarks of Civil Services in India

- Constitutional protection
- Political neutrality
- Permanency
- Anonymity
- Recruitment based on merit. Done by Constitutional Authorities – the Public Service Commissions

Problems with the Administrative System



- British legacy
- Regulatory administration
- Development priorities not defined
- A bureaucratic model
- Lack of people's participation
- Not inclusive
- Ineffective and inefficient



Reforms in Administration

- The First Administrative Reforms Commission (ARC) was set up in 1966.
- The ARC set up 20 study teams, 13 working groups and 1 Task Force.
- It gave 20 Reports making a total of 581 recommendations in a period spread over 1966-70



First Administrative Reforms Commission



- It gave Reports on the following subjects:
 - Machinery of Government of India and its procedures.
 - Personnel Administration.
 - Redress of Citizen's Grievances.
 - Centre-State Relations.
 - State Administration.
 - Administration of Union Territories.
 - Machinery for Planning and Economic Administration.
 - Finance, Accounts and Audit.
 - Delegation of Financial and Administrative Powers.
 - Railways, Post and Telegraph, etc.

Major developments impacting administration



- Globalization.
- Increasing disparities.
- Transformation of the world into a global village.
- Deregulation and privatization trends.
- Increasing awareness about human rights.
- State formerly interventionist, producer, regulator and seller now called upon to be a facilitator, promoter, and partner.
- Emergence of powerful technological solutions-computers and IT.
- Increasing expectations from the Governments to 'perform'.



Studies/Reports after the First Administrative Reforms Commission

- Committee on Recruitment Policy and Selection Methods (D.S.Kothari)-1976
- The Commission on Centre-State Relations (Sarkaria)-1983.
- The Fourth Central Pay Commission Report-1986
- The Committee to Review the Scheme of the Civil Services Examination (Satish Chandra, 1989)
- The Economic Administration Reforms Commission.
- The Fifth Pay Commission (1993)
- Surendra Nath's Committee Report (2003)
- Committee on Civil Services Reforms.

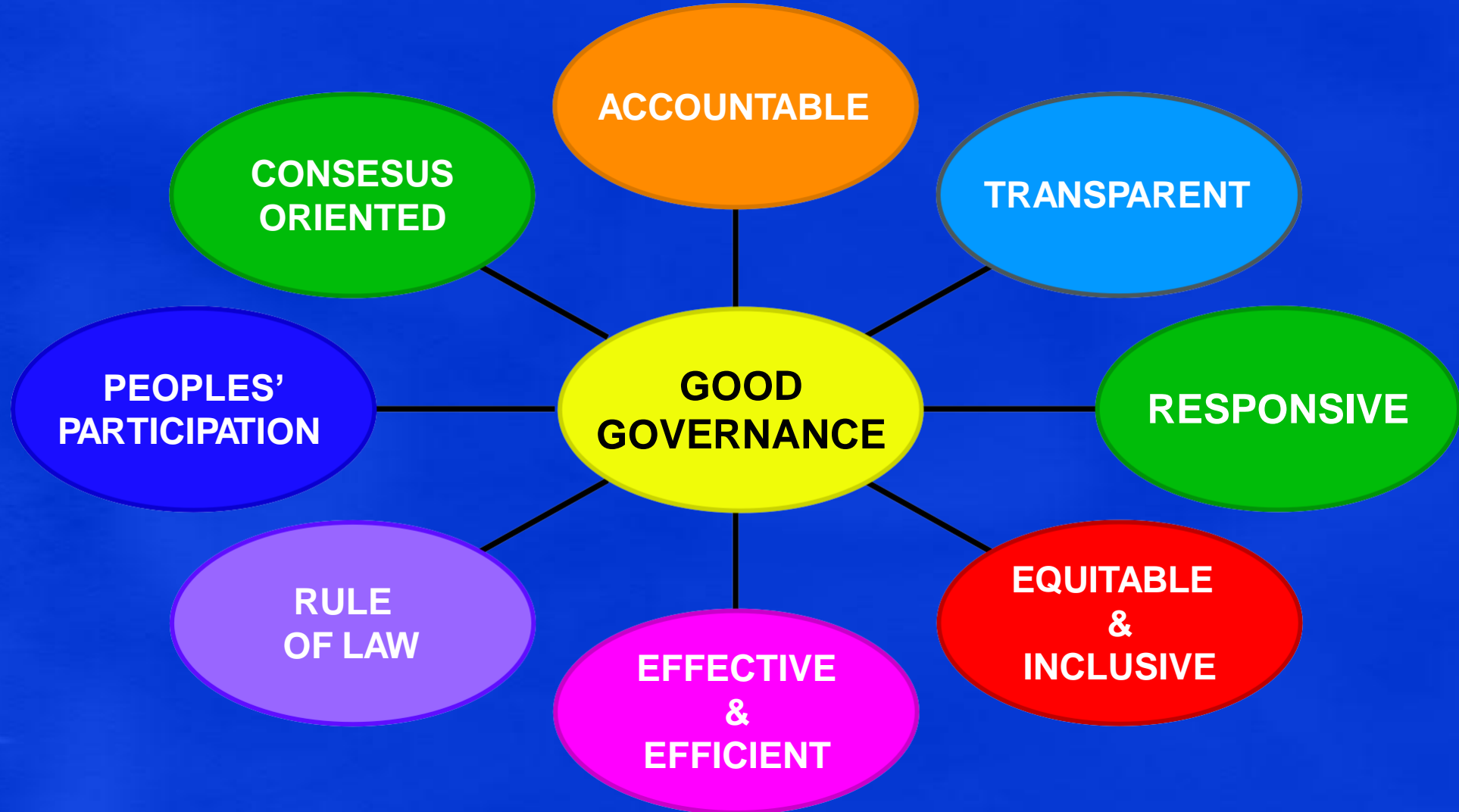
Second Phase of Administrative Reforms in India



