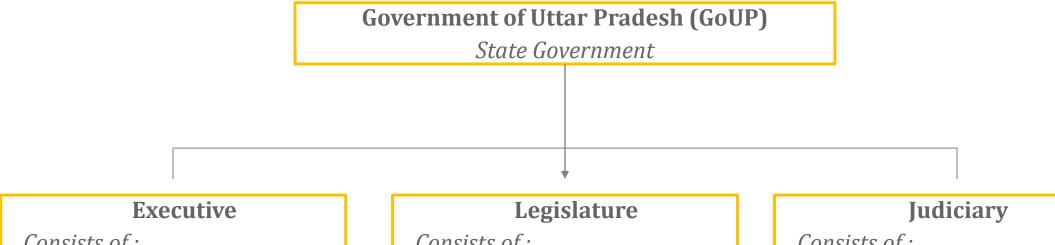


Uttar Pradesh Government

Structure

Uttar Pradesh Governance Structure



Consists of:

- Governor
- Chief Minister
- Council of Ministers

Consists of:

- Vidhan Sabha
- Vidhan Parishad

Consists of:

- Allahabad High Court
- Circuit Bench at Lucknow

Responsibility:

To Pass the laws made by the Legislature

Responsibility:

To make laws

Responsibility:

To solve conflicts between Executive and Legislature Other Public related matters

Constitutional Setup

- Under the Constitution of India, Uttar Pradesh has a Governor and a bicameral Legislature.
- ► The Lower House is called Vidhan Sabha having 404 members, out of which 403 are elected and 1 nominated and the Upper House, Vidhan Parishad having 100 members.
- ► The State also has a **High Court at Prayagraj** with its bench at Lucknow.
- ► The executive power of the State is vested in the Governor as it is exercised by him either directly or through officer's subordinate to him according to the constitutional provisions.



Vidhan Parishad

- The State has a bi-cameral Legislature since 1937, the largest legislature in India.
- ► The **Upper House** or the **Vidhan Parishad** is a permanent House.
- Members are elected or nominated for six years and one-sixth of them retire every second year.
- With the Constitution (Seventh Amendment) Act 1956, the strength of the Council was raised to 108 from 72 (at the Constitution of India on 26 January 1950)
- After the **reorganisation of Uttar Pradesh in November 2000** and the creation of Uttaranchal, this **strength has reduced to 100**.

Vidhan Sabha

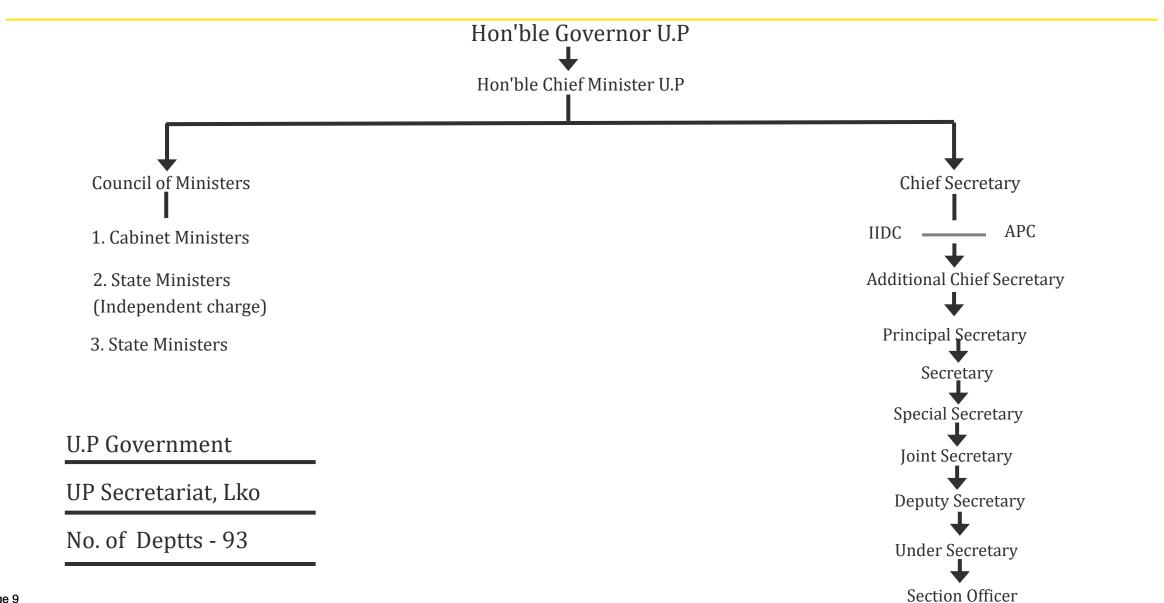
- ► The Uttar Pradesh **Vidhan Sabha** has a total of **403 elected members**.
- ► In 1967, its strength of 431 members was reduced to 426 which was further reduced to 404 including one nominated Anglo-Indian member after the formation of Uttarakhand on 9th November 2000
- ▶ The **Term** of the Vidhan Sabha is **five years** unless dissolved earlier.
- ► The **current** Legislative Assembly is the **18th Legislative Assembly** of Uttar Pradesh, **constituted on 11th March**, **2022**.



