

# UTTAR PRADESH – MAINS SYLLABUS – PAPER 5 – PART 2



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## Political System of UP: Governance, Governor, Chief Minister, Council of Ministers, State Assembly and State Council, Center-State Relation.

### GOVERNANCE IN UP

Uttar Pradesh is one of the six states in India where the state legislature is bicameral. It comprises two houses:

the Vidhan Sabha (legislative assembly) and the Vidhan Parishad (legislative council). A parliamentary system of representative democracy governs the state. This is the largest legislature in India. The Uttar Pradesh Assembly consists of elected members who are elected for a term of five years. The Council is a permanent body with one-third (33 members) retiring every two years. The state of Uttar Pradesh's influence on Indian politics is often considered paramount, as it sends the most members of parliament to both the Lok Sabha and the Rajya Sabha. The state contributes 80 seats to the lower house of the Parliament of India, the Lok Sabha and 31 seats to the upper house, the Rajya Sabha.

The government is headed by the Governor, who acts as the constitutional head of the state. He holds office for a tenure of five years. During these five years, he/she is responsible for electing a Chief minister and the Council of Ministers, who ensure every government function is completed according to law. The cabinet ministers and ministers of state together make the Council of Ministers.

An administrative head of the government, who also acts as the Chief Secretary, leads and assists the Council of Ministers.

A multiparty system is dominant in Uttar Pradesh. The Election Commission of India registers parties to contest state and national elections. The party needs to have undertaken political activity for five consecutive years to gain recognition as a State Party. The party must also send at least a 4 per cent quota to the lower house of India, i.e. the Lok Sabha or 3.33 per cent to the State assembly.

Some of the major political parties of Uttar Pradesh are:

- **Bharatiya Janata Party** - Bharatiya Janata Party is currently the ruling party of Uttar Pradesh, with Yogi Adityanath being the Chief Minister. The head office of the Bharatiya Janata Party of Uttar Pradesh is situated at Lucknow.
- **Samajwadi Party** - The Samajwadi Party, or the socialist party, was established on 4 October 1992. Akhilesh Yadav is the president and chairperson of this party.
- **Bahujan Samaj Party** - The Bahujan Samaj Party (BSP) is a national-level political party in India that was formed to represent Bahujans (literally means "community in the majority"), referring to Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Other Backward Classes (OBC), along with religious minorities. Kumari Mayawati is the president of the party.
- **Communist Party of India** - The communist party of India is also a significant political party in Uttar Pradesh. It is also known as the Marxist–Leninist Liberation Party. Dipankar Bhattacharyya is the leader of the communist party of India.

## Uttar Pradesh Government's Measures for Effective Public Service Delivery

- **E-District:** The e-District initiative aims to provide various government services to citizens through a single window system. It aims to streamline the delivery of services like issuance of Birth Certificate, Death Certificate, Caste Certificate, Income Certificate etc. by digitizing the entire process.
- **E-governance services:** Uttar Pradesh is actively working on expansion of e-governance services to increase access and transparency. Online portals and mobile applications have been developed to enable citizens to access government services, submit applications, pay bills and track the status of their applications.
- **Integrated Grievance Redressal System:** Uttar Pradesh has launched an Integrated Grievance Redressal System (IGRS) to effectively address citizen grievances. The system provided a

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centralized platform for registering complaints, tracking their progress and ensuring timely resolution.

- **Common Service Center (CSC):** The state government collaborated with CSC e-Governance Services India Limited to set up Common Service Centers across the state. These centers act as access points to provide various government services and e-governance facilities to citizens, especially in rural areas.
- **Digital Land Records:** Uttar Pradesh initiates digitization of land records to promote transparency and reduce corruption. The digitization process aims to create a comprehensive database of land records, making it easier for citizens to access information and obtain relevant documents.
- **Online Tax Payment:** The state government launched the online platform for citizens to pay various taxes and fees such as property tax, commercial tax and vehicle tax. The initiative aims to simplify the tax payment process and reduce the need for physical visits to government offices.