➤ Administrative reforms have been necessitated because of:

- Change in the role of the Government.
- Changing environment.
- Rising aspirations of the people.
- Improving efficiency and effectiveness

Characteristics of Good Governance



Citizen Friendly Governance

Smart Governance



S



SIMPLE

M



MORAL

A



ACCOUNTABLE

R



RESPONSIVE

T



TRANSPARENT

The Second Administrative Reforms



- ✓ Constituted on 31st August 2005
- ✓ Objective: To prepare a detailed blueprint for revamping the public administration system
- ✓ Terms of Reference: The Commission will inter-alia consider the following
 1. Organizational structure of the Govt. of India.
 2. Ethics in Governance.
 3. Refurbishing of Personnel Administration.
 4. Strengthening of Financial Management Systems.
 5. Steps to ensure effective administration at the State level.
 6. Steps to ensure effective District Administration.
 7. Local Self-Government/Panchayati Raj Institutions.
 8. Social Capital, Trust and participative service delivery.
 9. Citizen Centric Administration.
 10. Promoting e-governance.
 11. Issues of Federal Polity.
 12. Crisis Management.
 13. Public Order.

The approach of the Second Administrative Reforms Commission



- A set of subjects is selected by the Commission for study.
- Eminent National Institutions are requested to carry out studies of the subject and help the Commission.
- The Commission carries out Public Hearings.
- The Commission carries out deliberations with all stakeholders.
- Detailed consultations with the State Government.
- The Commission carries out field visits in order to assess the ground realities.





- The final recommendations in all these four areas would be submitted by March 06.
- The major areas are
 1. Effective implementation of Right to Information Act.
 2. Crisis management
 3. Public Order.
 4. Implementation of the National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme.
 5. E-Governance

The e-Seva Model

- Build, Operate, Maintain, Transfer model – Public Private Partnership
- All the infrastructure costs (both one-time and recurring) are borne by the selected private service provider
- Service provider paid based on ‘per-transaction’ basis, through a slab-based tariff (depending on number of transactions logged in a month)
- In turn, per-transaction based processing fee (flat rate) collected from the respective departments / utility providers

E-Seva has resulted in.....



- Convenience of a single window – multiple services at a single point
- Waiting time for citizens reduced by half
- Travel time for citizens reduced by Rs.09 per transaction
- Greater transparency
- Depts. have been able to provide more outlets without extra infrastructure or manpower costs
- Higher revenue collection
- Real time information on service delivery has facilitated improved monitoring and supervision

SUCCESS STORIES IN INDIA



- Bhoomi – online registration and delivery of land records in Karnataka
- Computer aided administration of registration department (CARD) and e- seva in Andhra Pradesh
- District planning project in Uttar Pradesh
- Gyandoot project in Madhya Pradesh
- Planning a land development project in Orissa
- Smart card driving License project in Gujarat
- Used in data base management
- E- Banking sector
- E- Health
- E-Courts
- Education
- Agriculture
- Urban transport management
- Local government service delivery
- Disaster management
- Railways



The Five Pillars of Good Governance

1. Comprehensive electoral reforms
2. Empowerment of local governments
3. Instruments of accountability
4. Speedy and efficient justice
5. Best practices identification and implementation

A blue ballpoint pen is shown writing the words "Thank you" in a cursive script on a white notepad. The notepad is slightly tilted and has a blue vertical bar on the left side. The pen is positioned at the end of the word "you", with its tip touching the final letter. The background is a soft, out-of-focus white and light blue.

Thank you