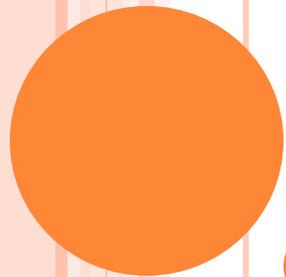


# INDIAN CONSTITUTION

Federal structure and distribution  
of powers  
between the Union and the States



# INTRODUCTION

- In India, there are 28 States and six Centrally-administered Territories and Delhi is under Capital Administration\*. All these States form the Union of India.
- According to Constitution, there is a government at the Center and at the State level and they carry on administration according to the division of powers.
- **(\* 28 States:** Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Gujarat, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Maharashtra, Karnataka, Orissa, Punjab, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal, Jammu & Kashmir, Nagaland, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Manipur, Tripura, Meghalaya, Sikkim, Mizoram, Arunachal Pradesh, Goa, Uttaranchal, Chattisgarh and Jharkhand **AND**
- **\* 8 Union Territories:** Chandigarh, Delhi, Andaman & Nicobar Islands, Lakshadweep, Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Diu & Daman, Pondicherry, Ladakh and Jammu & Kashmir)



# RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THE CENTER AND THE STATES

- In Constitution, there are TWO kinds:
  - 1) Unitary type
  - 2) Federal type
- Unitary Type: There is only one government to the entire nation (Examples are England, France, etc.).
- Federal type: Powers of the nation are divided between the Center and States (Examples are India, USA, Switzerland, etc.).



- The Constitution has distributed the powers into THREE Lists:
- **Central / Union List:** There are 97 subjects like Defence, Foreign Affairs, Finance, Railways, Broadcasting, Civil Aviation, Monuments, Post & Telegraph, Telephone, Wireless, Prisons, Roads, War and Peace, Currency and Coinage, Reserve Bank of India, Insurance, Armed forces, Arms & Ammunition, Atomic Energy, Citizenship, Shipping & Navigation, Legal Tender, Foreign Loans, Inter-State Trade & Commerce, Banking, Bills of Exchange, Stock Exchange, Patents, Establishment of Standards in Weights & Measures, Control of Industries, Regulation and Development of Mines, Minerals & Oil Resources, Maintenance of National Museums, Libraries & such other Institutions, Historical Monuments, Survey of India, Union Public Services, Elections, Parliamentary privileges, Audit of Government Accounts, Constitution & Organization of the Supreme Court, High Courts and Union Public Service Commission, Income Tax, Custom & Export Duties, Duties of Excise, Corporation Tax, Sales Tax, Purchase of Newspapers, etc.
- In these matters, the Center can make laws.



- ***State List:*** There are 66 subjects like Police, Jail, Forests, Land Revenue, Agriculture, Law Courts, Cattle & Health, Hospitals, Fisheries, Irrigation, Labor Welfare, Public Order, Local Government, Cooperative Society, Theatres, Duties of Excise, Administration of Justice, Public Health & Sanitation, Intoxicating Liquors, Burial & Burial Grounds, Libraries & Museums controlled by the State, Inter-State Communications, Water Supplies, Land Rights, Fisheries, Trade & Commerce within the State, Gas & Gas Works, Markets & Fairs, Money Lending, Local Elections, Salaries & Allowances of all State Officers, State Public Services and the State Public Service Commission, Land Revenue, Taxes on Agricultural Income, Taxes on Lands & Buildings, Duty on Agricultural Land, Excise Duties on Alcoholic Liquors, etc. produced within the State, Taxes on Electricity, Taxes on Sale and Purchase of Goods other than Newspapers, Taxes on Goods and Passengers carried by Road or Inland Waterways, Taxes on Vehicles, Professional Tax, Capitation Taxes, Taxes on Luxury, etc.
- Here, the State can make the laws.



- ***Concurrent List:*** There are 47 subjects like Criminal Laws, Education, Electricity, Industries / Factories, Power, Marriage and Divorce, Medical Service, Press, Religion Monuments, Administration of Justice, Weights and Measures, Economic and Social Planning, Registration of Births and Deaths, News Papers, Books, Printing, Price Control and Adulteration of Materials, State Security, Transfer of Property other than Agricultural land, Contracts, Bankruptcy and Insolvency, Trust & Trustees, Civil Procedure, Drugs & Poisons, Labour Welfare, Commercial & Industrial Monopolies, Trade Unions, Social Security, Vital Statistics, Trade & Commerce etc.
- Here, the Center and State have the powers of making laws.