### **Challenges and Solutions before the Uttar Pradesh Public Service Commission**

The Uttar Pradesh Public Service Commission (UPPSC) faces several challenges in its role as the primary recruitment and selection body for civil services in the state. Following are some of the challenges:

- **Management of large number of applicants:** UPPSC conducts competitive exams for various posts and a huge number of applicants appear in these exams. Managing the application process, conducting examinations and evaluating a large pool of candidates is a logistical challenge for the Commission.
- **Maintaining transparency and fairness:** UPPSC needs to ensure transparency and fairness in its recruitment processes. There have been instances in the past where allegations of corruption and malpractices have come to the fore wherein copycat mafias have tried to take advantage of the loopholes in the system and question the credibility of the Commission. It is important to maintain a fair and transparent selection process to build trust among the candidates and the public.
- **Ensuring timely and efficient recruitment:** UPPSC plays an important role in recruiting candidates for vacant posts in government departments. Delay in conducting examinations, interviews and finalizing the selection process may lead to long vacancies and impact the functioning of government departments. Timely and efficient recruitment is essential to ensure

## **Special State Selection Criteria, Official Language, Consolidated Fund and Contingency fund, Political Parties and State Election Commission of UP**

### **Official Language of Uttar Pradesh**

The official language of the state of Uttar Pradesh (Under Article 345 of the Constitution) is Hindi, which was declared as the official language of the state of Uttar Pradesh by the Uttar Pradesh Official Language Act-1951.

z Urdu has been declared a co-official language of Uttar Pradesh by an amendment in the Official Languages Act 1989.

#### **Uttar Pradesh Official Language Act 1951**

- Hindi became the language of state administration in Uttar Pradesh under the Official Languages Act of 1951.
- In 1989, an amendment was made to the Act, adding Urdu as an additional language of the state. Language Department Government of Uttar Pradesh
- The language department was established in 1958 with the objective of increasing the use of Hindi in the official work of the state.

The main functions and objectives of the Department of Languages are-

- English to Hindi translation of all the Ordinances, Bills, Acts, Rules, Regulations and other works of the general nature of the State Government.
- Hindi to Urdu and English to Urdu translation of material for publication in the official Gazette of Urdu.
- The work of editing/publication of departmental manuals, rules collections, orders and various reference books of the government.
- Vocabulary creation.

### **CONSOLIDATED FUND**

The Consolidated Fund of Uttar Pradesh is the most important of all government accounts. Revenues received by the government and its expenses, excluding the exceptional items, are part of the Consolidated Fund.

The Constitution of India provides the following three funds for the Central and State Governments.

- Consolidated Fund of India and the State Government Article-266(1)
- Public Account Fund of India and the State government Article-266 (2)
- Contingency Fund of India and the State government. Article-(267)

The Contingency Fund of the State

## **Local Self Government: Urban and Panchayati Raj, Public Policy, Right related issues in UP**

After Independence, with the passing of the Panchayati Raj Act 1947, the Panchayati Raj system was started on 15 August 1947 in Uttar Pradesh.

- It came into effect through the 73rd constitutional amendment Act 1992.
- This three-tier Panchayati raj system comprises the village panchayat, Block panchayat and District Panchayat.
- The state government established it by passing the Uttar Pradesh kshetra samiti and Zila parishad act 1961.
- It is based on the recommendation of the Balwant Rai Mehta committee.
- The Uttar Pradesh government passed it in the direction of the Central government in 1961-1962.
- There are 17 Municipal Corporations and 200 municipal boards, 59163-gram sabhas, and 822 development blocks.

The Panchayati Raj system in Uttar Pradesh is a decentralized system of local self-government that empowers rural areas and promotes grassroots democracy. It involves establishing and functioning Panchayats at different levels, namely Gram Panchayat, Block Panchayat, and Zila Panchayat.

### **MUNICIPAL AND CIVIC SYSTEM**

- Apart from the formal District Administrative structure formulated by the colonial master, India has a long tradition of municipal and civic administration from time immemorial.

#### **Democratic Decentralisation**

- Decentralization is the process by which the activities of an organization, particularly those regarding planning and decision making are distributed or delegated away from a central, authoritative location or group.
- Decentralization enhances the democratic voice.
- The institution of Gram Panchayat in the country in one form or the other was prevalent since time immemorial. Uttar Pradesh happens to be a pioneer state in establishing these institutions as early as 1947 with an enactment known as Panchayati Raj Adhiniyam 1947.
- However, it is through 73rd and 74th amendments in the Constitution of India that a historic change was brought in the process of democratic decentralization, bestowing administrative and financial powers to Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs).

In compliance of Mandatory Provisions of 73rd Constitutional Amendment Part-IX, following steps were taken by the government of Uttar Pradesh towards the process of decentralization:

Constitution of State Election Commission and State Finance Commission.

- Provision made for reservation for SC/ST and women.

