Ministries of Government of India

Raghav Trivedi





Key Ministries

The ministries are headed by Union Ministers and are responsible for specific sectors of national governance. These ministries are further subdivided into departments and organizations that implement policies and laws.







Shri Amit Shah

Ministry of Home Affairs

Ministry of Cooperation
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Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA)

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- Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA)
- **Primary Responsibility**: Maintaining internal security and domestic policy in India.
- Functions:
 - Overseeing law and order, internal threats, and terrorism.
 - Administering various paramilitary forces.
 - Disaster management.
 - Border management and national security.

Enforcement Organizations under MHA

- 1 Central Armed Police Forces (CAPF):
- Border Security Force (BSF):
 - Protects India's borders with Pakistan and Bangladesh.
 - · Focuses on preventing trans-border crimes and unauthorized entries.
- Central Reserve Police Force (CRPF):
 - Largest paramilitary force in India.
 - · Handles internal security and counter-insurgency operations.
- Indo-Tibetan Border Police (ITBP):
 - Guards the India-China border.
 - Engages in anti-smuggling and anti-infiltration duties.
- Sashastra Seema Bal (SSB):
 - Secures borders with Nepal and Bhutan.
 - Deals with cross-border crimes and smuggling.
- Assam Rifles:
 - Oldest paramilitary force.
 - Maintains internal security in the North East region and assists in border protection.
- National Security Guard (NSG):
 - Specialized in counter-terrorism operations.
 - Known as "Black Cats," they handle high-profile security threats, like hijackings and terrorist attacks.



Enforcement Organizations under MHA

2.Intelligence Bureau (IB):

•Role: Internal intelligence agency responsible for gathering and analyzing domestic threats.
•Function: Counter-espionage, counter-terrorism, and providing actionable intelligence to law enforcement agencies.

3.National Investigation Agency (NIA):

•Function: Investigates and combats terror-related crimes.

•**Powers**: Operates under the NIA Act, investigates matters related to national security, such as terrorism, smuggling, and human trafficking.

4.Bureau of Police Research and Development (BPR&D):

Focus: Modernization of policing techniques and practices.
Research: Conducts studies on issues affecting police performance and policy planning.

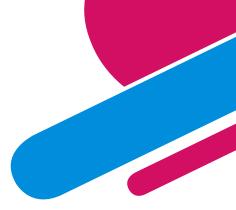
5.National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB):

Function: Collects and manages crime data across India.Objective: Facilitates data-driven decision-making in crime prevention.

6.Directorate of Enforcement (ED):

•Role: Focuses on economic offenses and money laundering. •Function: Enforces economic laws, especially under FEMA (Foreign Exchange Management Act) and PMLA (Prevention of Money Laundering Act).





Internal Security Policies

1. Anti-Terrorism Policy:

- 1. **Objective**: Prevent and combat terrorism through effective law enforcement and intelligence gathering.
- 2. Key Initiatives:
 - 1. National Counter-Terrorism Centre (NCTC) for central coordination.
 - 2. Special laws like Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act (UAPA) and Terrorist and Disruptive Activities (Prevention) Act (TADA).

2. Cybersecurity Policy:

- 1. Goal: Secure cyberspace to prevent data breaches and cyberterrorism.
- 2. Enforcement: Indian Computer Emergency Response Team (CERT-In) under MHA to tackle cybersecurity incidents.

3. Border Management:

- 1. **Border Infrastructure**: Enhancing physical and technological infrastructure at borders (like fences, floodlights, and electronic surveillance).
- 2. Coordination: BSF, ITBP, and SSB work to secure India's land and coastal borders, preventing illegal immigration and smuggling.

1. Left-Wing Extremism (LWE) Policy:

- **1.** Focus: Tackling Naxalism, which affects internal security in certain states.
- 2. **Measures**: Development initiatives combined with strict law enforcement operations like 'Operation Green Hunt.'

2. Disaster Management:

- 1. National Disaster Response Force (NDRF): Handles natural and man-made disasters.
- 2. **Policy**: Coordination between central and state agencies for disaster preparedness and response under the National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA).

3. Police Reforms:

- 1. **Objective**: Modernizing police forces to handle contemporary security challenges.
- 2. Focus Areas: Training, technology adoption, and transparency in police functioning.

4. Coordination with State Forces:

1. Role: MHA coordinates with state police forces, ensuring cooperation in managing internal security, law enforcement, and intelligence sharing.