Executive

- ► The **Governor** is the **Constitutional Head of the State**.
- In Uttar Pradesh, the Governor appoints the Chief Minister.
- ► 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.
- **Each minister on the council** is assigned **different departments to handle**, along with officers from the Indian Administrative Services (IAS), including Additional Chief Secretary, Principal Secretary, Secretary, Special Secretary etc.

Administrative Structure



Council of Ministers

- All the executive business of the State are carried on in the name of the Governor.
- ► The Chief Minister has to inform the Governor about all the decisions taken by the Council of Ministers in regard to administration.
- ► The **Governor** has been made a component **part of the Legislature** under Article 168 of the Constitution and has been assigned certain functions.
- Under the executive power of the State, the Governor is empowered to grant pardon, reprieve or remission, or to suspend or commute the punishment of any person convicted of any crime against Law.

Cabinet Minister of Uttar Pradesh

| Sl | Name of Minister | Designation | Department | |
|----|------------------------------|--------------------------|--|--|
| 1 | Yogi Adityanath | Chief Minister | Appointment, Personnel, Home, Vigilance, Housing and Urban Planning, Revenue, Food and Logistics, Civil Supplies, Food Safety and Drug Administration, Mining and Minerals, Economics and Statistics, State Taxes and Registration, General Administration, Secretariat Administration, Confidential, Information, Election, Institutional Finance, Planning, State Property, U.P. Reconstitution Coordination, Administrative Reforms, Program Implementation, Infrastructure, Language, Deprivation Aid and Rehabilitation, Public Service Management, Rent Control, Protocol, Sainik Welfare and P.R.D., Civil Aviation, Law & Legislative Department | |
| 2 | Shri Keshav Prasad Maurya | Deputy Chief Minister | Rural Development, Overall Village Development, Rural Engineering, Food Processing, Entertainment Tax and Public Enterprises and National Integration | |
| 3 | Shri Brajesh Pathak | Deputy Chief Minister | Medical Education, Medical Health, Family Welfare, Mother and Child Welfare | |

Cabinet Minister of Uttar Pradesh

| Sl | Name of Minister | Designation | Department |
|----|-------------------------------|------------------|--|
| 4 | Shri Suresh Kumar Khanna | Cabinet Minister | Finance and Parliamentary Affairs. |
| 5 | Shri Surya Pratap Shahi | Cabinet Minister | Agriculture, Agricultural Education and Agricultural Research. |
| 6 | Shri Swatantra Dev Singh | Cabinet Minister | Jal Shakti and Flood Control |
| 7 | Smt. Baby Rani Maurya | Cabinet Minister | Women's Welfare, Child Development and Nutrition |
| 8 | Shri Laxmi Narayan Chaudhary | Cabinet Minister | Sugarcane Development and Sugar Industry |
| 9 | Shri Jayveer Singh | Cabinet Minister | Tourism and Culture |
| 10 | Shri Dharmpal Singh | Cabinet Minister | Animal Husbandry and Dairy Development, Political Pension, |
| 10 | | | Minority Welfare, Muslim Waqf and Haj and Civil Defence |
| 11 | Shri Nand Gopal Gupta "Nandi" | Cahinat Ministar | Industrial Development, Export Promotion, NRI and Investment |
| | Siiri Nanu dopai dupta Nanui | Cabinet Minister | Promotion |
| 12 | Shri Anil Rajbhar | Cabinet Minister | Labor and Employment, Co-ordination. |
| 13 | Shri Jitin Prasad | Cabinet Minister | Public Works Department |
| 14 | Shri Rakesh Sachan | Cabinet Minister | Micro Small and Medium Enterprises, Khadi and Villages Industries, |
| 14 | | | Sericulture Industries, Handloom and Textile |
| 15 | Shri Arvind Kumar Sharma | Cabinet Minister | Urban Development, Overall Urban Development, Urban Employment |
| | | | and Poverty Alleviation, Energy, Additional Sources of Energy |
| 16 | Shri Yogendra Upadhyay | Cabinet Minister | Higher Education, Science and Technology, Electronics and |
| | | | Information Technology |
| 17 | Shri Ashish Patel | Cabinet Minister | Technical Education, Consumer Protection, Weights and Measures |
| 18 | Shri Sanjay Nishad | Cabinet Minister | Fisheries |