## Good Governance, Eradication of Corruption, Lokayukta, Citizen Charters, E-Governance, Right to Information, Redressal Policy

### **GOOD GOVERNANCE**

Governance refers to all processes governing the institutions and processes. It practices through which issues of common concern are decided upon and regulated. Good governance mentions a normative or evaluative attribute to the process of governing. From a human rights perspective, it refers primarily to the process whereby public institutions conduct public affairs, manage public resources and guarantees the realisation of human rights.

Good governance relates to the process of politics and institutions. It's outcomes that are necessary to achieve the goals of development. The best test of 'good' governance is the degree to which it delivers on the promise of human rights: civil, cultural, economic, political and social rights.

#### Good Governance Index of India

z Good Governance Index, GGI 2021 Framework covered ten sectors and 58 indicators. GGI 2020-21 sectors are Agriculture and Allied Sectors, Commerce & Industries, Human Resource Development, Public Health, Public Infrastructure & Utilities, Economic Governance, Social Welfare & Development, Judicial & Public Security, Environment, and Citizen-Centric Governance.

z Gujarat, Maharashtra and Goa top the composite rank score covering ten sectors. Gujarat has performed strongly in 5 of the ten sectors: economic governance, human resource development, public infrastructure and utilities, social welfare and development, judiciary and public safety.

z Good Governance Index 2021 says that Uttar Pradesh has shown an incremental growth of 8.9 % over GGI 2019 performance. Among the sectors, UP has secured the top position in the Commerce & Industry sector and has also shown an increase in Social Welfare & Development and Judiciary & Public Safety.

Uttar Pradesh has also performed in citizen- centric governance, including public grievance redressal.

#### Good Governance Index of Uttar Pradesh

For all the ten sectors, the following districts were identified to be the top five achievers:

- The top five achiever districts in the Agriculture and Allied sector were Aligarh, Bulandshahar, Hardoi, Gorakhpur, and Agra.
- The top five achiever districts in the Industry and Commerce sector were Gautam Budha Nagar, Ghaziabad, Lucknow, Agra, and Kanpur Nagar.

## ERADICATION OF CORRUPTION

Corruption is the dishonest behaviour of people in positions of power. Corruption refers to the misuse and abuse of power, especially by those in the government, for personal gains, either pecuniary or a favour. It promotes illegality, unethicity, subjectivity, inequity, injustice, waste, inefficiency and inconsistency in administrative conduct and behaviour.

India is the 85 least corrupt nation out of 180 countries, according to the 2022 Corruption Perceptions Index reported by Transparency International. Eradicating corruption is a complex and multifaceted challenge that requires concerted efforts from multiple stakeholders, including government institutions, civil society organisations, and the general public.

### Causes of Corruption

- **Lack of Transparency and Accountability:** When there is a lack of transparency in government processes and decision-making, it creates an environment conducive to corruption. Insufficient accountability mechanisms can also contribute to corrupt practices.
- **Weak Legal and Regulatory Frameworks:** Inadequate laws, regulations, and enforcement mechanisms can create loopholes and opportunities for corruption. Weak penalties and slow judicial processes may fail to deter individuals from engaging in corrupt practices.
- **Poverty and Inequality:** Socioeconomic factors such as poverty, income inequality, and lack of access to basic services can contribute to corruption. When people struggle to meet their basic needs, they may resort to bribery or other corrupt practices to navigate bureaucratic hurdles or secure essential services.
- **Abuse of Power:** Positions of power, whether in the public or private sector, can be exploited for personal gain. Corruption can occur when individuals misuse their authority, engage in nepotism, or seek to extract bribes or kickbacks.
- **Cultural Factors:** Certain cultural norms and practices that tolerate or encourage corruption can perpetuate corrupt behaviours. These norms might include favouritism, clientelism, or the expectation of illicit payments.
- In Uttar Pradesh, the government has undertaken several initiatives to curb corruption. Here are some notable examples:

- **Anti-Corruption Bureau (ACB):** The Uttar Pradesh government has established an Anti-Corruption Bureau to investigate corruption cases and take appropriate action against public officials involved in corrupt practices.
- **Whistleblower Protection:** The state government has implemented measures to protect whistleblowers who report corruption. This includes provisions for anonymity and safeguards against victimisation or retaliation.
- **Transparency and Accountability Reforms:** Initiatives have been launched to enhance transparency and accountability in government functioning. This includes digitising processes, online portals for public services, and using technology to reduce human intervention and minimise opportunities for corruption.
- **Citizen Charters:** The government has introduced citizen charters that outline the rights and