



SURESH'
IAS ACADEMY

TARGETING

TNPSC

GROUP-II

2023

**QUESTION
WITH
SIMPLIFIED
ANSWER**



**MAINS
WRITTEN
EXAM**

**10th
TEST**

Marks : 300

Time : 3 Hrs

ADMINISTRATION OF UNION & STATES

- Relationship between State & Union ●
- Natural Calamities-Disaster Management State & Union ●
- District Administration ●

English Medium

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TEST

10

வெற்றி ஒன்றே
இலக்கு

Answer Key - English

Unit - 1

1) Trace the Evolution of Indian Federalism from history?

1. Before Independence of India 6

1. The Nehru Committee Report, 1928 first proposed federal structure with more powers for the constituent States.
2. The Simon Report of May 1930 supported the idea of federal government
3. First Round Table Conference of 1930; support for the federal form of government for the India of the future was further affirmed in this event.
4. British Government issued a White Paper in March 1933, which proposed a new Indian Constitution with an accountable government in the provinces and the principle of diarchy at the Centre.
5. The Government of India Act 1935 aimed to establish India as a Federation of States taking the Provinces and the Indian States as units. It was optional for the Indian States to join the federation; and since the Rulers of the Indian States never gave their consent, the federation was never formed.

2. Present status of Indian Federalism:

- India became federal country as per the constitution of India Act -1950. However it is a quasi-federal country only.
- Clear division of powers between the Centre and the states
- Independent Judiciary
- Bicameral Legislature
- Dual government polity
- Supremacy of constitution.

2) What is meant by grass root democracy and decentralization of power?

Grass root democracy: 2

- Grass root democracy is a people/community driven contribution in elections, governance and decision making. Grass root democracy can be seen as a propensity towards designing political processes where as much decision making authority as practical is shifted to the lowest level of organization.

Example: 2

1. A local government is a government at the grassroots level of administration meant for meeting peculiar grassroots need of the people
2. Local government system as government is by the popularly elected bodies charged with administrative and executive duties in matters concerning the populations of a particular district or place.
 - Ex. Panchayat Raj Institutions

Democratic Decentralisation: 2

- Decentralization means distribution of power and responsibility and authority of decision-making to the lower level of governance. The main reason for decentralization is that there are several issues that can be efficiently solved at the local level.

Example: 1

1. The Government of India introduced the concept of democratic decentralisation for the good governance and development of rural and urban areas at the grassroots level.
2. To deal with poverty and sustainable development of the country, the key component is decentralisation of power in which the authority for some functionality and resources is taken from the state government and given to the local government.

3. In 1992, when the 73rd and 74th Constitutional Amendment Act passed that transfer of power to popularly elected local governments, it was a crucial step toward the decentralisation of power, and development of the urban areas And rural areas.

3) Short note on State Disaster Response Fund?

State Disaster Response Fund

Origin: 1.5

- The SDRF is constituted under Section 48(1) (a) of the Disaster Management Act 2005
- Formed in accordance with the recommendations of the 13th Finance Commission
- Nodal Ministry - Ministry of Home of the state Government
- Head - Chief Secretary of state.

Aim 1.5

- The State Disaster Response Fund or SDRF is the primary fund available with the state governments of India to respond to disasters in the respective states.

Funding pattern: 1

- For states, the center state fund ratio is 75:25
- For Union territories, Northeast and Hilly states the ratio is 90:10
- The fund for SDRF is reserved in the 'Public Account'
- SDRF is treated as 'grant in aid'
- It is audited by the Comptroller and Auditor General of India (CAG) every year.

Disaster (s) Covered under SDRF: 2

- Cyclone, drought, earthquake, fire, flood , tsunami, hailstorm, landslide, avalanche, cloudburst, pest attack, frost and cold waves.

4) What are the contents of economic survey?

Economic Survey of India 1

- It is an annual document of the Ministry of Finance, Government of India.
- The Department of Economic Affairs, Ministry of Finance presents the Survey in the Parliament every year, just before the Union Budget.

- The document is non-binding. Nevertheless, is constructed and presented each year due to its significance.

Contents of Economic Survey 3

- The Economic survey reviews the developments in the Indian economy over the previous 12 months
- It highlights the policy initiatives of the government, summarizes the performance and growth prospects of the economy
- The Survey analyses the trends in agricultural and industrial production, infrastructure, employment, money supply, prices, imports, exports, foreign exchange reserves and other relevant economic factors that have a bearing on the Budget.
- It is presented in Parliament ahead of the Budget for the ensuing year.

Importance of Economic Survey 1

- The Economic Survey discusses all the major government initiatives with explanations
- The survey analyses and give reason for many issues around the environment
- The reforms are suggested for the future implementation of the government

The pattern of economic survey 1

Volume I

- Deals with the construction and analytical issues

Volume II

- Deals with the state and sectors of economy with more focus on immediate issues and Statistics

5) List out the recommendations of Gadgil committee?

Gadgil committee: 6

- constituted in 1988
- Aimed at conferring the constitutional status and protection to the Panchayati Raj institutions

Recommendations:

1. A constitutional status should be bestowed on the Panchayati Raj institutions.

2. A three-tier system of Panchayati Raj with Panchayats at the village, block and district levels.
3. The term of Panchayati Raj institutions should be fixed at five years.
4. The members of the Panchayats at all the three levels should be directly elected.
5. Reservations for SC, ST and women
6. The Panchayati Raj bodies should have the responsibility of preparation and implementation of plans for socio-economic development. For this purpose, a list of subjects should be specified in the constitution.
7. Empowered to levy, collect and appropriate taxes and duties.
8. Establishment of a State Finance Commission for the allocation of finances.
9. Establishment of a State Election Commission for the conduction of elections to the panchayats

6) What are the dangerous wastes?**Definition 2**

- **Dangerous wastes** means any discarded, useless, unwanted, or abandoned substances, including but not limited to certain pesticides, or any residues or containers of such substances which are disposed of in such quantity or concentration as to pose a substantial present or potential hazard to human health, wildlife, or the environment because such wastes or constituents or combinations of such wastes

Hazardous wastes 3

- It is the waste that has substantial or potential threats to public health or the environment.
- Hazardous waste is a type of dangerous goods.

Major Dangerous hazardous wastes

1. **Radioactive substance** - Tools and unused fuel pipe of nuclear power plants.
2. **Chemicals** - Synthetic organics, inorganic metals, salts, acids and bases, and flammables and explosives.

3. **Medical wastes** - Hypodermic needles, bandages and outdated drugs.
4. **Flammable wastes** - Organic solvents, oils, plasticizers and organic sledges.
5. **Explosives** - The wastes resulting from ordinance manufacturing and some industrial gases.
6. **Household hazardous wastes** - Pesticides, waste oil, automobile battery and household battery.

Preventive measures 1

- Laying down clear technical norms
- Bio mining and Bio-remediation
- Scientific capping
- Decentralization of waste management

7) Explain the various sources of revenue in the urban local bodies?**Revenue in the urban local bodies 3****Sources of income****1. Tax Revenue**

- Property tax
- Advertisement tax
- Water Charges
- Solid waste management Cess
- Rent from commercial establishments:
- Trade License

2. Non-tax revenues 3

- which are generated by themselves
- Most local bodies depend significantly upon the devolution of resources and grants from the State and Central governments
- The GoI has been making allocations to ULBs through Five year plans and Finance Commission
- The 10th Finance Commission introduced exclusive grants for rural and urban local bodies
- Article 280 (3) (C) mandates the CFC recommends the State to supplement the resources to municipalities

8) Short note on National Disaster Response Force?

Background for creation: 2

- After a series of natural calamities including, the Orissa Super Cyclone (1999), Gujarat Earthquake (2001) and Indian Ocean Tsunami (2004), among many others, the concerned authorities took necessary steps towards designing a systematic disaster management plan.
- The series of natural calamities led to the enactment of the Disaster Management Act on December 26, 2005.
- The Disaster Management Act has statutory provisions for the constitution of the National Disaster Response Force (NDRF).

Composition 2

- Head of NDRF is designated as Director General (DG). Usually, an IPS Officer is the head of NDRF.
- Apex body - National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA).
- Chairman of NDMA - Prime Minister.

Role of NDRF in Natural Disasters 2

- Indian specialized force constituted "for the purpose of special response to a threatening disaster situation or disaster" under the Disaster Management Act, 2005.
- NDRF carries out rescue and relief operations during natural disasters.
- To fight all natural disasters including radiological, biological, chemical and nuclear disasters.
- Conduct search and rescue operations in the event of any natural catastrophe

9) How Centre and States administrative Power had been divided? Explain?

Administrative Relation between Centre and States 2

- The Constitution of India facilitates **administrative relations** of the Centre with the various Indian States according to a parliamentary system of government.

- Furthermore, the doctrine of the division of powers further defines these administrative relations.
- The Administrative Relation between Centre and States are stated in Part XI under Article 256 to Article 263 of the Constitution

Article Descriptions 4

- **Art. 256** -Obligation of States and the Union
- **Art. 257** -Control of the Union over States in certain cases
- **Art. 258** - Power of the Union to confer powers, on States in certain cases
- **Art. 258A** - Power of the States to entrust functions to the Union
- **Art. 260** -Jurisdiction of the Union in relation to territories outside India
- **Art. 261** - Public acts, records and judicial proceedings
- **Art. 262** -Adjudication of disputes relating to waters of inter-State rivers or river valleys
- **Art. 263** -Provisions with respect to an inter-state Council

10) Write short notes on Central Council of Local Government?

Origin: 2

- The Central Council of Local Government was set up in 1954.
- It was constituted under Article 263 of the Constitution of India by an order of the President of India.
- Till 1958, it dealt with both, urban as well as rural local governments, but after 1958 it has been dealing with matters of urban local government only.

Composition 2

- The Council is an advisory body.
- Chairman : Union Minister
- Members: Minister for Housing and Urban Affairs and the ministers for local self-government in states.

Power and Functions 2

- Considering and recommending the policy matters.