- The administration of the centrally administered Territories is carried by the President.
- In 1993, Delhi was given the status as a state and the administration was assigned to the Legislature.
- In case of Emergency, the Center suspends many rights and assumes many special powers.
- For unity and security of the nation, the founding fathers of our Constitution have given more powers to the Center.
- Hence, our Constitution is more unitary, than federal in its nature.
- It is rightly termed as quasi-federal by some writers.
- The Indian Parliament has power to create new states and in the recent past three states of Chhattisgarh, Uttarakhand and Jharkhand are created.



# THE UNION / CENTRAL GOVERNMENT

- It has **THREE** organs. They are:
  - Legislature: This organ makes the laws
  - Executive: The laws made by the Legislature are implemented by this organ
  - Judiciary: This organ decides cases according to the laws



# A. UNION LEGISLATURE

- It is also called as Parliament.
- The Parliament of India consists of the President of India and the two Houses, namely, Rajya Sabha (Upper House / House of States / RS) and Lok Sabha (Lower House / House of People / LS).
- The sessions of the Parliament are held in the Parliament House at New Delhi.
- The Members of the Parliament make laws which are applicable to the whole of India.
- Both the Houses of Parliament must **meet at least twice a year.**
- The Members of the Rajya Sabha and Lok Sabha are called Members of the Parliament.
- They enjoy freedom of speech and expression in the Parliament and the opinions expressed by them cannot be questioned in a Court of Law.



# POWERS AND FUNCTIONS OF THE PARLIAMENT

- **Legislative:** The main function of the Parliament is to make laws.
- It can also amend or revoke (withdraw) existing laws.
- **Financial:** The Finance Bill must be presented and discussed first in the Lok Sabha. After being passed by the Lok Sabha, the Bill goes to the Rajya Sabha for approval. Thereafter, it is sent to the President of India for assent.
- Also, the Union Government cannot collect taxes and money without the approval of the Parliament. Hence, the Parliament has full control over the financial matters of the country.
- **Administrative:** The questions put by the Members must be answered by the concerned Ministers. The Members are expected to keep a watch over the functioning of various Departments. They can point out the misuse of powers on the part of the Ministers.

- **Constitutional:** The Parliament has power to amend or change some Articles of the Constitution.
- **Other Powers:** The Members of the Parliament and the Members of the Legislative Assemblies of all States elect the President of India.
- The Vice President of India is elected by the Members of the Parliament.



# SESSIONS OF PARLIAMENT

- Under the Article 85, the President has the power to summon and prorogue either House of Parliament from time to time and to dissolve the Lok Sabha.
- The interval between the two sessions must not exceed six months. There are generally three sessions in a year.
- **The Budget Session:** It commences in the 3rd week of February. This being the first session of the year it commences with the address by the president on the first day to both the Houses assembled together.
- A few days later, the Railway Budget is presented. On the last day of the month, the General Budget is presented.
- **The Monsoon Session:** It begins usually in the 3rd week of July. It is the rainy season for us connected with the arrival of the monsoon, which gives the session its name. The session is mostly devoted to legislative business.
- **The Winter Session:** It starts in early November and ends in the 3rd week of December. Apart from the usual questions, calling attention and other motions, the major portion of time is set aside for legislative work.

