

# UNIT: V - STATE GOVERNMENT:

## 1. Legislature:

\* Articles 168 to 212 in part VI of the constitution deals with the organisations, composition, duration, officers, procedures, privileges, powers and so on of the State legislature.

\* Most of the states have an unicameral system, while others have a bicameral system. At present only 7 states have two houses.

## Manners of Election:

\* Of the total number of members of a legislative council:

\*  $\frac{1}{3}$  are elected by the members of local bodies in the state like municipalities, district boards, etc...

\*  $\frac{1}{12}$  are elected by graduates of three years standing and residing within the state.

\*  $\frac{1}{12}$  are elected by the teachers of three years standing in the state.

\*  $\frac{1}{3}$  are elected by the members of the legislative assembly of the state from amongst persons.

## MEMBERSHIP OF STATE LEGISLATURE:

### Qualification:

- \* He must be citizen of India.
- \* He must make and subscribe to an oath or affirmation.
- \* He must bear true faith and allegiances to the constitution of India.
- \* He must be not less than 30 yrs of age.

## CENTRE - STATE RELATIONS:

\* Being federal structure India divides all powers (legislative, Executive, and financial) between the centre and the state.

\* There is no division of judicial power as the constitution has established an integrated judicial system.

\* The constitution contains elaborate provisions to regulate the various dimensions of the relations between the centre and the state.

\* The centre & state relations can be studied under three heads.

- ↳ Legislative relation
- ↳ Administrative relation
- ↳ financial relations.

## Legislative Relations:

Article 245 to 255 in part XI of the constitution deals with the legislative relations between the centre & states.

↳ Territorial extent of central & state legislation.

↳ Distribution of legislative subjects.

↳ Parliamentary legislation in the state field.

↳ Centre's control over state legislation.

## DISTRICT ADMINISTRATION:

### The collector:

The district collector is also known as revenue officer in turn reports into the district collector also known as district commissioner.

### Role and responsibilities:

Formation of District Implementation Committee.

Oversee the entire implementation process.

Conduct review meetings every week for a period of 3 months, then have monthly meetings.

Identify bottlenecks and inform to the state level steering committee.

## Functions of the collector:

- \* To collect land revenue.
- \* To collect other government dues.
- \* To distribute and recover taccavi loans.
- \* To maintain land records.
- \* To collect rural statistics
- \* To implement land reforms
- \* To look after the welfare of the agricultural
- \* To supervise treasury and sub-treasury.
- \* To enforce stamp act.
- \* To pay rehabilitation grant.
- \* To manage government estates.

## LOCAL BODIES:

Local bodies are institutions of the local self governance, which look after the administration of an area or small community such as villages, towns or cities



## TYPES OF LOCAL BODIES:

- \* Municipalities
- \* Regional Municipalities
- \* Rural communities
- \* Local service districts.

## purpose of Local Bodies:

Local authorities are multi-purpose bodies responsible for the delivering a broad range of services in relation to roads; traffic; planning; housing; economic and community development, environment etc...