Cabinet Ministers



Shri Raj Nath Singh

Ministry of Defence
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Shri Amit Shah

- Ministry of Home Affairs
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Shri Nitin Jairam Gadkari

Ministry of Road Transport and Highways
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Shri Jagat Prakash Nadda

- Ministry of Health and Family Welfare
- Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilizers
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- Shri Shivraj Singh Chouhan
- Ministry of Agriculture & Farmers Welfare
- Ministry of Rural Development
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- Smt. Nirmala Sitharaman
- Ministry of Finance
- Ministry of Corporate Affairs
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- Dr. Subrahmanyam Jaishankar
- Ministry of External Affairs
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- Shri H. D. Kumaraswamy
- Ministry of Heavy Industries
- Ministry of Steel
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- Shri Manohar Lal
- Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs
- Ministry of Power
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Shri Piyush Goyal
 Ministry of Commerce and Industry
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Shri Dharmendra Pradhan

Ministry of Education
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 Shri Jitan Ram Manjhi
 Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises
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Shri Rajiv Ranjan Singh alias Lalan Singh

- Ministry of Panchayati Raj
- Ministry of Fisheries, Animal Husbandry and Dairying

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Dr. Virendra Kumar

 Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment Contact Facebook Account Twitter Account



Shri Pralhad Joshi

- Ministry of Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution
- Ministry of New and Renewable Energy Contact Facebook Account Twitter Account



Shri Giriraj Singh

 Ministry of Textiles Contact Facebook Account Twitter Account



Shri Ashwini Vaishnaw

- Ministry of Railways
- · Ministry of Information and Broadcasting
- Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology

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Shri Jyotiraditya M. Scindia

- Ministry of Communications
- Ministry of Development of North Eastern Region Contact Facebook Account Twitter Account



Shri Bhupender Yadav

 Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change

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- Ministry of Tribal Affairs Contact Facebook Account Twitter Account



Shri Jual Oram

Shri Sarbananda Sonowal

· Ministry of Ports, Shipping and Waterways

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Shri Kinjarapu Rammohan Naidu



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Shri Gajendra Singh Shekhawat

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Shri Kiren Rijiju

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Shri Mansukh L. Mandaviya

- Ministry of Labour and Employment
- Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports
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Shri Chirag Paswan

Ministry of Food Processing Industries
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Shri G. Kishan Reddy

- Ministry of Coal
- Ministry of Mines
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Shri C R Patil



Ministry of Jal Shakti

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Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA):

- Responsible for internal security, police, disaster management, and the administration of Union Territories.
- o Key Autonomous Bodies: National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA), National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB).

Ministry of Finance:

- Deals with economic policy, taxation, government expenditure, and financial institutions.
- Departments: Department of Economic Affairs, Department of Revenue, Department of Expenditure, Department of Financial Services.
- Key Autonomous Bodies: Reserve Bank of India (RBI), Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI), Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority (IRDAI).

Ministry of Defence:

- Manages national defense and the armed forces.
- Key Autonomous Bodies: Defence Research and Development Organisation (DRDO), Armed Forces Tribunal.

Ministry of External Affairs (MEA):

- o Manages India's foreign relations, international diplomacy, and Indian embassies worldwide.
- Key Autonomous Bodies: Indian Council for Cultural Relations (ICCR), Research and Information System for Developing Countries (RIS).

Ministry of Education (MoE):

- Responsible for the formulation of educational policies and administration of government educational institutions.
- Departments: Department of School Education and Literacy, Department of Higher Education.
- Key Autonomous Bodies: University Grants Commission (UGC), National Institute of Open Schooling (NIOS), National Council of Educational Research and Training (NCERT), All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE).

1. Ministry of Health and Family Welfare:

- Oversees healthcare, public health, and family welfare.
- Key Autonomous Bodies: Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR), All India Institute of Medical Sciences (AIIMS), National Health Authority (NHA).

2. Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers' Welfare:

- Focuses on agricultural production, farmers' welfare, and rural development.
- Key Autonomous Bodies: National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD), Agricultural and Processed Food Products Export Development Authority (APEDA).

3. Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change (MoEFCC):

- Deals with environmental conservation, afforestation, and pollution control.
- Key Autonomous Bodies: Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB), National Green Tribunal (NGT), Wildlife Institute of India.

4. Ministry of Road Transport and Highways (MoRTH):

- Responsible for the development and maintenance of national highways and road transport systems.
- Key Autonomous Bodies: National Highways Authority of India (NHAI), Indian Roads Congress (IRC).

5. Ministry of Railways:

- Oversees the Indian Railways, including its operation, expansion, and modernization.
- Key Autonomous Bodies: Rail India Technical and Economic Services (RITES), Indian Railway Catering and Tourism Corporation (IRCTC).

1. Ministry of Commerce and Industry:

- Promotes trade and commerce, both domestic and international, and oversees industrial policy.
- Departments: Department for Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade (DPIIT), Department of Commerce.
- Key Autonomous Bodies: Export Promotion Councils, Competition Commission of India (CCI).