- Making proposals for legislation
- Examining the possibility of cooperation between the Centre and the states
- Drawing up a common programme of action
- Recommending Central financial assistance
- Reviewing the work done by the local bodies with the central financial assistance

11) Explain about Inter – Governmental Tax Immunities.**Introduction 2**

- In our country there is no provision for the doctrine of immunity of instrumentalities in our Constitution apart from the limited application as regards exemption from the actual taxation, in Articles 285 and 289 of the Constitution of India.
- There are certain provisions in the constitution on 'immunity from mutual taxation'. These are as follows:

Exemption of Central Property from State Taxation 2

- The corporations are the companies created by the central government or not Indian from state taxation on local taxation the reason is that a corporation or company is a separate legal entity

Exemption of State Property And Income from Central Taxation 2

- Article 289 (1) of the Constitution of India limits the taxing power of union by exempting from its purview state property and income under article 298 (2)
- Under Article 289(3), Parliament has power to declare any class of trade or business incidental to the ordinary functions of Government and it would be immune to Union taxation

12) Analyse critically the statement “most of the Indian famines were manmade disaster”**INTRODUCTION 1**

- There were various famines in India that were man- made. Grabbing lands, wars and improper administration were the main reasons for many of the famines in India.

- A series of 19th century famines were triggered by harvest failure
- Amartyasen argues that the apathy and inaction of the imperial government, compounded by market failure caused the Bengal famine 1943 .

Man-made- Reasons 2

1. Lack of food (due to no crop failure or no storage of food)
2. No proper food distribution in certain regions
3. Consumption of contaminated water and air. Crop irrigation impossible in such situations.
4. Grabbing land,
5. Wars and improper administration

Geographical theory of Indian Famines 2

- The 1783-84 famine due to crop failure over a wide area.
- The 1812-13 famine in western India which affected the Kathiawar
- Region is due to crop loss by locust attack
- The Guntur famine of 1832-33 is due to crop failure and excessive levels of taxation of peasants

The political theory of Indian Famines 1

- Famine - The negative consequence of British rule says, Arnold Carl Harberger
- The famines were an outcome of colonial politics as the capacity of the state to mitigate famines was limited only by its own intention to act

War

- War has devastated the field of agriculture result in famine (eg: Indo china war 1962)

13) Explain the constitutional status of local self government.

- Local self-government is the management of local affairs by such bodies who have been elected by local people
- The local self-government includes both rural and urban government 2

Constitutional status of Rural local government

- Constitutionalized through 73rd CAA, 1992 to build democracy at grassroots level.

- Added new Part IX to the Constitution
- Articles 243 to 243 O were also included **2**

Constitutional status of Urban local government

- Established for democratic decentralization
- Included Part IX A as new one
- Articles 243 P to 243 ZG were also added

Some Constitutional Provisions through the 73 rd and 74 th Amend Act: **2**

1. All the posts are filled by direct election
2. Minimum age for contesting in PRI election - 21 years
3. Reservation for SC/ST - according to their proportion in population
4. Reservation for women - 1/3rd
5. Elections in local bodies are conducted by State Election Commission
6. Tenure - 5 years
7. Financial affairs are dealt by the State Finance Commission

14) What is the role of formal school based intervention, forecasting and early warning in disaster risk reduction?

- Disaster risk reduction strategies have the potential to save thousands of lives by adoption of simple preventive measures

School-based disaster preparedness **2**

- Disaster Prevention is a series of activities conducted to anticipate disaster through organizing as well as taking necessary steps
- According to UN OCHA, preparedness is pre-disaster activities conducted within the context of disaster risk management

School disaster management **2**

- Every school has to setup the following school disaster committees:
- Coordination Committees
- Awareness generation Team
- Search Rescue and Evacuation Team
- Site safety Team
- First Aid Team
- Warning and Information Team

- All the teams should participate in the mock drill.

Forecasting and Early Warning **2**

- A complete and effective early warning system comprises four inter-related elements, spanning knowledge of hazards and vulnerabilities through to preparedness and capacity to respond.
- Best practice early warning systems also have strong inter-linkages and effective communication channels between all of the elements.

15) Write short note on 74th Amendment act of 1992?

Origin **2**

- The system of Municipalities are constitutionalized through the 74th CAA of 1992
- The provisions of this CAA are included in Part IX A
- Came into force on June 01, 1993
- This also added a new 12th Schedule to the Constitution with 18 functional items

Structure of Municipalities **1**

- Nagar Panchayat
- Municipal Council
- Municipal corporation

Types of Urban Government **2**

- This act categorizes the urban local bodies into 8 types for administration

 1. Municipal Corporation
 2. Municipality
 3. Notified Area Committee
 4. Town Area Committee
 5. Cantonment Board
 6. Township
 7. Port Trust
 8. Special purpose agency

Significance **1**

- The Act has brought municipalities under the purview of the justiciable part of the constitution.

- The act aims at revitalizing and strengthening the urban government so that they function effectively as units of local government

16) What are the causes of stampede and mention the rules of action for stampede?

Stampede 1

- The term stampede is a sudden rush of a crowd of people, usually resulting in injuries and death from suffocation and trampling.
- Incidents of stampedes can occur in numerous socio-cultural situations.
- Large religious gatherings are the major stampede events in developing countries like India.
- 79 percent of stampedes in India have taken place at religious events.

Causes of stampede 3

1. Dangerous behaviours such as climbing on or destroying structures and equipment.
2. Overcapacity.
3. Bad crowd control.
4. Poorly planned event spaces, such as those that lack clear exits.
5. Narrow spaces.
6. Physical barriers or concession stands that block exits or cause congestion

The rules of action for stampede 2

1. **Notice Alternate Exit:** try to know the topography of the place.
2. **Keep Your Hands by Your Chest:** It stops your ribs from getting crushed by the crowd
3. **Communicate smartly:** When trapped in the crowd, use sign language so that you will not get exhausted.
4. **Conserve energy:** Keep calm and do not try to scream

17) What are the important sections of Collectorate?

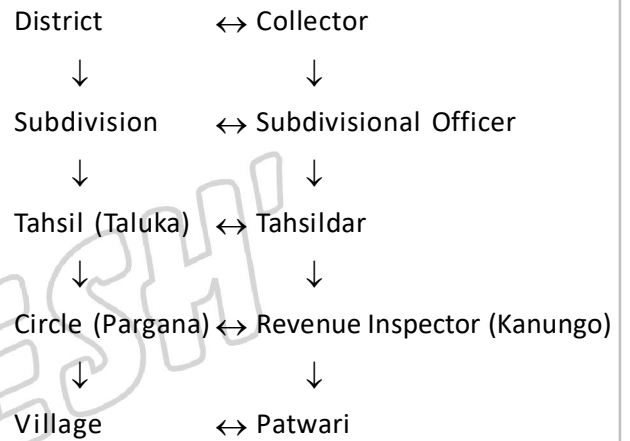
Collectorate 1

- A Collectorate is the office of District Collector located in the headquarter of the district.
- It is divided into various sections. Each section helps the Collector in the performance of his functions.

5

1. Accounts Section
2. Civil Supplies Section
3. Development Section
4. Election section
5. Establishment Section
6. General Section
7. Housing Section
8. Intelligence Section
9. Judicial Section
10. Land Acquisition Section
11. Land Record Section
12. Land Reforms Section
13. Panchayat Section
14. Protocol Section
15. Public Relation Section
16. Revenue Section
17. Rehabilitation Section
18. Registration Section
19. Statistical Section
20. Transport Section

Administration Below the District



18) Mention the e-governance programmes of local self government.

Mention the e-governance programmes of local self-government. 6

National e-governance Plan (NeGP)

- National e-Governance Plan (NeGP), comprise of 27 Mission Mode Projects (MMPs)
- 1. Common Services Centre (CSC)
- 2. State Wide Area Networks (SWAN)
- 3. State Data Centres
- 4. MyGov – aims at establishing a link between Government and Citizens. Introducing UMANG mobile application
- 5. DigiLocker
- 6. e-Hospital Online Registration Framework (ORF)

7. Reviving agricultural sector- digitisation of land records
8. Digital payments
9. Aadhar Enabled Payment System (AEPS)
10. PRAGATI (Pro-Active Governance and Timely Implementation)

Unit - 2

1) Discuss about various committees which are formed to give recommendations for reforms and development of Indian administration?

- The administration system of India provides services intending to fulfill the needs of the citizens of this country.
- This system undergoes various reforms to cater to the new changes in society or to rectify the faults of old administrative processes.

Major Committees 2

Ayyangar Committee, 1949

- It is named as "Reorganization of the Machinery of Central Government"
- recommended the grouping of ministries, improvement of the personnel and working of the O&M division, etc., and dealt with organizational changes, improvement in calibre of personnel.

Gorwala Committee, 1951 2

- Brought Administrative Reforms in India by focusing on the planning and development of the administrative system.
- introduce O&M in the working of public enterprises, enhancement of efficiency, ensure strict discipline in civil services, and promotion of a congenial relationship between the political leaders and administrators

Paul H. Appleby Committee (1953) 2

- After a survey, this committee recommended the establishment of an O&M division to improve methods and procedures of administration in the country.
- He analysed the factors making for unity and disunity. He suggested a strong central government for the administration of programmes.

- As a result, an O & M Division was set up in the central secretarial and the India Institute of public Administration was also established in New Delhi in 1954.
- Established India Institute of Public Administration in Delhi 1954 **1**

1st Administrative Reforms Commission (1966-70)

- Setup on January 5, 1966
- Chairman - Morarji Desai followed by K Hanumanthaiah. Six Member Commission

Major recommendations

- Creation of full fledged department personal-Performance budgeting-Unified grading pay structure **1**

2nd Administrative Reforms Commission (2005)

- Chairman - VeerappaMoily.
- It submitted 15 reports to government on Right to information ,Ethics in Governance, Public order.

Various other important Committees 4

1957

- **GS Bajapai**
- Secretariat Reorganization Committee

1954

- **Ashok Chandra**
- Recommended more All India Services

1957

- **Balwant Rai Mehta Committee**
- Introduction of Panchayat Raj system

1964

- **Santhanam Committee**
- Strengthen - Vigilance Organization, Adoption of a code of conduct for civil servants.

1975

- **Kothari Committee**
- Recruitment policy and selection methods
- System of single examination for All India Service was introduced.

2) Explain the major features of Disaster risk reduction?

