

Unit III

STRUCTURE AND FUNCTION OF A
STATE GOVERNMENT

State Government - Structure and Functions



Economic Development

State governments play a critical role in shaping economic development policies and strategies. They often work closely with businesses, economic development organizations, and other stakeholders to attract new businesses and investments, create jobs, and promote economic growth.



Public Policy Agendas

State governments are responsible for shaping public policy agendas that reflect the needs and priorities of their constituents. This includes developing policies related to education, healthcare, transportation, and other critical areas. State governments also play a key role in implementing and enforcing federal laws and regulations, as well as developing and implementing their own laws and regulations.

The Role of a Governor



Legislative Process

The Governor plays an important role in the legislative process. They have the power to propose legislation, veto bills passed by the legislature, and call special sessions of the legislature to address specific issues.



Interaction with State Representatives

The Governor also interacts with state representatives on a regular basis. They may meet with legislators to discuss upcoming legislation, attend committee meetings to provide input on bills under consideration, and work with lawmakers to negotiate compromises on contentious issues.

Chief Minister Responsibilities



Policy Implementation

The Chief Minister is responsible for implementing policies and programs that benefit the state and its citizens. They work closely with government officials and other stakeholders to develop and execute plans that address social, economic, and environmental issues.



Managing State Affairs

The Chief Minister is also responsible for managing state affairs, including budget allocation, public safety, and infrastructure development. They work with various departments and agencies to ensure that the needs of the state and its citizens are met.

Important Decisions Made by Cabinet Ministers

Indira Gandhi

Nationalization of Banks (1969)

Indira Gandhi, the then Prime Minister of India, nationalized 14 major banks in 1969. This decision was aimed at increasing credit availability to farmers and small-scale industries, and reducing the influence of private banks on the Indian economy. The move was widely criticized at the time, but is now seen as a key factor in the growth of the Indian economy.

P Chidambaram

Goods and Services Tax (GST) (2017)

P Chidambaram, the then Finance Minister of India, introduced the Goods and Services Tax (GST) in 2017. The GST replaced a complex system of indirect taxes and aimed to simplify tax collection and boost economic growth. The implementation of the GST faced several challenges, but is now seen as a major reform in India's tax system.

State Legislature and the Judicial System

The State Legislature and the Judicial System are two separate branches of government in the state. The Legislature is responsible for creating and passing laws, while the Judicial System is responsible for interpreting and enforcing those laws.

The Legislature has the power to create and modify laws, including those that affect the Judicial System. However, the Judicial System has the power to declare laws unconstitutional or interpret them in a way that differs from the Legislature's intent. This system of checks and balances helps ensure that no one branch of government has too much power.

Hierarchy of Court Systems

The court system in India is divided into two main categories: the Supreme Court and the Subordinate Courts. The Subordinate Courts are further divided into District Courts and High Courts.

High Courts

Each state in India has its own High Court, which serves as the highest court of appeal within that state. The High Court has jurisdiction over both civil and criminal cases, and can issue writs for the enforcement of fundamental rights.

Subordinate Courts

The Subordinate Courts are the District Courts, which are located in each district of the country. These courts have jurisdiction over civil and criminal cases within their respective districts. They are presided over by a District Judge, who is appointed by the state government.