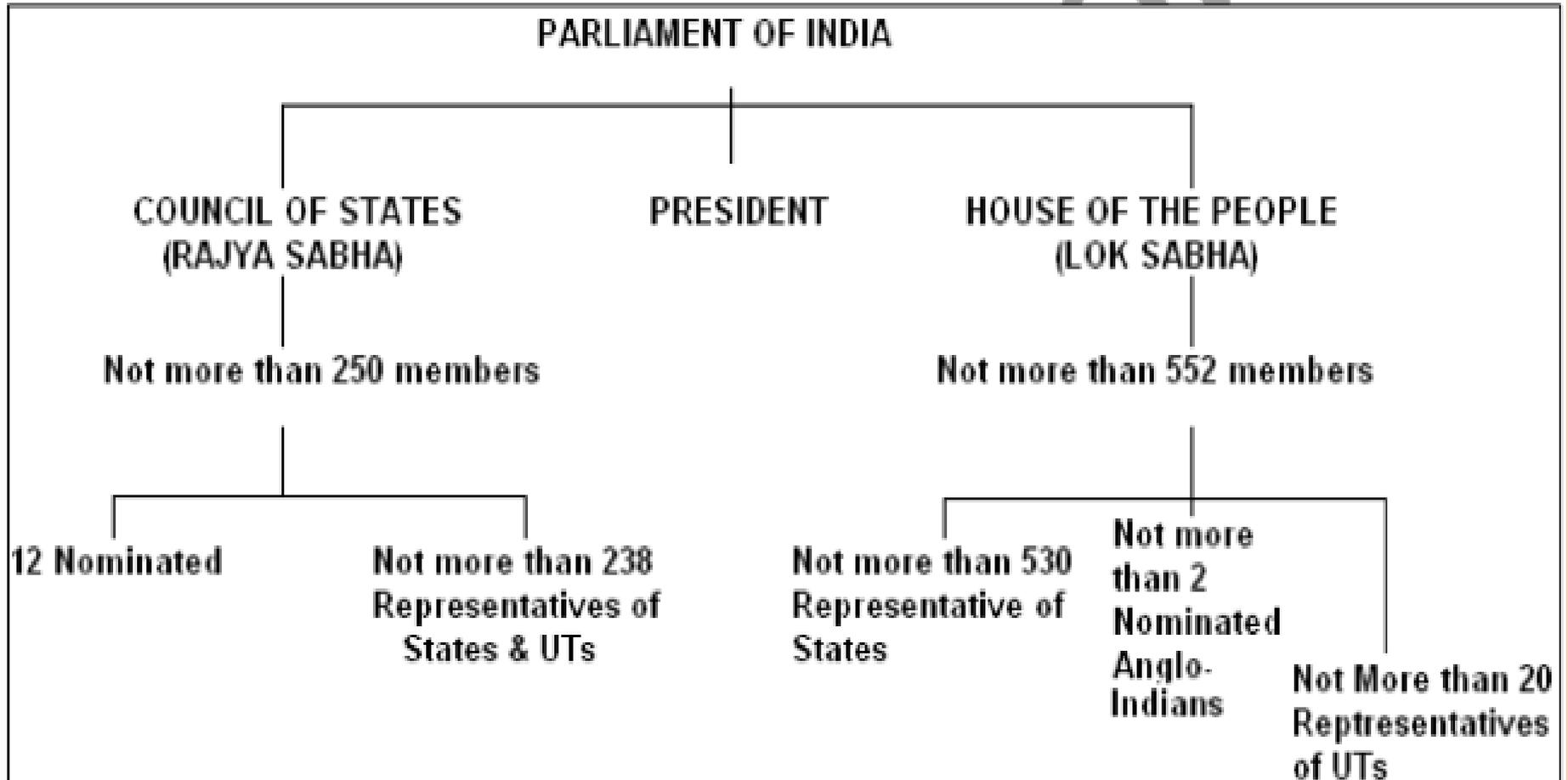
# PARLIAMENT



# SESSION AT PARLIAMENT HOUSE



# PARLIAMENT OF INDIA



# RAJYA SABHA

- The maximum number of seats / members in Rajya Sabha is 250.
- The Members are not directly elected by the citizens of the country.
- The Members of the State Assemblies elect 238 Members and the remaining 12 Members are nominated by the President of India (12 Members are chosen from among the stalwarts in the field of Science, Arts, Commerce, etc. on the basis of merit of their service).
- It is a permanent body.
- Once in two years, one-third of its Members retire and elections are conducted for these vacancies.



- The term of a membership is six years.
- To become a Member, one should be a citizen of India and must not be less than 30 years of age.
- The Vice President of India is the Chairman and he / she conducts all the proceedings of the Rajya Sabha.
- Also, the Members of the Rajya Sabha elect one among them as the Deputy Chairman.



# LOK SABHA

- The maximum number of seats / members in Lok Sabha is 552.
- The Members are directly elected by the citizens who are the above the age of eighteen.
- The duration of each Lok Sabha is five years.
- Under circumstances, it may be dissolved before the expiry of the full term by the President on the Recommendation of the Prime Minister.
- Hence, Lok Sabha is not a permanent body.
- Certain seats are reserved for the members of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.
- The President of India can nominate two Anglo-Indian members to the Lok Sabha.
- To become a Member, one should be a citizen of India, and must not be less than 25 years of age.