Disaster Risk Reduction 1

- Disaster risk reduction is the concept and practice of reducing disaster risks through systematic efforts to analyse and reduce the causal factors of disasters.

Pre-Disaster risk reduction 1

Mitigation:

1. To eliminate or reduce the impacts and risks of hazards through proactive measures taken before an emergency or disaster occurs.
2. Eg- A National Core Group for Earthquake Mitigation has been constituted consisting of experts in earthquake engineering and administrators.

Preparedness: 2

1. To take steps to prepare and reduce the effects of disasters.
2. Eg- Indian cities prepare for floods with predictive technologies

Post-Disaster risk reduction 4

1. **Rescue:** Providing warning, evacuation, search, rescue, providing immediate assistance.
2. **Relief:** To respond to communities who become victims of disaster, providing relief measures such as food packets, water, medicines, temporary accommodation, relief camps etc.
3. **Recovery:** This stage emphasizes upon recovery of victims of disaster, recovery of damaged infrastructure and repair of the damages caused.

Structural measures: 2

1. This refers to any physical construction to reduce or avoid possible impacts of hazards.
2. Designing electrical power systems to withstand weather and earthquake
3. Enforcing strict building codes
4. Seismic resistant design of buildings
5. Retrofitting public buildings to withstand

6. Construction of houses away from hazardous areas

7. Building community shelters at various hazard prone areas.

Non – structural measures 2

1. This refers to the use of knowledge, practice or agreement to reduce risks and impacts, in particular through policies and laws, public awareness raising, training and education.
2. Community services.
3. Natural resource use regulations

Conclusion

- Thus in a country like India with high profile of vulnerability index, it is essential to follow vigil Risk reduction measures.

3) Explain the evolution of the post of District Collector? Write about the various personnels of district level administration?

Evolution of the post of District Collector 4

1. District as a territorial unit of administration in India has a long history beginning with the Mauryan Era. During the Mughal rule, a district was called Sarkar and it was headed by Karori-Faujdar, a military officer who functioned under the direct control of a Subedar.
2. The District Collector is the head of district administration.
3. The office of the collector at first was created by Warren Hastings in 1772 for the dual purpose of collecting revenue and dispensing justice.
4. By 1787, there were 35 Districts under the Company and the District Collector was formally installed as the Chief Administrator of the District, a responsibility that continues to hold today 230 years later.
5. British India at its peak had 250 Districts each of which were divided into 3-4 Sub-Divisions and split into Tehsils
6. The Indian Statutory Commission (the Simon Commission–1930) remarked that the district collector “is in the eyes of most of its inhabitants, the government”

7. Ramsay MacDonald compared the District Collector to a tortoise on whose back stood the elephant of the Government of India

The roles and the functions of the district collector

1. Collect land revenue. **4**
2. Maintain law and order in the district.
3. Deal with the personnel matters like salary, transfer, etc within the district.
4. Responsible for the implementation of rural development programmes.

Various other personnels of district level administration **4**

1. Superintendent of Police
2. District Medical Officer
3. District Health Officer
4. District Forest Officer
5. Assistant Registrar of Cooperative Societies
6. District Agricultural Officer
7. District Industries Officer
8. District Judges
9. Backward Class Welfare Officer
10. Superintendent of Jails
11. District Labour Officer

4) Explain Inter – State River Water Dispute? Also Explain how the constitution will deal with Inter - State River Water Dispute?

Inter-State River Water Disputes **2**

- Interstate water disputes arise when there is a dispute between two or more states on the use, distribution and control of rivers flowing in two or more states.
- When the concerned states cannot resolve disputes through negotiations then the Central Government constitutes a water dispute tribunal for resolving the water dispute.
- Inter-State River Water Disputes play a crucial role in the evolution of federalism in Indian politics.
- The Inter-State River Water Disputes are one of the **most contentious issues** in the Indian federalism today.

Major Disputes **3**

1. The Cauvery dispute involving Tamil Nadu, Karnataka, Kerala and Puducherry Union Territory]
2. Vamsadara River dispute involving Andhra Pradesh and Odisha
3. Sutlej dispute involving Punjab, Haryana
4. Mahadayi river dispute involving Goa, Maharashtra and Karnataka

Constitutional Provisions **5**

1. The article 262 of the Constitution empowers the parliament to enact a law providing for the adjudication of any dispute, complaint relating to the use, distribution and control of any inter–State river or river valley.
2. **Entry 17 of State List** deals with water i.e. water supply, irrigation, canal, drainage, embankments, water storage and water power.
3. **Entry 56 of Union List empowers** the Union Government for the regulation and development of inter-state rivers and river valleys to the extent declared by Parliament to be expedient in the public interest.

Inter-State River Water Disputes Act, 1956 **2**

- The Inter-State River Water Disputes (Amendment) Bill, 2019 was introduced in Lok Sabha on July 25, 2019 by the Minister of Jal Shakti, Mr. Gajendra Singh Shekhawat.
- It amends the Inter-State River Water Disputes Act, 1956. The Act provides for the adjudication of disputes relating to waters of inter-state rivers and river valleys.

5) What is PESA act? and also explain the Features of PESA act.

PESA Act of 1996 (Extension Act) **3**

Intro:

- The provisions of Part IX of the Constitution relating to the Panchayats are not applicable to the Fifth Schedule areas.
- The Parliament has enacted the 'Provisions of the Panchayats (Extension to the scheduled areas) Act', 1996, popularly known as the PESA Act or the Extension Act.

Background 1

- Bhuria committee Recommendation

Aim 2

- ensuring tribal self-rule for people living in scheduled areas of India
- At present, ten states have Fifth Schedule Areas. These Are: Andhra Pradesh, Telangana, Chhattisgarh, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Odisha and Rajasthan.
- All the ten states have enacted requisite compliance legislations by amending the respective Panchayati Raj Acts.

The features (or the provisions) of the PESA Act are as follows 6**1. State Legislation**

- State legislation governing Panchayats in Scheduled Areas must be consistent with customary law, social and religious norms, and traditional community resource management techniques.

2. Gram Sabha

- Every village must have a Gram Sabha, made up of people whose names are on the village Panchayat's electoral lists, resolution methods.
- Every Gram Sabha is responsible for approving plans, programs, and projects for social-economic development
- Every village Panchayat will be obliged to get a certificate from the Gram Sabha certifying the use of money for the specified plans

3. Reservation of seats

- In every Panchayat, the number of seats reserved in Scheduled Areas shall be proportional to the population of the communities for whom reservation is sought under Part IX of the Constitution. Furthermore.
- Scheduled Tribes with no representation in the Panchayat at the intermediate level or the Panchayat at the district level may be nominated by the state government.

4. Planning & Management

- Minor water bodies in Scheduled Areas shall be committed to Panchayats at the appropriate level for planning and management.

5. Mining Lease

- For the grant of a prospecting license or mining lease for minor minerals in the Scheduled Areas, the Gram Sabha or Panchayats at the appropriate level must provide recommendations

6. Institution of Self Government

- While endowing Panchayats in the Scheduled Areas with such powers and authority as may be necessary to enable them to function as institutions of self-government

6) Describe various measures taken in India for Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) before and after signing 'Sendai Framework for DRR? How does Hyogo framework differ compared to 2005?**Measures taken in India for DRR before signing of Sendai Framework** 4

- Prior to the signing of the Sendai Framework for DRR, the Disaster Management Act was enacted in 2005, which pushed for more proactive governance, distinct from a relief-focused approach
- Objective: to maximize the capacity to deal with disasters
- The National Policy on Disaster Management (NPDM) has been prepared in pursuance of the Disaster Management Act, 2005, which has prepared a roadmap for dealing with disasters.
- In 2016, India released the country's first 'National Disaster Management Plan', a document based on the global blueprint for disaster damage reduction, the "Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction"

Measures taken in India for DRR after signing of Sendai Framework 4

- India recently released the first ever National Disaster Management Plan, a document based on the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction, a global blueprint for disaster loss reduction.

- The plan is based on four primary themes of the Sendai Framework, namely: understanding disaster risk, improving disaster risk governance, disaster risk reduction and disaster preparedness
- The plan has a regional approach-Designed to be implemented in a scalable manner
- It identifies key activities which acts as a checklist for disaster response

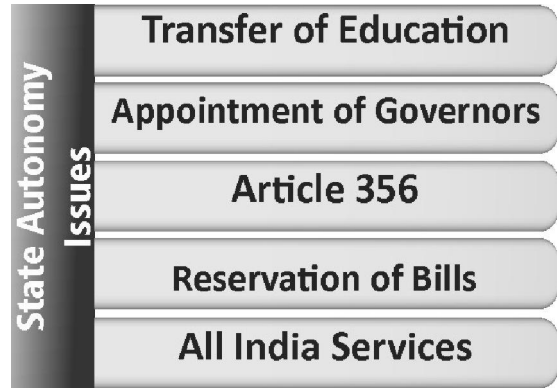
Difference between Hyogo Framework and Sendai Framework **4**

- The Sendai Framework (2015-30) is the successor tool to the Hyogo Framework for Action (2005-15).
- The Hyogo Framework was the first plan, which outlined, described and presented all the different areas and taxes to reduce the damage caused by the disaster.
- The Sendai Framework recognizes that the state has a primary role in reducing disaster risk, but that responsibility should be shared with local government
- The Hyogo Framework sets five priorities for action
- The Sendai Framework sets out four priorities for implementation at the national and local levels

7) List out the issues of State Autonomy and also explain it.

Introduction **1**

- Indian federation was not a product of coming together of states to form the federal union of India. It was rather a conversion of a unitary system into a federal system.
- It is a compromise between two conflicting considerations such as autonomy enjoyed by states within the constitutionally prescribed limit (State List) and the need for a strong centre in view of the unity and integrity of the country (Union List)



Appointment and Role of the Governor **2**

- The Raja Mannar Committee Report was highly critical of the office and role of governor.
- It is often pointed out that the Union Government to arm-twist the State executive.
- The Dravidian parties, since the days of C.N. Annadurai, have been demanding 'genuine autonomy for the States, by reducing the Governor's power of interfering with the State executive and State legislature.
- The regional parties have deprecated the practice of appointing politically active and partisan persons as governors.
- They have frequently demanded that the governor should be appointed in consultation with the State Government.
- Whenever there is a split in a ruling State party or hung assembly, the role of the Governor becomes very crucial and in many instances, the regional and opposition parties have agitated against the decisions

Education **2**

- There is a popular demand that the subject of education must be restored to the List II or State List in which originally it was located.
- The Parliament in 1976 enacted the 42nd Constitutional Amendment Act that transferred the subject of education to the List III or Concurrent List.
- The State Governments exclusively had authority over education when it was in State List.

