POLITICAL SCENARIO IN INDIA

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Abstract
India, once the golden bird has witnessed many changes and has a rich history of producing great leaders. Political scenario in India has changed with every new era. From time to time it has been ruled by many rulers like Rajputs, Cholas, Pandas, Lodhis, Mughals, Britishers etc. Lastly we have been ruled by Britishers in which we have seen lots of movements happening in India and in this some great leaders were born like Mahatma Gandhi, Pt. Jawahar lal Nehru, Moulana Azad , Bhagat singh , Neta Subhash Chandra Bose etc.

In 1947, India got independence and since we are on the path of growth and dominated by Indian National Congress which stays in power mostly since 1947. From that time to 1991 we are the socialist economy and then in 1992 Indian economy opened its door for the foreign companies. From then lot of changes happened in the society.

Introduction

Mr Shashi Tharoor in his book "The Elephant, the Tiger and The Cellphone" has called India an Elephant which only see its rich golden history not thinking about the future, it has become old lot of dust on her back, dying a slow death, Tiger (Westerners) comes to India only to see its rich golden history but don't think about investment. But in 1992, the magical decision of opening an economy has been taken by the then finance minister Mr. Manmohan Singh and suddenly the elephant which has become old resurrected from past and slowly and gradually transition took place. Now the elephant has become more aggressive and giving cut throat competition to the tiger.

Political scenario is like this- there are 36 national parties in India; United Progressive Alliance i.e. Congress plus other parties in ruling at the centre and the opposition in National Development Alliance which include BJP plus others. There is lot of political up-down happening in India and it is quite tough to take decisions. Opposition parties always oppose the decisions taken. Like recently, there is lot of heated arguments over FDI in retail sector and then there are issues over hanging of terrorist like Ajmal Kasab and Afzal Guru.

This Topic has been of very High Important in different public Service Commission Exam like that of UPSC, RAS, BPSC and MPBSC etc. As Essay Topic.
The proposed GST i.e. Goods and Service Taxes make foreign companies feel unsafe in India as an investment destination. Center government has proposed it many of the Non-UPA government is opposing it to imposed in their particular states. Each and every bomb blast that happens there is lot of issues on it.

India is a democratic country but what actually happens is a mobocracy, what public protest for government has to bow down and has to accept demands. In a democratic country where blood was shed on issues like to build mosque on temple and our secular leaders take part in fights.

The year 2012 was full high-voltage political activities, since the beginning of the year the 'Jan Lokpal Bill' has been in the news. The nation has witnessed the campaign of Anna Hazare and Ramdev over the bill. However, there were many rounds of talks between the civil society members and UPA government to finalize the issues, but the result was same.

India is heading for the 2014 General Election, which will decide which party is going to get the clear majority in the Parliament. As a part of preparation for the big political battle, all the parties seem to be ready with their campaigning strategy and issues. Political scenario in India has changed every now and then. So it will be interesting to see who will be our Next PM.
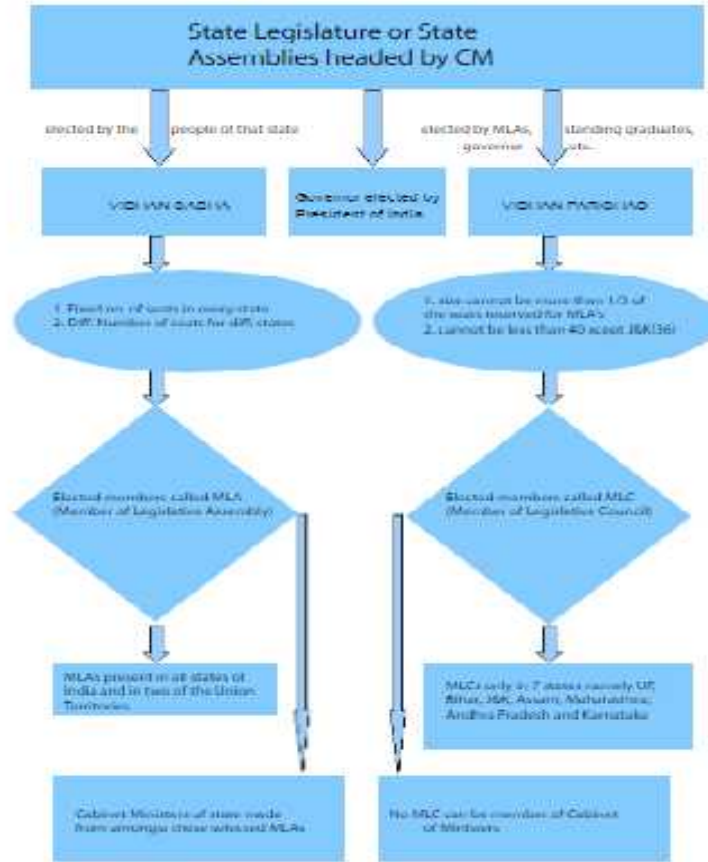
Structure of Government of India
The Government in India or the central or the union government is divided into three main sections namely the executive, legislature and the judiciary shown as under. The responsibility of each section of the government is also mentioned along.