Minister of State(Independent Charge)

| Sl | Name of Minister | Designation | Department |
|-----|---------------------------------------|--|---|
| 1. | Shri Nitin Agrawal | Minister of State (Independent Charge) | Excise & Prohibition |
| 2. | Shri Kapil Dev Agrawal | Minister of State (Independent Charge) | Professional Education & Skill Development |
| 3. | Shri Ravindra Jaiswal | Minister of State (Independent Charge) | Stamp and Court Fee, Registration |
| 4. | Shri Sandeep Singh | Minister of State (Independent Charge) | Basic Education |
| 5. | Smt. Gulab Devi | Minister of State (Independent Charge) | Secondary Education |
| 6. | Shri Girish Chandra Yadav | Minister of State (Independent Charge) | Sports, Youth Welfare |
| 7. | Shri Dharmveer Prajapati | Minister of State (Independent Charge) | Jail, Home Guard |
| 8. | Shri Asim Arun | Minister of State (Independent Charge) | Social Welfare, Scheduled Caste and Tribal Welfare |
| 9. | Shri Jayendra Pratap Singh Rathore | Minister of State (Independent Charge) | Cooperative |
| 10. | Shri Dayashankar Singh | Minister of State (Independent Charge) | Transport |
| 11. | Shri Narendra Kashyap | Minister of State (Independent Charge) | Backward Class Welfare, Divyangjan Empowerment |
| 12. | Shri Dinesh Pratap Singh | Minister of State (Independent Charge) | Horticulture, Agricultural Marketing, Agricultural Foreign Trade and Agricultural Exports |
| 13. | Shri Arun Kumar Saxena | Minister of State (Independent Charge) | Forest and Environment, Zoological Garden, Climate Change |
| 14. | Shri Dayashankar Mishra "Dayalu" | | Ayush, Food Security and Drug Administration (MOS) |

State Ministers

| Sl | Name of Minister | Designation | Department |
|-----|--------------------------------|----------------|--|
| 1. | Shri Mayankeshwar Sharan Singh | State Minister | Parliamentary Affairs, Medical Education, Medical and Health, Family Welfare, Mother and Child Welfare |
| 2. | Shri Dinesh Khatik | State Minister | Jal Shakti |
| 3. | Shri Sanjeev Gond | State Minister | Social Welfare, Scheduled Castes and Tribal Welfare |
| 4. | Shri Baldev Singh Olakh | State Minister | Agriculture, Agricultural Education, Agricultural Research |
| 5. | Shri Ajeet Pal | State Minister | Science and Technology, Electronics, Information Technology |
| 6. | Shri Jaswant Singh Saini | State Minister | Parliamentary Affairs, Industrial Development |
| 7. | Shri Ramkesh Nishad | State Minister | Jal Shakti |
| 8. | Shri Manohar Lal Mannu Kori | State Minister | Labour, Employment |
| 9. | Shri Sanjay Singh Gangwar | State Minister | Sugarcane Development, Sugar Mills |
| 10. | Shri Brajesh Singh | State Minister | Public Works Department |
| 11. | Shri K. P. Malik | State Minister | Forest, Environment, Zoological Garden, Climate Change |
| 12. | Shri Suresh Rahi | State Minister | Jail |
| 13. | Shri Somendra Tomar | State Minister | Energy, Additional Sources of Energy |
| 14. | Shri Anoop Pradhan " Balmiki" | State Minister | Revenue |
| 15. | Shri Pratibha Shukla | State Minister | Women's Welfare, Child Development & Nutrition |
| 16. | Shri Rakesh Rathore Guru | State Minister | Urban Development, Overall Urban Development, Urban |
| 10. | Silli Kakesii Kaulole Gulu | | Employment and Poverty Alleviation |
| 17. | Smt. Rajni Tiwari | State Minister | Higher Education |
| 18. | Shri Satish Chandra Sharma | State Minister | Food and Civil Supplies |
| 19. | Shri Danish Azad Ansari | State Minister | Minority Welfare, Muslim Waqf, Haj |
| 20. | Smt. Vijay Laxmi Gautam | State Minister | Rural Development, Overall Village Development, Rural Engineering |

The Secretariat

- Most departments of the Secretariat have **heads of departments** and **heads of offices** under their administrative control, who function as the executive authorities of the Government.
- All the **government orders** are issued **in the name of the Governor** but are signed by the Secretary or officers under him down to the rank of Under Secretary.
- ► The work of Government is conducted in Hindi, in Devanagari script.
- ► The Additional Chief Secretaries, Principal Secretaries, Secretaries, Special Secretaries, Joint Secretaries, Deputy Secretaries and Under-Secretaries are appointed either from the Central or State Administrative Services.
- Some Deputy Secretaries and Under Secretaries are also appointed from the Permanent Secretariat Services.