- The Member should not have been imprisoned; should not have been declared a person of unsound mind by a Court of Law.
- A Member may contest for the election for any number of times.
- The Members elect from among themselves the Speaker and Deputy Speaker, who are the Presiding Officer(s) of the House.
- The Office of the Speaker is respectable.
- The Powers and functions of the Speaker are:
  - Conducting the Proceedings of the Lok Sabha as per the rules
  - Deciding the matters to be discussed in the House
  - Maintaining the decorum and dignity of the House



## B. UNION EXECUTIVE

- It is composed of the President, the Prime Minister and the Council of Ministers.
- The Executive Head of the Indian Republic is called the President. The President is the Head of the State and is the first citizen of the country and represents the nation.
- The Official Residence of the President is known as Rashtrapati Bhavan.
- He / she **does not belong** to any political party.
- He / she is the Custodian of the Constitution and symbol of unity of the nation.
- He / she is elected by an Electoral College consisting of Lok Sabha, Rajya Sabha and the Members of the Legislative Assemblies of various States.
- No court of law can question his / her conduct.
- He / she may be removed for violation of the Constitution by a process known as Motion of Impeachment.

# PRESIDENT – QUALIFICATIONS AND TERMS

- He / she must be a citizen of India;
- Must have completed the age of 35 years;
- Must be qualified for election as a Member of the Lok Sabha;
- Term / tenure of the Office is five years and
- Eligible for re-election (but according to custom, he / she can not contest for more than two terms).



# PRESIDENT – POWERS

- **Executive Powers:** He / she appoints the leader of the majority party or group in the Lok Sabha as the Prime Minister.
- He / she also appoints the Ministers recommended by the Prime Minister.
- The Governors / Lieutenant Governors of the States / Territories; High Commissioners; Consuls; Attorney-General; Comptroller & Auditor General; Finance Commission; The Chief Election Commissioner; Chairman & Members of Union Public Service Commission; and Special Officers for Scheduled Castes & Tribes and Linguistic Minorities are appointed by the President.
- He / she is the Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces (Army, Navy and Air force). Wars, if any, are declared in the name of the President.

- **Legislative Powers:** He / she has the power to summon the Parliament.
- He / she may address a joint sitting of both the Houses.
- A Bill passed by both the Houses of Parliament becomes an Act only after it receives the assent of the President. He /she has a right to send back the Bills for reconsideration.
- **Judicial Powers:** The Judges of the Supreme Court and the High Courts are appointed by the President.
- He / she has a right to pardon and reduce the punishment given by various courts.
- **Financial Powers:** A Money Bill can be introduced in the Lok Sabha only after obtaining the sanction of the President. The Budget also needs the consent of the President.



- **Emergency Powers:** To meet certain types of abnormal circumstances in the country, he / she has the power to declare National Emergency.
- This power is exercised by him / her on the advice of the Council of Ministers.
- There are three kinds of Emergencies during which the President can declare Emergency with the approval of the Parliament and they are:
  - a) When the constitutional machinery has failed in a State, he / she can declare emergency and can dissolve the legislature or suspend it;
  - b) When the country is threatened by external aggression; and
  - c) When the financial condition is in crisis, he / she can declare Financial Emergency.
- So far, Emergency was declared **three times** in our country.
- Firstly, in October 1962 when China attacked India;
- Secondly during Pakistani attack in August & September 1965 and December 1971; and
- Thirdly during 1975 under the excuse of internal disturbances

## D. UNION JUDICIARY

- The Supreme Court of our country is the **highest Apex** Court and its verdicts are final in the constitutional matters, customs and tradition and earlier decisions of the various courts.
- The judicial system of a country takes up disputes and gives judgment based on the laws.
- Both the judiciary and the laws play an important role in the society.
- The courts of law perform the important task of protecting the life, property, dignity and the rights of the citizens.



- They are not controlled by either the Legislature or the Executive.
- They are expected to function impartially and independently.
- In any country, judiciary plays the important role of **interpreting and applying laws** and adjudicating upon controversies between one citizen and another citizen / State – to maintain Rule of Law and to assure that the government runs according to law – in a country with a written Constitution.
- Judiciary is having additional function of **safeguarding the supremacy of the Constitution** by interpreting and applying its provisions and keeps all authorities within the constitutional framework.