- Many political parties in States like Tamil Nadu are demanding the transfer of education back to the State List.

Reservation of State Bills for Presidential Consideration **2**

- The Governor of a State has discretionary power to reserve a bill of the State legislature for the consideration of the President.
- Whenever a money bill of the State legislature is reserved by the Governor the President may either declare or withhold his assent.
- He can also direct the Governor to send the bill for reconsideration to the legislature concerned.
- Even if the bill is again passed by the State legislature it is not obligatory for President to declare his assent.
- This provision was incorporated in the Constitution to protect the unity and integrity of India.
- Political considerations to suppress the State Governments and to further the interests of the ruling party or coalition at the Centre.

Improper use of Article 356 **2**

- The article 356 in Part XVIII of the Constitution provides for the proclamation of Emergency by the President in any State where there is a breakdown of Constitutional machinery
- The article emphasizes on the supremacy of the Constitution and national unity and integrity.
- The State Governments ruled by the opposition parties of the ruling party at the Centre have complained against the frequent and improper use of this article by the ruling party or coalition at the Centre.
- Many regional parties have demanded the abolition of this article. However, since the Supreme Court's judgement in S.R. Bommaivs Union of India case, the chances for misuse of article 356 drastically reduced.

All India Services **2**

- All India Services are created under article 312 of the Constitution. The officers to these

services are recruited by the Union Government and posted in the States.

- The State Governments have powers of posting, transfer while the Central Government alone has powers to dismiss them.
- As the ultimate control over the All India Services are with the Central Government, the State Governments have sought changes in the system and the Rajamannar Commission of Tamil Nadu government suggested a complete revamping in the structure and position of All India Services.

Conclusion **1**

- Constitution aims at co-operative federalism, which seems to be a panacea for the grievances of the State.
- The Centre's powers should not be diminished further. But it is essential to make more effective all the constitutional, extra-constitutional and statutory institutions devised so far for solving the Centre-State problems.

8) Explain the technologies used by Tamilnadu to respond disaster?**TNSMART – A State of Art Technology** **4**

- Mobile-enabled decision support system for Disaster Risk Management.
- The Tamil Nadu System for Multi-hazard potential impact Assessment, alert, emergency Response planning and Tracking (TNSMART)--Developed in collaboration with the Africa – Asia's Regional Integrated Multi-Hazard Early Warning System (RIMES)
- Funded by World Bank
- More than 2,50,579 users presently benefited by the Mobile Application.
- Feature: enables the user to send messages through SMS, Photo and Video to seek the attention

Aerial Photogrammetry study for Flood Mapping by using Unmanned Aerial Vehicle (UAV) **4**

- Under the Aerial Photogrammetry study for Flood Mapping in the State of Tamil Nadu an area of 5650.45 sq.km. covering water courses

and their buffers spread have been completed using Unmanned Aerial Vehicle through the Centre for Aerospace Research, Madras Institute of Technology (MIT) and Anna University.

- The captured data is being processed for generating Digital Surface Model (DSM), Digital Terrain Model / Elevation Model (DTM/DEM) analysis and for hosting the output in a GIS web portal.

Tamil Nadu State Emergency Operation Centre

4

- The International Advanced Research for Powder Metallurgy & New Materials (ARCI)
- Hyderabad has developed Polymer Electrolyte Membrane Fuel Cells (PEMFC).
- Emergency Operation Centres (EOC) backed with a 10 kW system along with fuel cell stack, air moving subsystems, power control devices and control and monitoring system is being planned as a natural disaster management measure.

9) Write about the various administration divisions in districts? and also explain its functions?

Divisional Level

3

- In Tamil Nadu, Revenue Divisional Officer is the head of divisional administration
- Development administration is headed by Assistant Director (Development) in the division level.
- Under AD (Development), there are functionaries namely, extension officers for agriculture, cooperation, industry, education, animal husbandry, etc.

Taluk Level

3

- Tahsildar is the head of taluk level administration
- For assisting him, the Deputy Tahsildars
- For the development administration, panchayat unions are there
- The Panchayat Union Commissioner or Block Development Officer (BDO) is the head and there are extension officers for agriculture, health, cooperation, animal husbandry, education, and industry.

Firka Level

3

- Revenue Inspector is the head of Firka level revenue administration. Every taluk is divided into many firkas in Tamil Nadu.
- But, the nomenclature of this level differs from state to state.

Village Level

3

- Village Administrative Officer is the head of village level administration.
- He is the most important functionary in the field especially in the village.
- Under him, there are village level workers.
- He performs revenue, police and general administrative duties and acts as the representative of the government in the village.

10) What are the various issues faced by District administration? Explain it?

1. Financial Resources

12

- In most of the central schemes funds are devolve to district through corresponding states, Many a time funds stuck at state level due to various political and administrative reasons and district administration feel crunch of funds.
- Example in MNREGA delay of payment has reduced the demand for work significantly

2. Planning and Coordination:

- Though schemes provides broader guidelines, yet at district level planning is required for implementing of scheme taking various parameters of development into account.
- Many a time backward areas including certain blocks and villages of district get ignored during the process.
- Thus planning is not inclusive and benefits of the scheme do not reach in the required area.

3. Infrastructure

- Non availability of adequate infrastructure is also a big challenge in implementation.
- This includes infrastructure ranging from roads, electricity, drinking water supply, IT

infrastructure, primary health care infrastructure.

- Non connectivity of distant village from district excludes them from getting benefited from many schemes.

4. Human Resource and Skills

- Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan which was started to ensure Right to Education Policy for children, reports shows the poor pupil to teacher ratio and quality of education is such that student of class VII are not able to read the textbook of class III and do basic arithmetic.

Political Intervention and Corruption:

- Statistics indicate that the poverty alleviation programmes have had a minimal effect on poverty levels in India due to corruption.
- The actual funds that reach the beneficiaries are very little compared to the funds allocated for welfare schemes.
- Corruption of the local governments leads to the exclusion of specific sections of the society.

5. Field Level Monitoring and Beneficiary verification

- Insufficient monitoring by the central government, misalignment of incentives which encourage rent seeking activities and finally, a lack of accountability which distorts the management of funds.
- These are some of the common trends witnessed in the poor implementation of many schemes

6. Caste and gender discrimination and Power Structure:

- In India social structure of caste and patriarchy many a time hamper the implantation of schemes and desired results.
- Dominating caste group along with collusion in district administration and political system usurp the benefits of welfare schemes and vulnerable group are excluded.

7. Grievance redressal mechanism

- No administration can claim to be accountable, responsive and user-friendly unless it has established an efficient and effective grievance redress mechanism.

- In fact, the grievance redress mechanism of an organization is the gauge to measure its efficiency and effectiveness as it provides important feedback on the working of the administration.

11) What is Co-operative Federalism? Explain its types?

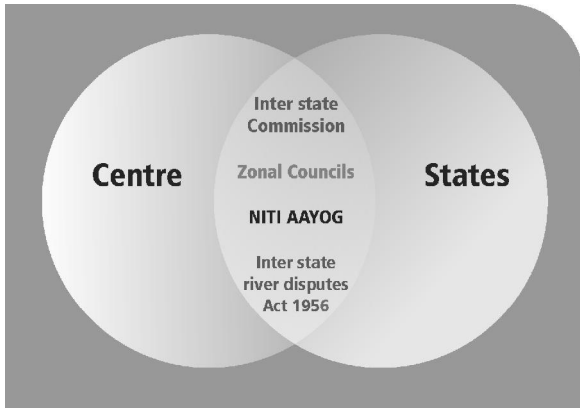
Meaning of Cooperative Federalism **1**

1. Cooperative federalism is a notion or subset of federalism in which the federal government, state governments, and local governments work together to solve common problems.
2. In a system dominated by the national government, such as India or Canada, they make numerous policies separately but more or less equally, or the dispute over a policy.
3. Cooperative federalism establishes a relationship in which the federal government exerts influence over state governments' policies and behaviours, often through the use of funding in kind or cash, the manipulation of policies and norms (for example, freight equalisation policy, SEZs), the construction of strategic highways or similar corridors, and other means.
4. For example, if the federal government wants to ensure that national highways are well-maintained, it could offer grants in aid, which are a type of federal grant that sends funding to states to pursue a policy.
5. The grants in help in this scenario would most likely be used to purchase necessary elements or other supplies or to pay contractors and road building personnel.

Cooperative Federalism in India **2**

- Cooperative Federalism in India reflects an ideology of a stable relationship between the centre and other units.
- It guides all the governing bodies to come forward and cooperate to resolve common social, political, economic and civic problems.
- Federalism is a system of government in which powers have been divided between the centre and its constituent parts such as states or provinces.

- The 7th Schedule of Indian Constitution divided all the power between central, state and concurrent lists giving some residual powers to the Centre.
- Article 249(5) authorises the Indian parliament to amend those subjects of the state list



Need for Cooperative Federalism in India 2

- Federalism is defined in India as “an indestructible union of destructible states.”
- On the floor of the constituent assembly, it was felt that states must be integral parts of India, with no right to secede.
- As a result, the need for a strong union was anticipated, and the constitution granted the central government supremacy.
- However, sufficient authorities were delegated to the states in order for them to effectively manage and govern local government.
- The Union, concurrent, and state lists of the seventh schedule show such groupings. Cooperation between the centre and the state is critical in order to streamline the development process and improve the progress of all regions.
- Due to India’s breadth, immensity, and great variety, this type of cooperative federalism is even more necessary.

How Cooperative Federalism is practised in India.