The Secretariat

- The work of the Secretariat can be divided broadly into the following categories: -
 - Personnel Administration
 - Financial Administration
 - Judicial and Legislative Affairs
 - Law and Order
 - Levy and Collection of Taxes
 - ► Economic Development and Conservation of Sources of State's Wealth
 - Social Services
 - Public Utility Services
 - General Administration.

District and Divisional Administration (1/2)

- After the Secretariat and Heads of Departments, the Divisional Commissioner occupies an important place.
- ► He/she is fully **responsible for law and order, revenue, administration** and other matters **pertaining to his/her division**.
- ► He/she has to exercise supervision over the district officers, local bodies and planning and development works.
- **Each division** consists of **certain districts**. Each district is under the administrative charge of the **District Magistrate or Deputy Commissioner**.

District and Divisional Administration (2/2)

- ► The **District Magistrate** is fully **responsible for the law and order in his district** and has extensive administrative, police and revenue powers.
- Besides maintaining revenue records, he/she has also to look after works relating to planning and development and land reforms.
- ► The district is further divided into **tehsils**, **blocks and villages** for **administrative convenience** and for collection of revenue and development works.

District Administration

DCDIEP (Erstwhile GMDICs)

- **Dy Commissioner -District Industries & Enterprise Promotion Centres (DCDIEP),** earlier called the GM-DICs (District Industrial Centres) are present at each District Level (75 Nos.)
- ▶ At district level, the **DCDIEPs**, erstwhile GMDICs, report to the DM/ ADM/ SDM
- ➤ The **DCDIEPs**, report to the **Joint Commissioner at Mandal/ Division Level** (18 Nos.) who further report to the **Commissioner & Director**, **Industries**
- ► Headed by **ACS/ PS/ Secretary/ Spl Secy** at Secretariat Level

Uttar Pradesh Divisions & Districts

| Sl | Division | District |
|----|------------|--|
| 1 | Agra | Agra, Firozabad, Mathura, Mainpuri |
| 2 | Aligarh | Aligarh, Eta, Kasganj, Hathras |
| 3 | Ayodhya | Amethi, Ambedkarnagar, Ayodhya, Barabanki, Sultanpur |
| 4 | Azamgarh | Azamgarh, Ballia, Mau |
| 5 | Bareilly | Pilibhit, Badaun, Bareilly, Shahjahanpur |
| 6 | Basti | Basti, Santakbir Nagar, Siddharthnagar |
| 7 | Chitrakoot | Chitrakoot, Banda, Mahoba, Hamirpur |
| 8 | Devipatan | Gonda, Balrampur, Bahraich, Sravasti |
| 9 | Gorakhpur | Kushinagar, Gorakhpur, Deoria, Maharajganj |
| 10 | Jhansi | Jalaun, Jhansi, lalitpur |
| 11 | Kanpur | Etawah, Auraiya, Kannauj, Kanpur Dehat, Kanpur, Farrukhabad |
| 12 | Lucknow | Unnao, Rae Bareli, Lucknow, Lakhimpur Khiri, Sitapur, Hardoi |
| 13 | Meerut | Ghaziabad, Gautam Budh Nagar, Bulandshahar, Baghpat, Meerut, Hapur |
| 14 | Mirzapur | Mirzapur, Santarvidas Nagar, Sonbhadra |
| 15 | Moradabad | Amroha, Bijnor, Moradabad, Rampur, Sambhal |
| 16 | Prayagraj | Kaushambi, Pratapgarh, Prayagraj, Fatehpur |
| 17 | Saharanpur | Muzaffarnagar, Shamli, Saharanpur |
| 18 | Varanasi | Ghazipur, Chandauli, Jaunpur, Varanasi |



The Judiciary

- ► The **Allahabad High Court**, **also known as High Court of Judicature at Allahabad** is the high court based in Prayagraj (Allahabad) that has jurisdiction over the Indian state of Uttar Pradesh.
- It was established on 17 March 1866, making it **one of the oldest high courts to be established in India**. The seat of the court is at Prayagraj.
- Allahabad High Court maintains a permanent circuit bench at Lucknow, the administrative capital of the state.
- The High Court is a Court of records which means that its work and proceedings serve as perpetual evidence.
- Its records are of such high authority that their content cannot be challenged in any lower court.

THANK YOU