# SUPREME COURT

- It consists of the Chief Justice of India and other 25 other Judges.
  - It is created by an Act of Parliament (Article 124) and located in New Delhi.
  - The Chief Justice and Judges of the Supreme Court are appointed by the President.
  - He / she should be a citizen of India.
  - He / she should have been a High Court Judge for at least five years or an Advocate of the High Court for at least ten years.
  - The age of retirement of Judge is 65.
  - After his / her retirement, he / she cannot practice as an Advocate in any Court.
  - If the Judges are found guilty while discharging their duties, they can be removed from their Office by the President.
- 

- The **Acting Chief Justice can be appointed** by the President, if the Office of the Chief Justice of India falls vacant or he / she is unable to perform his / her duties due to absence or otherwise.
- (The Constitution as enacted in 1950 provided that the Court shall consist of the Chief Justice and not more than 7 other Judges. The number of Judges was increased to 10 in 1956, 13 in 1960, 17 in 1977).
- Functions:
  - Resolving the disputes between the Union and the States, and between the States
  - Issuing Writs to safe guard the Fundamental Rights of the citizens
  - Interpreting the Provisions of the Constitution
  - Giving advice to the President of India



# VICE PRESIDENT

- He / she is elected by the Parliament and not by the people.
- He / she is elected by the Members of both the Houses of Parliament.
- He / she must be over the age of 35 years, a citizen of India, necessary qualification to be a MP and must have the qualifications which are required to become the President.
- The term of Office is five years.



- Whenever the Office of the President falls vacant due to death, resignation or ill health, etc., he / she will **assume the Office of the President.**
- Within six months of time, a new President has to be elected.
- As in the case of United States of America, he / she cannot remain in the Office for the remaining period of five years term, when the President expires.
- He / she is the Chairman of the Rajya Sabha and conducts the proceedings of the House in accordance with the rules.



# PRIME MINISTER

- As indicated by the Constitution, there shall be a Council of Ministers headed by a Prime Minister to aid and the advice the President in matters of administration.
- He / she is the Leader of the Lok Sabha and it is his / her prerogative to choose ministers; allot portfolios; and decides the size of the Cabinet.
- He/ she can also reshuffle the Cabinet.
- He / she can demand the resignation of any Minister.



- When the Prime Minister resigns, the Cabinet is also dissolved.
- He / she plays an important role in the governance of the country.
- In the matter of national security, the responsibility is enormous. In external affairs, he / she plays a major role.
- He / she is a link between the President and the Cabinet. Generally, he / she meets the President in the Rashtrapati Bhavan once in a week.



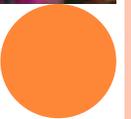
# PANCHAYAT RAJ SYSTEM / LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT

- Local Self-government system prevailed in our country from a long time.
- It is described as the *pillars of village* administration.
- Under this system, every village *was self-sufficient* and whole administration was in the hands of Panchayat, whose head was called 'Sarpanch'.
- '*Panch*' means '*five*' and Panchayat consisted of only *five members*.
- India is a *democratic nation*.
- Under democracy, the people must *be aware of the administration system*. Such knowledge is provided by Panchayat system.



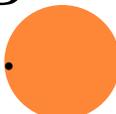
# GRAMA PANCHAYAT





- The various local self-governing units *like Panchayats, Municipalities and Corporations* are ***the local self governing units*** which impart education of democracy because the first lessons of democracy are learnt there.
- In 1957, ***Balwant Rai Mehta*** Committee suggested the mode of formation of Panchayat Raj.
- Its recommendations were accepted by the Government. Rajasthan was ***the first State to introduce*** the Panchayat Raj System in the country.
- But when the expected results did not come, a *Committee was appointed under the Chairmanship of Sadiq Ali* in 1964 to report on the working of the Panchayat Raj System in Rajasthan.
- It was found that ***the major cause was lack of people's participation***, which in turn was *the result of ignorance, poverty, caste divisions and scarcity of financial resources*.