1. Legislative and Administrative Framework

2

- **Separation of Powers:** Schedule 7 of the Constitution establishes a clear division of powers between the federal government and the states. (With the exception of emergencies, which are subject to court scrutiny.)
- **Judiciary:** The Supreme Court has exclusive jurisdiction to hear matters between states and the Centre under Article 131 of the Constitution. In January 2020, Chhattisgarh filed a petition in the Supreme Court challenging the NIA Act.
- **Coalition governments :** Coalition administrations have improved the bargaining power of states.
- Politically, federalism is significantly more developed than it was previously in respect to the imposition of the President’s rule under Article 356 of the Constitution.

2. Financial Framework

2

- **GST Council:** The passage of GST is a beautiful example of cooperative federalism, in which the states and the federal government have sacrificed their taxing authority and created a single tax system to fulfil the dream of a single Economic India with ‘One Nation, One Market.’
- Since the 10th FC, the state’s share has been steadily increasing until the 14th FC, when it devolved 42 per cent.

3. Institutional Framework

2

- **NITI Aayog:** The Aayog, which has taken over from the old Planning Commission, is promoting a bottom-up approach to development planning.
- **Inter-State Council:** Article 263 of the Constitution mandates the formation of an Inter-State Council to investigate, discuss, and make recommendations for improved cooperation between the Centre and the States.
- **Zonal Council:** The State Reorganization Act of 1956 established Zonal Councils as an additional institutional instrument for centre-state and inter-state cooperation to resolve disagreements and reinforce the framework of cooperation.

- **National Development Council and the National Integration Council:** Two more major forums for discussion and resolution of differences of opinion are the National Development Council and the National Integration Council. Various ministries have established central councils to improve cooperation.
- **Sabka Saath Sabka Vikas** includes states as equal development partners. There is a shift toward federalism that is both competitive and cooperative.

Cooperative federalism - Challenges

- Several difficulties to hamper Centre-State interactions, including a trust imbalance and the shrinking of divisible pools.
- They make entire cooperation impossible when they work together.
- On the one hand, the Centre has increased the states' portion of the divisible pool, while states are receiving a smaller amount in reality.
- Many southern states, for example, are losing their share of tax revenue as a result of the 16th FC proposals.
- The amount of money allocated to various social assistance initiatives has also decreased, hurting the health of the states.
- Inter-state water disputes, such as the Mahadayi issue between Goa and Karnataka, and the Mahanadi water issues (between Odisha and Chhattisgarh), necessitate cooperation from all parties involved (centre and riparian states).

Way Forward

1

- In their current form, Articles 3 and 4 are enabling measures that allow Parliament to act in unusual circumstances.
- Such agreements and recommendations should be reached by broad consensus or negotiation.
- Governors should be appointed generously, with the state government's confidence.
- More groups, such as the National Development Council, the National

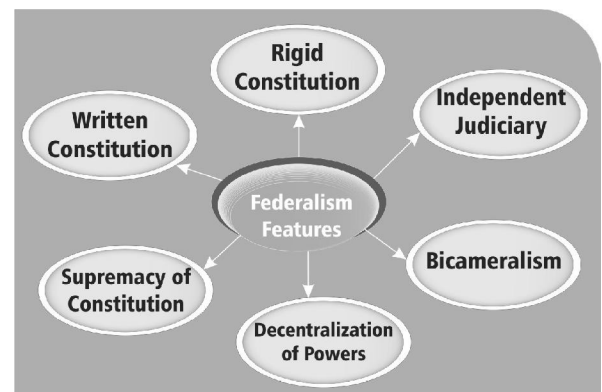
Integration Council, and the Inter-State Council, should be established to address concerns such as tax devolution, constitution amendment, and grants, among others.

- There have previously been flaws in the application of Article 356. It should be used with utmost prudence and vigilance, following the recommendations of the Sarkaria Commission and the Punchhi Commission, as well as other Supreme Court directives.
- In India, states have limited sovereignty, and the Constitution's operation is guided by the federal spirit.
- However, as a result of global trends, India's federalism is deepening. States could be given more prudent autonomy.

Conclusion

- India, as a democratic country, operates under the federal system of government, which entails a two-tiered government with well-defined powers and functions.
- The federal system aids in accomplishing common national goals and ensuring unity in diversity between the federal government and state governments.
- As a result, the federal government reflects the harmonious relationship that exists between the central government and the states.

12) Explain the Federal Features of Indian Constitution. 12



Division of Power:

- The Division of Power is done by the constitution itself.

- The constitution identifies the powers that are rested with the union and the states.
- Both the governments at the union and states are independent in their charge.

Central Subject

- Defence
- Foreign affairs
- currency of the country

State Subjects

- Health
- Land agriculture

Constitution being supreme:

- The Constitution: main source of power to all the three wings of Indian democracy – the legislative, the executive, and the Judiciary.
- Supremacy of the constitution is important for the coordinated and smooth functioning of the democracy

Written Constitution:

- The federal constitution must be written and unambiguous.
- Without the written constitution the demarcation of powers between the union and the states would be immensely difficult.
- It would be a tough challenge to maintain constitutional supremacy if there cannot be a reference to a written text.
- Federal Polity is indeed immensely complex, and clarity is essential

Constitutional Rigidity:

- Amendments to the constitution can be made by simple majority, special majority, or special majority along with a ramification of the Union

Rigid Constitution

- The division of powers established by the Constitution as well as the supremacy of the Constitution can be maintained only if the method of its amendment is rigid.
- Hence, the Constitution is rigid to the extent that those provisions which are concerned with the federal structure (i.e., Centre–state relations and judicial organisation) can be amended only by the joint action of the Central and state governments.

- Such provisions require for their amendment a special majority of the Parliament and also an approval of half of the state legislatures.

Judiciary:

- To adjudicate in case of disputes there is a need for an independent authority who can interpret the constitution authoritatively.
- This role is played by the Judiciary and in case of any constitutional disputes, the stance taken by the judiciary is binding on all the parties

Bi-cameral legislature:

- India has bi-cameral legislature
- The Indian Parliament has the lower house (Lok Sabha) and the upper house (Rajya Sabha). Any amendments need the approval of both houses.
- States with bi-cameral legislature: Telangana, Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Bihar

Conclusion

- The Union is not a loosely knit league of states, nor are the states agencies of the Union, deriving powers from it.
- The Constitution creates both the Union and the states, and both derive their respective authority from it.

Unit - 3

1) What are the organisational setup of local self government?

Introduction

1

- Constitutional status: 73rd and 74th amendment act 1992
- Local Government is **state subject** under seventh schedule.
- **Article 40** – reads ‘the State shall take steps to organize village panchayats and endow them with such powers and authority as may be necessary to enable them to function as units of self-government’.
- **Rajasthan** was the first state to establish Panchayati Raj.
- The scheme was inaugurated by the prime minister Jawaharlal Nehru on October 2, 1959, in Nagaur district.

- Subject of 'urban local government' is dealt with: -Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs + Ministry of Defence + Ministry of Home Affairs.

1. Organisational setup of Rural self government 5

- Schedule 11 – (29 functions) + Part IX; Article 243-243 O

Important articles:

1. 243 G – Authority
2. 243 H – Representation
3. 243 I – Finance commission

GRAM SABHA:

- Symbol of direct democracy + All voters of the village are its members + Functions are determined by state legislature.

THREE-TIER PANCHAYAT SYSTEM:

- Bring uniformity in structure of Panchayati raj throughout the country
- Village, Intermediary, district levels-panchayats
- State having population not exceeding 20 lakh may not constitute panchayat at intermediate level
- All members are directly elected at all institute of local government

Chairperson: elected in such manner state legislature may prescribe.

- Reservation at all three levels – Seats are reserved for SC/ST (based on population) + Women (1/3rd reservation)
- Reservation for scheduled caste not applicable Arunachal Pradesh
- Duration: five years.
- Panchayat reconstituted after premature dissolution does not enjoy the full period of five years but remains in office only for remainder of period.

DISQUALIFICATION:

- A person disqualified to be member under:
- Any law for the time being in force for purpose of elections to the legislature of state concerned

- Under any law of state legislature
- No person shall be disqualified on the ground that he is less 25 years of age if he has attained the age of 21 years.

STATE ELECTION COMMISSION(Art. 243 K):

- Conduct of all election to panchayat shall be vested in state election commission
- Conditions and tenure of office of state election commissioner shall also be determined by governor.
- With regard to state election commissioner: Conditions of service may not be varied to his disadvantage after his appointment.

POWERS, FUNCTIONS AND FINANCES DETERMINED BY STATE LEGISLATURE:

- 29 matters that can be transferred to panchayat there in 11th schedule.
- Preparation of plans and implementation of plans for economic development and social justice.
- **Finances:** state legislature may authorize panchayat to levy taxes, assign from collected revenue of state, grants in aid by states.

STATE FINANCE COMMISSION:

- Governor constitutes once in five year
- Composition + qualification: determined by state legislature
- Central finance commission can recommend measures to augment the consolidated fund of state and supplement the resources of the panchayat in the state.

OTHER PROVISIONS

- **Audit and accounts:** state legislature determines
- **Election petitions:** state legislature determines
- **Application to UT:** President shall apply the provision of the act
- **Certain areas are exempted** – Nagaland, Mizoram, Meghalaya and others (hill areas of Manipur and Darjeeling).

PESA ACT OF 1996:

- PART IX provision is **not applicable to fifth schedule areas.**

- Extension of these provisions with certain modification in scheduled area.
- Self-rule with administrative framework consistent with traditional practices.

2. Urban local self government 5

CONSTITUTIONAL PROVISIONS

- Schedule 12- (18 functions) + Part IX A + Article 243 P -243 ZG

Important articles:

- 243 W-authority
- 243 X-representation
- 243 Y-finance commission
- 243 ZD- district planning committee
- 243 ZE-Metropolitan planning committee.

THREE TYPES OF MUNICIPALITY:

- Nagar panchayat (rural to urban transition area)
- Municipal council (small urban area)
- Municipal corporation (large urban area)
- **Ward committee:** exists if population of municipality is more than 3 lakhs, remaining all as panchayat.

ELECTIONS:

- Municipalities can have nominated members it's decided by state legislature.-Seats are reserved for SC/ST (based on population)
- Women – 1/3rd reservation
- Manner of reservation of chairpersons and OBC are determined by state legislature.

FUNCTIONS:

- 12th schedule – 18 functions that can be transferred by state legislature to municipalities
- Other function: same as panchayat.

