Administrative system of Madhya Pradesh

The Administration at the State level is the cutting edge of the public administration system in the country. Be it the issue of ration or electoral identity cards, procurement of foodgrains, implementation of employment guarantee schemes, supply of drinking water, mutation of land records, functioning of primary schools and healthcare centres or control of epidemics in the countryside, it is the instrumentalities of the State and District administration with which citizens have to interact.

The administrative structure of Executive Government is "the framework within which the permanent civil service operates under the supervision, control and direction of the political executive coordinating the different parts of the machinery and interacting with other Government agencies and the world outside Government" (UNDP – Civil Service Reforms). Machinery changes are often brought in based on an expectation that better structures will produce better results. Adhoc structural reforms in some countries till the early 1990s had relied more on "legislative changes superimposed on outdated organizational structure rather than based on an in-depth analysis of structural problems themselves". Now there is a holistic approach to such reform through functional reviews which seeks to balance "a focus on internal reform with a concern for changing relations between public administration and society" (UNDP Public Administration Reforms) with primary functions of redefining roles, missions and functions of different layers of administration, identifying redundancy and duplication of functions, new functions and the possibility of rationalizing functions that need to be continued, backed by a statutory framework and staff appropriate to the new roles and functions with requisite levers of horizontal and vertical coordination. Structures can be rationalized to create strategic mechanisms and processes for policy and decision making coordination. It has to be borne in mind however that mere structural reform is not a panacea for improving public service delivery.

State secretariat

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Like the Central Secretariat, there is a state secretariat at the top level. It is the nerve center of state administration. It consists of several ministries and departments of state government. The Ministries, departments are headed politically by the ministers and administratively by the secretaries. The chief secretary is the head of the entire state secretariat, while, a secretary is head of one or two departments. He is usually a senior IAS officer. Here, it should be noted that the secretary is a secretary to the state government as a whole and not to the individual minister concern.

The State Secretariat performs mainly the following functions:

- To assist the Minister in the fulfilment of his task.
- To formulate the policies and programmes of the state government.
- To coordinate amongst the programmes of the state government.
- To prepare the state budget.
- To frame legislation, rules and regulations.
- To review the results of the execution of the policy.

District administration

District has been the basic unit of administration in Madhya Pradesh In India, we have a democratic welfare state which involves wide scope of activities for the development of the people and the nation as a whole. District administration, is that part of public administration which functions in the territorial limits of the district. According to S.S. Khera, “District administration is the total functioning of government”. It continues to be the hub of M.P. administration. With the introduction of planning and development functions the role of district administration has increased tremendously to build the country from below.

Administration Below District Level

For administrative purposes the district is divided into subdivisions, Tehsils, Parganas or Circle or Ferka and the village is at the lowest level. The sub division is headed by SDO – SDM/ Assistant Collector. He performs revenue as well as law and order

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functions in his sub divisions. He is a link between the district collector and the tehsildar in revenue matters and DM and the Station Police Officers in law and order matters. Tehsil is the basic unit for purposes of general administration, treasury, land revenue, land records, etc. Tehsil comprises of about 100 villages.

Structure of Local Government Bodies in Madhya Pradesh

Panchayati Raj: Basic unit of Administration in India, comprising of three levels:

- Gram (Village) - Gram Panchayat (for one or more than one village)
- Taluka/Tehsil (Block) - Panchayat Samiti
- Zila (District) - Zila Panchayat

Gram Panchayat elects one Sarpanch and other members.

Powers and responsibilities of Gram Panchayat:

- Preparation of the economic development plan and social justice plan.
- Implementation of schemes for economic development and social justice.
- To levy and collect appropriate taxes, duties, tolls and fees.

Block Panchayat/Panchayat Samiti comprised of all Aarpanchas of the Panchayat samiti area, the MPs and MLAs of the area, the SDO of the subdivision and some other members from the weaker section of society. Block Panchayat/Panchayat Samiti works for the villages of the tehsil or taluka that together are called a Development Block.

Zila Panchayat Chief of administration is an IAS officer and other members are elected by the Gram Panchayats and Panchayat Samitis.

City (urban) Administration Mahanagar Nigam (Municipal Corporation): In Metro cities. At present around 88 Nagar Nigam are in operation. From every ward, there is a Sabhashad, elected by the voters, whereas one Mayor elected separately. Nagar Palika (Municipality) : Cities having more than 1,00,000 population (there are exceptions as the earlier threshold was 20,000, so all those who

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have a Nagar Palika earlier, sustains it even though their population is below 1,00,000). From every ward, a member is elected whereas Chairman is elected separately.

Nagar Panchayat/Nagar Parishad (Notified Area Council/City Council): Population more than 11,000 but less than 25,000.

Awards of Madhya Pradesh

Kalidas samman

The Kalidas Samman is a prestigious arts award presented annually by the government of Madhya Pradesh in India. The award is named after Kālidāsa, a renowned Classical Sanskrit writer of ancient India. The Kalidas Samman was first awarded in 1980. It was initially conferred in alternate years in the fields of Classical Music, Classical Dance, Theatre and Plastic Arts. From 1986-87 onwards, the awards were presented in all four fields every year. The award is presented for outstanding achievement in one of the four categories.

At present, the award carries a cash prize of 200,000 (200,000) rupees. The winners are selected by a five-member committee appointed by the Government of Madhya Pradesh, which consists of eminent artists, art critics and officials from the Sangeet Natak Akademi (India's National Academy for Music, Dance and Drama).

Kabir samman

National Kabir Honor is given by cultural department Madhya Pradesh Government,It has established pan-Indian honors and state level honors with respect to honoring excellence and superior achievement in literature and creative arts, to develop national norms in literature and art.

Following his well-known tradition of honoring excellence and nationality at the national level, Madhya Pradesh has established a national Kabir Reservation for Indian poetry. The great saint poet Kabir had reproduced poetry centuries ago and gave it new inherentness. He is still the most popular poet in many parts of the country.

According to the procedure, the Culture Department requests the nomination of poets suitable for respect by taking advantage of all the creative languages, knowledge and literature of all Indian

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languages poets, writers, critics and literary institutions etc. These nominations are compiled and placed before the selection committee of experts for final decision. This committee comprises of national fame writers and experts. The selection committee has the liberty that if any name is waived then add it on your behalf. The state government has considered the recommendation of the selection committee to be binding on itself and has always followed it unintentionally.

Tansen samaroh

Tansen Samaroh or Tansen Sangeet Samaroh is celebrated every year in the month of December in Behat village of Gwalior district, Madhya Pradesh. It is a 4-day musical extravaganza . Artist and music lovers from all over the world gather here to pay tribute to the Great Indian Musical Maestro Tansen. The event is organized near the tomb of Tansen by the Academy of the department of culture, Government of Madhya Pradesh.Artists from all over India are invited to deliver vocal and instrumental performances.

National kishor kumar award

In the memory of famous playback singer Kishore Kumar on the occasion of his death anniversary each year this award is given for outstanding contribution in the field of Directing, acting and script writing.

Lata mangeshkar award

The Lata Mangeshkar Award is a national-level award instituted to honour works in the field of music. Various state governments of India present awards with this name. The state Government of Madhya Pradesh started this award in 1984. The award consists of a certificate of merit and a cash prize. There is also a Lata Mangeshkar Award issued by the Maharashtra Government starting from 1992. This is also officially known as "Lata Mangeshkar Award for Lifetime Achievement". Another award is given by the Andhra Pradesh Government.

Iqbal samman

Instituted in 1986-87, it is a prestigious annual award given in the field of creative Urdu writing and carries a cash prize of Rs 2 lakh and a plaque of honour.

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