2. Ministry of Labour and Employment:

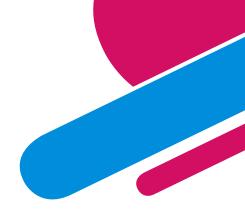
- Responsible for labor welfare, employment, training, and social security.
- Key Autonomous Bodies: *Employees' Provident Fund Organisation (EPFO), Employees' State Insurance Corporation (ESIC).*

3. Ministry of Science and Technology:

- Focuses on science and research activities across various sectors.
- Departments: Department of Science and Technology (DST), Department of Biotechnology (DBT).
- Key Autonomous Bodies: Council of Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR), Technology Information Forecasting and Assessment Council (TIFAC).

4. Ministry of Information and Broadcasting:

- Handles the dissemination of government information, broadcasting services, and media regulations.
- Key Autonomous Bodies: Prasar Bharati, Press Council of India (PCI), Film and Television Institute of India (FTII).



1. Ministry of Power:

- Focuses on energy generation, distribution, and regulation.
- Key Autonomous Bodies: Central Electricity Regulatory Commission (CERC), Power Grid Corporation of India (PGCIL).

2. Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas:

- Oversees the exploration, production, and distribution of petroleum and natural gas.
- Key Autonomous Bodies: Oil and Natural Gas Corporation (ONGC), Petroleum and Natural Gas Regulatory Board (PNGRB).

3. Ministry of Women and Child Development:

- Promotes welfare programs and policies for women and children.
- Key Autonomous Bodies: National Commission for Women (NCW), National Institute of Public Cooperation and Child Development (NIPCCD).

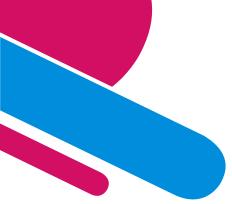
4. Ministry of Law and Justice:

- Handles legal affairs, justice delivery, and lawmaking in India.
- Key Autonomous Bodies: Law Commission of India, National Judicial Academy.

5. Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs:

- Focuses on urban development, housing schemes, and smart city initiatives.
- Key Autonomous Bodies: Delhi Development Authority (DDA), National Institute of Urban Affairs (NIUA).





Autonomous Government Bodies

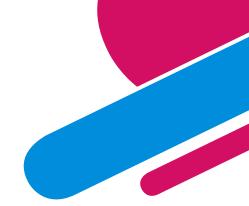
Autonomous bodies are government organizations that operate independently under specific ministries, carrying out various administrative, regulatory, or developmental roles. These bodies are often empowered by acts of Parliament and have their own administrative and financial frameworks.

- 1. Reserve Bank of India (RBI): Regulates India's monetary and banking policies.
- 2. University Grants Commission (UGC): Oversees higher education institutions.
- **3.** Indian Space Research Organisation (ISRO): Manages India's space exploration and satellite missions.
- **4.** National Highways Authority of India (NHAI): Develops and manages the national highway network.
- **5. Prasar Bharati**: India's public broadcasting agency responsible for Doordarshan and All India Radio.
- 6. Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB): Monitors and controls environmental pollution.
- 7. Election Commission of India (ECI): Manages election processes at the national and state levels.
- 8. National Institute of Fashion Technology (NIFT): A premier institute in fashion education.
- **9.** Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR): Promotes research and education in agriculture.
- **10.** National Human Rights Commission (NHRC): Protects and promotes human rights in India.



The UN Charter establishes the UN's six principal organs: the <u>General</u> <u>Assembly</u> (GA), <u>the Security Council</u> (SC), <u>the Economic and Social</u> <u>Council</u> (ECOSOC), <u>the Trusteeship Council</u>, <u>the International Court of</u> <u>Justice</u> (ICJ), and the <u>UN Secretariat</u>.

UN Structure



General Assembly (GA)

The GA is the main organ of the UN. It is composed of representatives from all Member States. Each Member State has one vote. Read more about the GA here.: https://www.un.org/en/ga/

Security Council (SC)

The SC has primary responsibility for the maintenance of international peace and security. It has 15 Members, and each Member has one vote. All Member States have to comply with SC decisions. Read more about the SC here: www.un.org/securitycouncil/

Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC)

ECOSOC is the place where the world's economic, social, and environmental challenges are discussed and debated. ECOSOC also recommends policies. <u>www.un.org/ecosoc/en/home</u>

Trusteeship Council

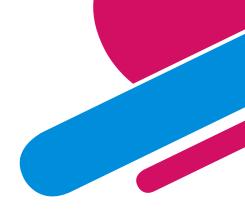
The Trusteeship Council was established to provide international supervision for 11 Trust Territories. For example, the Trusteeship Council oversaw that adequate steps were taken to prepare the Territories for self-government or independence. www.un.org/en/sections/about-un/trusteeship-council/

International Court of Justice (ICJ)