TYPES OF URBAN GOVT

- **MUNICIPAL CORPORATION:** administration of big cities, created by acts of state legislature (in case of UT by parliament) à Administrative framework: council headed by Mayor, standing committee, municipal commissioner

- **MUNICIPALITIES:** administration of towns and smaller cities, created by acts of state legislature Administrative framework: council headed by president, standing committees, CEO.

- **NOTIFIED AREA COMMITTEE:** administration of fast developing towns or which doesn't fulfill conditions for a municipality created through gazette notification. Entirely nominated body.

- **TOWN AREA COMMITTEE:** small town administration, semi municipal authority with limited functions, created by state legislature. May be wholly elected or wholly nominated or partly elected and partly nominated as provided by state government.

- **CANTONMENT BOARD:** It is set up under the provisions of the Cantonments Act of 2006— a legislation enacted by the Central government + Civilian administration in cantonment area, works under defense ministry partly elected and partly nominated.

- **TOWNSHIP:** Established by the large public enterprises to provide civic amenities to its staff and workers + no elected members

- **PORT TRUST:** established by act of parliament for civil administration in and round ports. Consists of both elected and nominated members.

- **SPECIAL PURPOSE AGENCY:** Set up by state for specific purpose i.e. function based organization not area based.

District Planning commission 2

- State legislature determine the mode of elections.
- Article 243ZD: to consolidate plans of panchayat and municipalities and to prepare a draft development plan.
- 4/5th members of DPC should be elected by the elected members of the district panchayat and municipalities in the district from amongst themselves.
- 1/5th members are nominated
- Elected member is proportionate to rural: urban population.

Metropolitan area

1

- Where population is above 10 Lakh (Article 243P)
- 1. To prepare a draft development plan.
- 2. 2/3rd members of MPC should be elected by the elected members of the municipalities and chairpersons of the panchayats in the metropolitan area from amongst themselves.
- 3. 1/3rd nominated : Elected member is proportionate to rural: urban population.

Central council of Local Governments

1

- Set up in 1954. It was constituted under Article 263 (Inter-state council) of the Constitution of India by an order of the President of India as an advisory body.
- **Chairperson** – Union minister for Urban Development
- **Composition** - It consists of the Minister in the Government of India and the ministers for local self-government in states.

2) Explain in detail about Disaster Management Cycle?

2

- In order to lessen the adverse impacts of hazards and the possibility of disaster is called Disaster Management
- Modern disaster management goes beyond post-disaster assistance.
- New Disaster Management includes pre-disaster planning and preparedness activities, organizational planning, training, information management, public relations and many other fields.
- Crisis management is important, but is only a part of the responsibility of a disaster manager.

Disaster Management is necessary or expedient for Before disaster

1

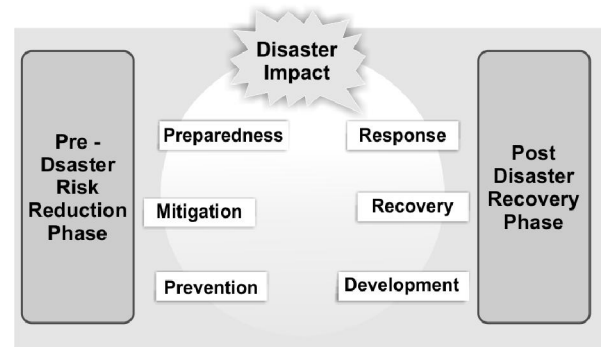
1. Prevention
2. Mitigation
3. Preparedness

After disaster

1. Response
2. Recovery
3. Rehabilitation

Disaster Management Cycle or Disaster cycle

2



Pre – Disaster Phase

6

Prevention

- Reducing the risk of disasters involves activities, which either reduce or modify the scale and intensity of the threat faced or by improving the conditions of elements at risk.
- The use of the term reduction to describe protective or preventive actions that lessen the scale of impact is therefore preferred.

Mitigation

- Mitigation embraces all measures taken to reduce both the effects of the hazard itself and the vulnerable conditions to it, in order to reduce the scale of a future disaster.
- In addition to these physical measures, mitigation should also be aimed at reducing the physical, economic and social vulnerability to threats and the underlying causes for this vulnerability.
- Therefore, mitigation may incorporate addressing issues such as land ownership, tenancy rights, wealth distribution, implementation of earthquake resistant building codes etc.

Preparedness

- The process includes various measures that enable governments, communities and individuals to respond rapidly to disaster situations to cope with them effectively.
- Preparedness includes for example, the formulation of viable emergency plans, the development of warning systems, the

maintenance of inventories, public awareness and education and the training of personnel.

- It may also embrace search and rescue measures as well as evacuation plans for areas that may be "at risk" from a recurring disaster.
- All preparedness planning needs to be supported by appropriate rules and regulations with clear allocation of responsibilities and budgetary provision.

Early Warning 1

- This is the process of monitoring the situation in communities or areas known to be vulnerable to slow onset hazards, and passing the knowledge of the pending hazard to people harmless way.
- To be effective, warnings must be related to mass education and training of the population who know, what actions they must take, when warned.

During Disaster Phase 1

Response

- This refers to the first stage response to any calamity, which include setting up control rooms, putting the contingency plan in action, issue warning, action for evacuation, taking people to safer areas, rendering medical aid to the needy etc., simultaneously rendering relief to the homeless, food, drinking water, clothing etc. to the needy, restoration of communication, disbursement of assistance in cash or kind.
- The emergency relief activities undertaken during and immediately following a disaster, which includes immediate relief, rescue, and the damage needs assessment and debris clearance.

The Post- Disaster Phase

Recovery:

- Recovery is used to describe the activities that encompass the three overlapping phases of emergency relief, rehabilitation and reconstruction.

Rehabilitation

- Rehabilitation includes the provision of temporary public utilities and housing as interim measures to assist long-term recovery.

Reconstruction

- Reconstruction attempts to return communities with improved predisaster functioning.
- It includes replacement of buildings; infrastructure and lifeline facilities so that long-term development prospects are enhanced rather than reproducing the same conditions, which made an area or population vulnerable.

Development: 2

- In an evolving economy, the development process is an ongoing activity.
- Long-term prevention/disaster reduction measures like construction of embankments against flooding, irrigation facilities as drought proofing measures, increasing plant cover to reduce the occurrences of landslides, land use planning, construction of houses, capable of withstanding the onslaught of heavy rain/wind speed and shocks of earthquakes are some of the activities that can be taken up as part of the development plan.
- Let us see in detail about a few disaster management measures that are in practice in India.

3) What are the Risk Reduction Measures before, during and after Cyclone?

Cyclonic Storms 5

- A cyclonic storm is a strong wind circulating around a low pressure area in the atmosphere.
- It rotates in anti-clockwise direction in Northern Hemisphere and clockwise in the Southern Hemisphere.
- Tropical cyclones are characterised by destructive winds, storm surges and exceptional levels of rainfall, which may cause flooding.
- Wind speed - upto 200 km/hr

- Rainfall - upto 50 cm/day for several consecutive days.
- A sudden rise of seawater due to tropical cyclone is called storm surge. It is more common in the regions of shallow coastal water.
- The coastal regions of Tamil Nadu are often hit by the tropical cyclones formed in Bay of Bengal during northeast monsoon.
- Occurrence of flood, losses to lives and properties are the recurring one in the state.

Cyclonic zones categories 2

- The state of Tamil Nadu can be divided into five zones namely
 1. very high
 2. high
 3. medium
 4. low and
 5. very low cyclone prone zones

Risk Reduction Measures 2**1. Before the cyclone**

- Check the house; secure loose tiles and carry out repairs of doors and windows- Remove dead branches or dying trees close to the house; anchor removable objects such as lumber piles, loose tin sheets, loose bricks, garbage cans, sign-boards etc. which can fly in strong winds
- Keep some wooden boards ready so that glass windows can be boarded if needed
- Keep a hurricane lantern filled with kerosene, battery operated torches and enough dry cells
- Demolish condemned buildings
- Keep some extra batteries for transistors
- Keep some dry non-perishable food always ready for use in emergency
- Fishermen should keep a radio set with extra batteries handy; keep boats and rafts tied up safely and don't venture out in the sea.

2. During the cyclone

- Take care of the old and young, keep all family members inside the house;

- switch of all electrical appliances, stay in an empty room, movable items should be kept securely tied;
- Try to help your neighbours but, don't go out during cyclone.
- DO NOT venture out even when the winds appear to calm down.
- The 'eye' of the cyclone might be passing.
- Winds might intensify and gush again and cause damage.
- Be safe inside till it is officially announced that the cyclone has passed
- Remain in the shelter until you are informed to leave

3. Post cyclone measures

- Those who shifted to the cyclone centre must remain there till instructions are received;
- Strictly avoid loose electrical wires after the cyclone;
- Beware of snakes and other animals immediately after the cyclone;
- Clear debris and carcasses from/near the premise after the cyclone and report losses truthfully and accurately to the authorities.

Vulnerable zones in India**East coastal areas vulnerable to storm surges****3**

- North Odisha and West Bengal coasts.
- Andhra Pradesh coast between Ongole and Machilipatnam.
- Tamil Nadu coast (among 13 coastal districts, Nagapattinam and Cuddalore districts are frequently affected).

West coastal areas vulnerable to storm surges

- The west coast of India is less vulnerable to storm surges than the east coast.
- Maharashtra coast, north of Harnai and adjoining south Gujarat coast and the coastal belt around the Gulf of Cambay.

Districts affected by cyclone in Tamil Nadu 3

- The major natural disaster that affects the coastal regions of India is cyclone and as India has a coastline of 7516 km; it is exposed to

nearly 10 percent of the world's tropical cyclones.

