

### **Administrative Reforms**

A number of steps are taken by the government for increasing the efficiency of the services and to provide service to people in a time bound manner. They are known as administrative reforms.

#### **What are the main aims of Administrative Reforms?**

To increasing the efficiency of the government services

To provide service to people in a time bound manner

To make administration people friendly and efficient

#### **What Abdul Kalam said about e-governance?**

Safe and speedy information that reaches to all without red tapism

Government projects available to all citizens without any discrimination

### **E-Governance**

E-governance is the use of electronic technology in administration.

#### **What are the advantages of E governance?**

Can receive service with the help of information technology.

Need not to wait in government offices for services.

Government services offered speedily and with less expense.

Efficiency of the offices and quality of the service get enhanced.

### **Right to Information**

Right to Information is an act of the Parliament of India which sets out the rules and procedures regarding citizens' right to information.

#### **What are objectives of Right to Information act?**

To prevent corruption,

To create responsibility

To make the functioning of the government transparent.

This law was passed by Parliament on 15 June 2005 and came fully into force on 12 October 2005  
The main aims of the RTI act are to provide clarity of information to the citizens of India.  
Fundamental Right under Article 19 (1) (a).  
The Mazdoor Kisan Shakti Sangathan is an Indian political organisation best known for its demand for the Right to Information Act (RTI)

#### **What is the role of central information commission in a country like India?**

The Central Information commission was established in 2005 by the Government of India under the provisions of the Right to Information Act (2005). The Central Information Commission is playing an

important role in maintaining transparency in the system of the governance which is essential in the democracy.

**Who is the present Chief Information Commissioner of India?**

Bimal Julka

**What is the tenure of Chief Information Commissioner?**

Five years

**Who is the Kerala State Information Commissioner?**

Somanathan Pillai

**Right to Service**

Right to Service Act is a law which ensures services to the people. This law determines the time limit for every service given by a government office

**What is the difference between Lokpal and Lokayukta?**

The Lokpal is responsible for enquiring into corruption charges at the national level while the Lokayukta performs the same function at the state level.

**Who is current Lokpal of India?**

Pinaki Chandra Ghose.

**Who is the present Lokayukta of Kerala?**

Justice Cyriac Joseph

**What is the difference between the central Vigilance Commission and state vigilance commission?**

The Central Vigilance Commission is the institution constituted at the national level to prevent corruption. It came into effect in 1964. It is formed to prevent corruption in the central government offices	State vigilance commissions have been constituted at state level. The State Vigilance Commission inquires into corruption in the state government offices.
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**Who is current Central Vigilance Commissioner of India?**

Sanjay Kothari

**What can Ombudsman do?**

Elected representatives and bureaucrats are part of public administration. Complaints can be filed against their corruption, nepotism or financial misappropriation or negligence of duties.

Ombudsman is constituted for this purpose.

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