The International Court of Justice is the principal judicial organ of the UN. The Court is charged with settling legal disputes between States and providing advisory opinions. www.icj-cij.org/

UN Secretariat

The UN Secretariat carries out the day-to-day work of the UN. The UN Secretariat services the other principal organs of the UN, and administers their programmes and policies. www.un.org/en/sections/about-un/secretariat/



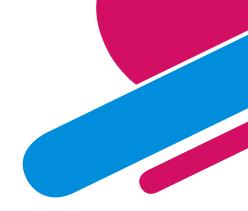
General Assembly

The <u>General Assembly</u> is the main deliberative, policymaking and representative organ of the UN. All <u>193 Member States</u> of the UN are represented in the General Assembly, making it the only UN body with universal representation. Each year, in September, the full UN membership meets in the General Assembly Hall in New York for the annual General Assembly session, and <u>general debate</u>, which many heads of state attend and address. Decisions on important questions, such as those on peace and security, admission of new members and budgetary matters, require a two-thirds majority of the General Assembly. Decisions on other questions are by simple majority. The General Assembly, each year, elects a <u>GA President</u> to serve a one-year term of office. <u>https://youtu.be/Z0SVl6vncpQ</u>

Security Council

The <u>Security Council</u> has primary responsibility, under the UN Charter, for the maintenance of international peace and security. It has 15 Members (<u>5 permanent and 10 non-permanent members</u>). Each Member has one vote. Under the Charter, all Member States are obligated to comply with Council decisions. The Security Council takes the lead in determining the existence of a threat to the peace or act of aggression. It calls upon the parties to a dispute to settle it by peaceful means and recommends methods of adjustment or terms of settlement. In some cases, the Security Council can resort to imposing sanctions or even authorize the use of force to maintain or restore international peace and security. The Security Council has a <u>Presidency</u>, which rotates, and changes, every month.

•Subsidiary organs of the Security Council https://youtu.be/G3ASTUma8-Y

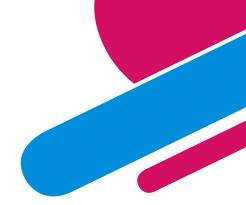


Economic and Social Council

The <u>Economic and Social Council</u> is the principal body for coordination, policy review, policy dialogue and recommendations on economic, social and environmental issues, as well as implementation of internationally agreed development goals. It serves as the central mechanism for activities of the UN system and its specialized agencies in the economic, social and environmental fields, supervising subsidiary and expert bodies. It has <u>54 Members</u>, elected by the General Assembly for overlapping three-year terms. It is the United Nations' central platform for reflection, debate, and innovative thinking on <u>sustainable development</u>.

Trusteeship Council

The <u>Trusteeship Council</u> was established in 1945 by the UN Charter, under <u>Chapter XIII</u>, to provide international supervision for 11 Trust Territories that had been placed under the administration of seven Member States, and ensure that adequate steps were taken to prepare the Territories for self-government and independence. By 1994, all Trust Territories had attained self-government or independence. The Trusteeship Council suspended operation on 1 November 1994. By a resolution adopted on 25 May 1994, the Council amended its rules of procedure to drop the obligation to meet annually and agreed to meet as occasion required -- by its decision or the decision of its President, or at the request of a majority of its members or the General Assembly or the Security Council.



International Court of Justice

The International Court of Justice is the principal judicial organ of the United Nations. Its seat is at the Peace Palace in the Hague (Netherlands). It is the only one of the six principal organs of the United Nations not located in New York (United States of America). The Court's role is to settle, in accordance with international law, legal disputes submitted to it by States and to give advisory opinions on legal questions referred to it by authorized United Nations organs and specialized agencies. The International Court of Justice functions in accordance with its <u>Statute</u>. (https://youtu.be/DME-wfbt08c)

Secretariat

The <u>Secretariat</u> comprises the <u>Secretary-General</u> and tens of thousands of international UN staff members who carry out the day-to-day work of the UN as mandated by the General Assembly and the Organization's other principal bodies. The Secretary-General is <u>Chief Administrative Officer</u> of the Organization, appointed by the General Assembly on the recommendation of the Security Council for a five-year, renewable term. The Secretary-General is also a symbol of the Organization's ideals, and an advocate for all the world's peoples, especially the poor and vulnerable. UN staff members are recruited internationally and locally, and work in duty stations and on peacekeeping missions all around the world. But serving the cause of peace in a violent world is a dangerous occupation. Since the founding of the United Nations, hundreds of brave men and women <u>have given their lives</u> in its service.(https://youtu.be/nN9ARepVDSg.)

"Fighting hate, discrimination, racism and inequality is at the core of United Nations principles and the Organization's work. It is enshrined in our founding Charter, in the international human rights framework and in our collective efforts to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals."

— United Nations Secretary-General António Guterres, <u>September</u> 2020



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