- About 71 percent of flood prone areas are in ten states (Gujarat, Maharashtra, Goa, Karnataka, Kerala, Tamil Nadu, Pondicherry, Andhra Pradesh, Orissa and West Bengal).
- The islands of Andaman, Nicobar and Lakshadweep are also prone to cyclones.
- Districts in Tamil Nadu which are frequently affected by cyclones: All the 13 coastal Districts of Tamil Nadu are affected by cyclonic storms which occur during May, June and in October-November months.
- These Districts are: Tiruvallur, Chennai, Kancheepuram, Villupuram, Cuddalore, Nagapattinam, Tiruvarur, Thanjavur, Pudukkottai, Ramanathapuram, Tuticorin, Tirunelveli and Kanniyakumari.
- On an average, about five or six tropical cyclones form in the Bay of Bengal and Arabian sea and hit the coast every year
- Most cyclones occur in the Bay of Bengal followed by those in the Arabian Sea and the ratio is approximately 4:1.
- During the cyclonic storms, wind speed is between 65 km/h to 117 km/h.

4) When was Ashok Mehta Committee formed? and what were the recommendations given by the Committee?

Ashok Mehta Committee 2

- **Constituted in** - December 1977 by the Jannata Government appointed a committee on Panchayati Raj institutions
- **Chairman** - Ashok Mehta.
- **Report submitted** - August 1978
- **Aim-** to revive and strengthen the declining Panchayati Raj system in the country.

Recommendations 2.5

- It presented 132 recommendations

1. Two-tier System

- The three-tier system of Panchayati Raj should be replaced by the two-tier system.
- A district should be the first point for decentralisation under popular supervision below the state level.

- Zilaparishad should be the executive body and made responsible for planning at the district level.
- There should be an official participation of political parties at all levels of Panchayat election.

2. Compulsory taxation powers 1

- The Panchayati Raj institutions should have compulsory powers of taxation to mobilise their own financial resources.

3. Regular social audit 2.5

- There should be a regular social audit by a district level agency and by a committee of legislators to check whether the funds allotted for the vulnerable social and economic groups are actually spent on them
- The state government should not supersede the Panchayati Raj institutions.
- In case of an imperative supersession, election should be held within six months from the date of supersession.

4. Nyaya Panchayats 2

- The Nyaya Panchayats should be kept as separated bodies from that of development Panchayats.
- They should be presided over by a qualified judge.

5. Panchayat Raj Elections 2.5

- The Chief Electoral Officer of state in consultation with Chief election commissioner should organise and conduct the Panchayati Raj elections.
- Development functions should be transferred to the Zilaparishad and all development staff should work under its control and supervision.
- The voluntary agencies should play an important role in mobilising the support of the people for Panchayati Raj.
- A minister for Panchayati Raj should be appointed in the state council of ministers to look after the affairs of the Panchayati Raj institutions.

5. Reservation of Seats 2.5

- Seats for SCs and STs should be reserved based on their population.

- A constitutional recognition should be accorded to the Panchayati Raj institution.
- But No action could be taken on the recommendation of the Ashok Mehta Committee at the Central level.

5) How Centre and States Legislative Power had been divided? Explain?**Centre-State Relations 1**

- Legislative Power Distribution
- Executive Power Distribution
- Financial Power Distribution

Legislative Relations

1. Territorial Distribution of Powers
2. Subject Distribution

1. Territorial Distribution of Power 4

- The parliament can make laws for the whole or any part of the territory of India.
- A state legislature can make laws for the whole or any part of the state territory.
- The Parliament alone can make extraterritorial legislations.
- Thus, the laws of the parliament are also applicable to Indian citizens and their property outside India.
- However, the constitution imposes certain restrictions on the plenary territorial jurisdiction of the parliament.
- The president can make regulations for the peace, progress and good government of the four Union territories- Andaman and Nicobar, Lakshadweep, Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu and Ladakh.
- The governor is empowered to direct that an act of parliament does not apply to a scheduled area in their state.
- The Governor and the President have the power to enforce any law of the Parliament in the tribal districts having a special status in Schedule 6 states such as Mizoram, Assam, Manipur and Tripura

2. Subject Distribution 4

- **List I (Union List)** contains the subjects and powers exclusively allotted to the union parliament.

- There are 100 subjects here including defense, foreign affairs, banking, currency
- **List II (State List)** contains the subjects that are exclusively allotted to the State governments.

- There are 59 items including public order, and police, public health, local government, agriculture, forests, fisheries

- **List III (Concurrent List)** contains 52 items including criminal law and procedure, civil procedure, marriage, education.

- This list is called as Concurrent List. Both the union and State governments have powers over these subjects.

- But when there occurs a clash between the union and State governments the law of the parliament will prevail.

- Our Constitution broadly follows the legislative distribution of powers provided in the Government of India Act 1935 enacted during the British colonial era.

Centre's Control over State Legislation 2

- Besides the Parliament's power to legislate directly on the state subjects under exceptional situations, the Constitution empowers the Centre to exercise control over the state's legislative matters in the following ways:

- The Governor can reserve certain types of state bills for the recommendation of the President.

- Bills on certain subjects in the State List can be brought after getting assent from the President.

- Such as Bills restricting freedom of trade and commerce etc.

- In case of a financial emergency, the President can order to preserve money or finance bills passed by the Legislature.

Exceptions 3**National Emergency(Article 352)**

- When the President of India declares National Emergency the union parliament acquires the powers to legislate over the subjects in the State List.

- The emergency is declared by the president to tackle problems like war, external aggression and armed rebellion that pose a danger to the existence of our nation.
- For the purpose of tackling the challenges successfully and effectively, the Union Government gains control over State legislature powers too.

Agreement between States

- When two or more States agree that their mutual interests will be served better if there is common law on a particular subject and request the Union Government to enact the needed law, the Parliament can enact a common law for the desiring States on that subject even if it falls in the List II (State List).

International Agreement

- The Parliament will have powers of enactment on a State subject for the purpose of implementing an international agreement.

Article 356, State Emergency

- After the declaration of article 356 emergency in a State the President can declare that the parliament will enact on State list subjects for that State

Conclusion

1

- India, although regarded as a federation of States, cannot be regarded as truly federal.
- In times of emergency as well as during normal situations, the Union Parliament is always competent to supersede any State Law and prevail its own.
- Therefore, India can be regarded as a quasi-federal State, having a higher resemblance with Canada than the truly federal United States of America.

6) Write in detail about how NITI AAYOG Strengthens Federalism?

Introduction

2

- A few decades ago, when we talked of Federal Structure, one generally drew a uni-dimensional picture, in mind, with Centre on the top of all the States.
- We rarely saw it as a synergy between the States, and a common strategy to develop and grow together.

- Though, this is the new-age approach of the Federal Structure based on cooperative and competitive federalism defined and re-emphasized with the formation of NITI Aayog.

The idea behind Indian Federalism

1

- Federalism has to continuously maintain a difficult balance between the Centre and the States with decentralization of resources, strengthening them all by bringing the weaker leg forward, creating healthy competition among the States in the form of Health, Sanitation Rankings, etc.

The NITI Aayog

1

- (Abbreviation for National Institution for Transforming India) is a public policy think tank of the Government of India.
- It is established with the aim to achieve sustainable development goals with cooperative federalism by fostering the involvement of States in the economic policy-making process using a bottom-up approach.

Founding principles

2

1. Cooperative federalism (a collaboration between the Central and State Governments) and
2. Competitive federalism (spurring healthy competition among States)

NITI Aayog Vs Planning Commission:

A comparison

7.5

- Planning Commission and NITI Aayog, their mandate and approach of the two institutions, with the same overarching goal of developing India, could not be more different.
- Planning Commission operated through the lens of Five-Year Plans, using financial resources as the primary lever for guiding development.
- NITI Aayog, on the other hand, is driven primarily through intellectual firepower as well as the mandate and capability of forging meaningful partnerships with the stakeholders
- While the Planning Commission acted as a fund disburser, NITI Aayog works as a thought

partner with all stakeholders, especially the States, which are the principal agents for fostering economic development in the country.

- While the Planning Commission followed a top-down model, the NITI Aayog is using a bottom-up approach.
- While the Planning Commission impinged on the fiscal sovereignty of the States, they are now empowered to decide how best to use their funds, without being mandated to follow a top-down direction.
- The NITI Aayog has replaced the Central Government's practice of unilaterally designing the pan-Indian development strategy-while working with State Governments to jointly prepare development blueprints.
- Notably, the Planning Commission adopted a 'onesize- fits-all' approach towards the Indian States. NITI Aayog, on the other hand, is guided by a 'States-first' approach.

Various initiatives by the NITI Aayog to ensure the Federalism in real spirit

For regional development

- The NITI Forum for North East has been constituted and tangible sectoral proposals are being implemented by the States in partnership with the North East Council.
- It has designed some major initiatives for island development which are being implemented by relevant authorities under the overall guidance of the Ministry of Home Affairs.
- It is also envisaged that like the NITI Forum for the North East, other regional councils of contiguous States could be formed in the coming months.

Various Indicators

- NITI promotes competitive federalism by pushing its sectoral indices which are put out in the public domain.
- The indices on water, education, health, innovation, export preparedness, and Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) have

attracted significant positive attention through SDG India Index

- The 'Performance in Health Outcomes' Index, for instance, captures the overall performance of States in health along with annual improvements in health outcomes, governance, and processes.
- Similarly, the Composite Water Management Index details how States have progressed on water-related issues over time.
- The 'School Education Quality Index' and Performance Grading Index aims to institutionalize a focus on improving education outcomes (learning, access, equity) in India.

Policy inputs

- NITI Aayog has been continuously engaged in providing fresh policy-related inputs for implementation by relevant Central Government Ministries and State Government agencies.
- It has been involved in drafting the National Medical Commission Bill and the bills for reforming the education system pertaining to Indian Systems of Medicine and Homeopathy.
- Several policy suggestions are contained in NITI's document 'Strategy for New India @ 75'. It is a seven-year strategy.
- The Centre has passed important legislation in the agriculture sector. The onus is now on the States to implement this reform and pave the way for significantly enhancing productivity and doubling farmers' income.

Various development programs

- NITI Aayog has also introduced a competition element in the 'Aspirational Districts Program' which aims to raise the human development indicators in these districts to the national averages by focusing on governance improvement and achieving effective convergence among government agencies and organizations on the ground.
- NITI Aayog has been focused on nurturing an innovation ecosystem across the country through the **Atal Innovation Mission (AIM)**. It is a flagship initiative of NITI for promoting

innovation and entrepreneurship across the length and breadth of the country.

- AIM promotes an innovative mindset in school students through Atal Tinkering Labs (ATLs) which feed into start-ups fostered by the Atal Incubation Centres (AICs).