Structure of State Government of India
The state legislature or the state assembly in India is headed by the chief minister of that state. The state legislature is divided into two parts namely the vidhan sabha and the vidhan parishad. The governor for the state assemblies is elected by the chief minister himself.
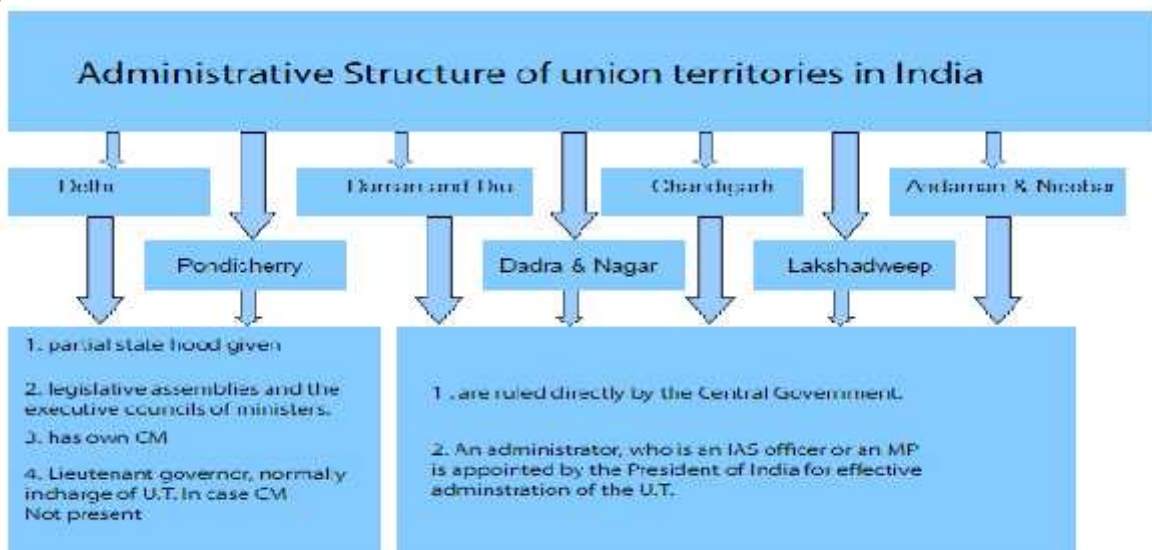
Below a complete flowchart is given about the state legislatures (assemblies) in India to make things more clear.

Structure of Union Territories Administration in India

There are a total of 7 union territories in India namely Delhi, Pondicherry, Daman and Diu, Dadra & Nagar, Chandigarh, Lakshadweep and Andaman & Nicobar Islands. The administrative structure of Delhi, Pondicherry is quite different from those of the rest of the union territories.

Go through the flow chart to know the difference between the two sets of UT's in India.

Structure of Local Government Bodies in India
Village (Rural) Administration
Panchayati Raj: Basic unit of Administration in India, comprising of three levels
1. Gram (Village) - Gram Panchayat (for one or more than one village)
2. Taluka/Tehsil (Block) - Panchayat Samiti
3. Zila (District) - Zila Panchayat
4. Gram Panchayat elects one Sarpanch and other members.

Powers and Responsibilities of Gram Panchayat
1. Preparation of the economic development plan and social justice plan.
2. Implementation of schemes for economic development and social justice.
3. 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 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.

"You don't always need a plan. Sometimes you just need to breathe, TRUST, let go and see what happens."
-Mandy Hale

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