## ○ Panchayat Raj System:

- Every village and town has their own problems.
  - It is difficult to find solutions for them unless ***they meet and discuss*** them and bring their decision in to force.
  - This work is ***called 'Grama Rajya' or 'Panchayat Raj'***. In order ***to make the life of a village happy***, people belonging to that place should take part in its activities.
  - For this local participation, devolution or decentralization of power is necessary.
  - Action can be taken only when power is given to the local people.
  - It is to carry out ***such programmes of developing villages***, that Panchayat Raj System is introduced.
- 

# PANCHAYAT WORKS



- It is for the ***progress and development*** of the villages that both the Central and State Governments have implemented the Panchayat Raj System.
- India is a country with full of villages.
- The progress and development of India is possible only with ***the development of villages***. The dream of Gandhiji was 'Gram Swaraj'.
- Gandhiji in his book 'India of my dream' has explained the concept of 'Swarajya', which was his ideal or popularly known as 'Rama Rajya'.
- The ***main aims of Panchayat Raj System*** are as follows:
  - To give more power to people in administration
  - Introduce decentralization of power in administration
  - Work for the progress of a village



- It is with this purpose, a comprehensive Amendment was *introduced in 1983*. This new Act was known as Panchayat Raj Act which came into force *on 14th August, 1985*.
- Under this Act, Zilla Parishad, Taluk Panchayat Council, Mandal Panchayat and Nyaya Panchayat came into force.
- The aim of this Act was *to strengthen the Panchayat Raj*. Thus, the Constitution under 73rd Amendment Act, 1992 inserted Part IX which contains provisions for Panchayats.
- It gives Constitutional status to Panchayats and provides guidelines to the States to enact detailed supplementary laws.



- All the States and Union Territories excepting Jammu & Kashmir, Delhi and Arunachal Pradesh have enacted such laws.
- **Local Administration in Village:**
  - There are two kinds of Village Administrative Institutions; one is for a village and the other for town.
  - On **1st November, 1959** i.e. the Rajyotsava Day, Mysore Grama Panchayat and Local Self-governing Units Act was introduced.
  - It consisted of three-tier system, i.e. *Village Panchayats at Village level, Taluk Development Boards at Taluk level, and at the District level, District Development Council.*
  - The Grama Panchayat and Taluk Development Boards consist of elected representatives and District Development Council consists only with officials.



- Under Panchayat Raj System, the role of Grama Panchayat is very important.
- The progress and development of the village depends on it. It is called the **pillar of 'Grama Swarajya' or 'Grama Suraj'**.
- Under this new Act, villages with five to seven thousand population and the adjacent small villages join together to create a Grama Panchayat.
- Whereas *in hilly areas*, villages having a population of 2500 are allowed to form Grama Panchayat.
- Every four hundred residents will have one representative and they are elected by voters, whose age is above *eighteen years*.



## CONTI.....

- The term of the Office is for five years.
- The elections to these Panchayats are conducted on non-party basis. It also provides reservation for the *posts of President and Vice President* of all the Village, Taluk and Zilla Panchayats.
- It provides an *opportunity to the women of backward and weaker sections* of the society for becoming the President and Vice President.
- The Panchayat is expected to *meet at least once in two months*. It can create Sub-committees to look after or supervise the work of the Panchayat.



## ○ *Functions of Grama Panchayat*

- Taking care of health and sanitation of the village
- Providing pure water for drinking
- Providing drainage and street lights
- Helping agriculture and taking care of cattle
- Housing
- Establishing Khadi and Village industries
- Taking care of streets, public buildings and their maintenance
- Providing elementary education
- Undertaking public health and family welfare programmes
- Taking care of market and market yard's development
- Implementing women and child welfare projects
- Welfare of the SC/ ST/ Other Backward Classes, etc.
- Supply of food grains and kerosene, and other essential commodities
- Any other work as directed by the Government



## ○ Taluk Panchayat:

- Consists of the elected members of the Taluk Panchayat.
- For every *1000 persons*, *one representative* is elected from the rural areas.
- The local Member of Legislative Assembly and Member of Legislative Council are also members.
- Seats are reserved like: **18%** for Scheduled Castes, **5%** for Scheduled Tribes and **33%** for Other Backward Classes. An overall **33%** seats are reserved for women.
- In the Council, there must be **at least eleven** elected members.
- To carry out the work in an effective manner, three Standing Committees are constituted viz., General Ad hoc Committee; Finance and Planning Committee; and Social Justice Committee.