Various schemes

- NITI Aayog has also been closely involved with the design and monitoring of the Ayushman Bharat program.
- It has played a similar key role in the POSHAN Abhiyaan which the Government launched to provide an appropriate governance structure that affects the nutritional status of an individual or household.
- It has also implemented the SATH – ‘Sustainable Action for Transforming Human Capital’ program in 3 States.
- It shared a road map for Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana with all States and Union Territories.

Way forward

- In the years to come, India needs to make similar persistent efforts wherein both the Central and State Governments work jointly to solve the country’s most complex issues and unleash growth.
- To meet the rising aspirations of our young population, India needs to achieve and sustain a high rate of GDP growth for the next three decades.
- In pursuit of this goal, continued structural reforms are crucial for laying new foundations to ensure sustained and inclusive growth.
- NITI Aayog has a key role to play in helping India undertake these reforms and implement policy initiatives in a scalable and impactful manner through partnerships with States.
- To achieve the goal of rapid, sustained, and clean growth that generates employment for all, investing in the right physical and social infrastructure, is a prerequisite.

- NITI Aayog with its intellectual breadth and depth is well placed to help India achieve these goals.

Conclusion 1.5

- NITI Aayog has endeavored to pursue its twin mandate of promoting cooperative and competitive federalism through partnerships with States for designing and reviewing development plans.
- Ultimately, the onus of putting India on a high-growth trajectory and ensuring that the benefits of growth are equitably distributed rests with both the Centre and States.
- NITI Aayog will continue to work towards strengthening cooperative federalism in the country, thereby enabling the Centre and States to work in tandem as equal partners for ensuring India’s success.

7) Explain the Origin, Structure, Objective and function of National Disaster Management Authority.

Evolution of the NDMA 2

- Govt. of India had set up a High-powered Committee (1999) & a National Committee (2001) after the Gujarat earthquake, to make recommendations on the,
- Preparation of disaster management plans
- Suggest effective mitigation mechanism

Disaster Management Act 2005 2

- After the Indian Ocean Tsunami of 2004, Indian Govt. took a defining step in the legislative history of the country by enacting the Disaster Management Act, 2005

Creation of National Disaster Management Authority 1

- Act provided for the creation of the National Disaster Management Authority to spearhead & implement a holistic and integrated approach to disaster management-Initially, the NDMA was constituted in 2005 by an Executive Order of the Govt. of India. Subsequently, the NDMA was notified in 2006 under the provision of the Act.
- It is an agency of the Ministry of Home Affairs whose primary purpose is to coordinate

response to natural or man-made disasters and for capacity-building in disaster resiliency and crisis response.

National Disaster Response Force (NDRF)

- It is a specialized force constituted for the purpose of specialist response to a threatening disaster situation or disaster under the Disaster Management Act, 2005.

Composition

- NDMA consists of a chairperson and other members, not exceeding 9-Prime Minister is the ex-officio chairperson of the NDMA
- Other members are nominated by the chairperson of the NDMA-Chairperson of the NDMA designates one of the members as the vice-chairperson of the NDMA.
- Vice-Chairperson has the status of a Cabinet Minister while the other members have the status of a Minister of State
- NDMA is the apex body for disaster management in the country.
- It works under the administrative control of the Union Ministry of Home Affairs

NDMA vision

- To build a safer and disaster resilient India by a holistic, pro-active, technology driven and sustainable development strategy that involved all stakeholders and fosters a culture of prevention, preparedness and mitigation'.

Objectives of the NDMA 3

- To promote a culture of prevention, preparedness and resilience at all levels through knowledge, innovation and education.
- To encourage mitigation measures based on technology, traditional wisdom and environmental sustainability.
- To mainstream disaster management into the developmental planning process
- To establish institutional and techno-legal frameworks to create an enabling regulatory environment and a compliance regime.
- To ensure efficient mechanism for identification, assessment and monitoring of disaster risks.

- To develop contemporary forecasting and early warning systems backed by responsive and failsafe communication with information technology support.

- To ensure efficient response and relief with a caring approach towards the needs of the vulnerable sections of the society.
- To undertake reconstruction as an opportunity to build disaster resilient structure and habitat for ensuring safer living.
- To promote a productive and proactive partnership with the media for disaster management.

Functions of the NDMA**Lay down policies & guidelines 2**

- To lay down policies on disaster management and to approve the National Plan.
- To lay down guidelines to be followed by the State Disaster Management Authorities (SDMAs) in drawing up the State Plan.
- To lay down guidelines to be followed by the different Ministries or Departments of the Govt. of India for the purpose of integrating the measures for prevention of disaster or the mitigation of its effects in their development plans and projects.

Plan Approval and implementation of policy 1

- To approve plans prepared by the Ministries or Departments of the Govt. of India in accordance with the National Plan
- To coordinate the enforcement and implementation of the policy and plan for disaster management.

Provision of funds 1

- To recommend provision of funds for the purpose of mitigation.
- To provide such support to other countries affected by major disasters as may be determined by the central govt.

Mitigation measures 1

- To take other such measures for the prevention of disaster, or the mitigation, or preparedness & capacity building for dealing with the threatening disaster situation.

- It recommends guidelines for the minimum standards of relief to be provided to persons affected by disaster.
- It recommends, in cases of disasters of severe magnitude, relief in repayment of loans or grant of fresh loans on concessional terms to the persons affected by such disasters.

NDRF

1

- It exercises the general superintendence, direction and control of the National Disaster Response Force (NDRF).
- This force has been constituted for the purpose of specialist response to a threatening situation or disaster.

Other important functions of the NDRF

1

- It authorizes the concerned department or authority to make the emergency procurement of provisions or materials for rescue or relief in any threatening disaster situation or disaster.
- In such case, the standard procedure requiring inviting of tenders is deemed to be waived.
- It prepares an annual report on its activities and submits it to the Central govt.
- The Central govt. causes it to be laid before both Houses of Parliament.

8) Explain the position of District Collector in administration and write about various Roles and Functions of District Collector involved in district administration?

Position

1

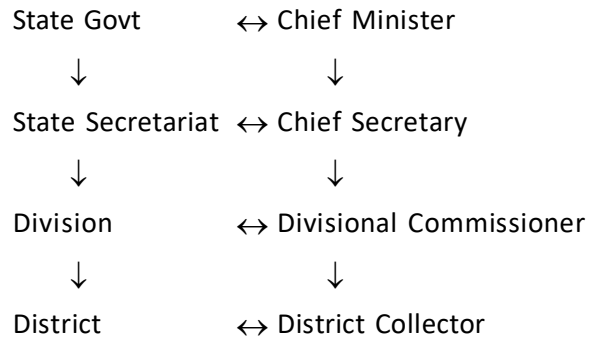
- The office of a District Collector is called as the Collectorate.
- A District Collector is the head of district administration and the official agent of the state government in the district.

Evolution

3

- District is the basic geographical (i.e., territorial) unit of administration in India.
- The Revenue and General Administration Department and the Registration Department of the district administration are directly under the charge of District Collector.

- He is a multipurpose functionary around whom revolves the entire administration of the district.
- The District Collector belongs to the General Administration Department of the state government (i.e., the State Secretariat) which is headed politically by the Chief Minister and administratively by the Chief Secretary.



- This office was created in 1772 by Warren Hastings, the then Governor General of India.
- In 1787, the Collector was made responsible for civil Justice and magistracy in addition to revenue collection.
- He was a very powerful functionary and was described as a 'Little Napoleon'.

Role and Functions

Revenue Administration

1. Historically, collection of revenue has been the first charge (function) of the District Collector.
2. This is still his primary function. He is the head of revenue administration in the district.
3. He is responsible for the collection of revenue to the state government.

As the head of revenue administration 3

1. To collect and revenue
2. To collect other government duties
3. To distribute and recover 'taccavi' loan
4. To maintain land records
5. To collect rural statistics
6. To exercise the power of land acquisition officer, that is, acquiring land for the purpose of colonisation, industry, slum clearance, capital construction and so on.

7. To implement land reforms
8. To look after the welfare of the agriculturists
9. To assess losses of crops and recommend relief during natural calamities like fire, drought and flood
10. To supervise treasury and subtresury
11. To enforce Stamp Act
12. To pay rehabilitation grant
13. To manage government estates
14. To hear revenue appeals against the orders of lower authorities
15. To pay Zamindari abolition compensation

Law and Order Administration 3

1. The District Collector in his capacity as the district magistrate (i.e. executive magistrate) is ultimately responsible for the maintenance of law and order in the district.
2. For this purpose, the district police force headed by the District Superintendent of Police is kept under the control, supervision and direction of the district magistrate.
3. Thus, there is a system of dual control of law and order administration in the district, that is, control by the district magistrate and control by the departmental line headed by the Director-General of Police.

Other important Functions of District Collector 3

1. To control and supervise the subordinate magistracy
2. To issue orders when there is threat to public peace and order under section 144 of the Criminal Procedure Code
3. To dispose all the petitions received from the government and others
4. To release prisoners on parole
5. To inspect the jails
6. To submit an annual criminal report to the government
7. To grant, suspend or cancel many kinds of licenses like arms, hotel, explosives, petroleum and others

8. To grant superior classes to prisoners
9. To supervise and control local bodies
10. To control and direct the action of district police
11. To enforce Entertainment Tax Act and Press Act
12. To call the armed forces to aid and assist the civil administration to deal with any abnormal situation in the district
13. To prosecute offenders under the Factories Act and Trademark Act
14. To order disposal of unclaimed property
15. To recommend schemes for the development of forests

Collector as a District Development officer 1

- In many states, the Collector is also designated as the District Development Officer and is authorised to write the Annual Confidential Report of the District level officers engaged in the development administration.

Role in Development programmes - Administration 1

1. After independence and with the initiation of development planning strategy, the developmental role of a Collector became significant.
2. He has become a pivotal figure in the implementation of development programmes.
3. The Collector is made responsible both for regulatory and development administration. As such, he looks after revenue, magisterial and developmental activities in these states.
4. All the district level officers engaged in the implementation of development programmes function under the supervision, guidance and leadership of the Collector.
5. Even though in technical matters they function under the control and supervision District Collector.