# WORKS AT TALUKA LEVEL



## ○ *Functions of Taluk Panchayat*

- To prepare the annual plan and budget as suggested by the government or the Zilla
- Prepare agricultural extension programmes and request for grants
- Undertake conservation of soil and land development
- Undertaking *small irrigation projects* and their maintenance by using water in proper manner
- Maintenance of cattle, dairy and fisheries facilities
- Encouraging cottage industries and rural housing development
- Supply of drinking water in rural areas
- Promoting the use of solar energy, bio-gas and other non-conventional energy resources
- Looking after rural health
- Maintenance and protection of Panchayat property
- Promoting primary, higher and technical education
- Social and Cultural activities
- Undertaking Rural Electrification
- Also, Social, Cooperative and Library activities



## ○ Zilla Panchayat:

- One of the important units of Panchayat Raj System at the district level.
- A member for every 40000 people is elected for Zilla Panchayat. But in the cases of hilly areas, one member is elected for 30000 people.
- The Members of Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha who represent the district and the Members of the Legislature (Assembly and Council) are the members of the Zilla Panchayat.
- The term of Office is five years.
- Seats are reserved for SC, ST and Other Backward Classes. 1/3rd of the total elected seats are reserved for women.
- It should **meet at least once in a month.**
- To carry out the work in an efficient manner, *five Standing Committees* are formed: General Standing Committee; Finance and Planning Committee; Social Justice Committee; Education and Health Committee; and Agriculture and Industry Committee.

## ○ *Functions of Zilla Panchayat*

- Agriculture (Extension Plans) and Horticulture
- Land Development
- Water works and Proper use of Water Resources and Maintenance
- Development of Animal Husbandry and Poultry Rearing
- Food processing units and development of Small Scale Industry
- Rural Housing, Supply of Drinking Water and Sanitation
- Roads, Buildings, Bridges, Land and Water Transport
- Use of Non-Conventional Energy
- Implementing Anti-poverty Schemes of government
- Primary, Higher and Technical Education
- Women and Child Welfare Programmes
- Social Development of the Disables and Mentally retarded
- Development of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Other Backward Classes
- Protection of Community Property
- Arranging of Public Distribution System
- Promoting Cooperatives
- Taking care of Rural Electricity
- Helping Reading Room and Library Development



## ○ Municipal Local Bodies:

- Institutions are created to look after the welfare of cities and towns.
- There are three kinds: Town Municipality, City Municipality and Corporations.
- **Town and City Municipalities:** They are constituted for a population of 10000 to 50000 in towns or cities. Such City Municipality Councils will have 15 to 35 elected members.
- They are called Councillors. Even there is reservation for Women, Scheduled Castes, and Scheduled Tribes.
- The term for these municipalities is **five years**.
- Under special circumstances, the State Government has power to extend the term.
- The State Government also has power to dissolve them, in case they are found unsatisfactory in their functions.
- The good work of a Municipality is rewarded by the State Government.



# MUNICIPALITY WORKS



## ○ *Functions of Town and City Municipalities*

- Maintenance of Underground Drainage, Public Gardens, Play grounds, and
- Cleanliness
- Taking care of Roads, Street lights and Sanitation
- Provide Relief in case of Natural Calamity
- Maintenance of Birth and Death Record
- Supply of Drinking Water
- Construction of Roads and their Maintenance
- Extension and Beautification of City



## ○ Municipal Corporation or Mahanagara Palika:

- Created where the population is more than two lakhs and income is more than one crore of rupees.
- The number of members is decided by the State Government. The membership may vary from 50 to 100.
- The complete City is divided into Wards, and from each Ward, one member is elected. Here also reservation is observed.
- The term of Corporation is **five years**.
- To help administration, an Administrator is appointed by the Government.
- The administration of Mahanagara Palika is carried on by three wings: General Body or Council; Standing Committees, and Commissioner.
- Also, there are a number of Standing Committees to carry on the administration in a smooth manner like Finance and Tax Committee, Public Health Committee, and Public Works and Development Committee, etc.



## ○ *Functions of Municipal Corporation or Mahanagara Palika*

- Construction of Roads, maintaining Street lights, Water Supply, Underground
- Drainages, Gardens
- Maternity Hospitals, Family Welfare Centers, Dispensaries
- Prevention of Epidemics
- Free and Compulsory Education, Mid-day Meals, Restaurants, Library and Reading
- Room facility, Registering of Birth and Death



Thank you

