Mini Government Project

Student name

Course/ Affiliation

Date

In this project, I will develop a city government and form of Government will be chartered. The management system will be a council, and the leader will be elected. Police and the court system will work independently, and the court can ask any question from the Government. The rehabilitation system with be a community-based project.

**State Administration**

The Constitution also directs the activities of the state administration, and state administration must enforce the laws passed by Parliament.

**The Council of State**

The supreme body of state administration is the Council of State. It consists of the Prime Minister and other ministers. They decide the tasks assigned to them by the Constitution. The Government, therefore, exercises general administrative competence.

**Local Government**

The local government offices of the State include police departments, magistrates, bailiffs, prosecutors' offices and employment and business offices. The Social Insurance Institution, which operates outside the state budget economy, also has an extensive network of offices at the local government level. Besides, the various branches of administration provide their services at one-stop shops according to local conditions and needs.

**Form of Government**

The central Government is made up of ministries and national agencies and institutions under their administration. The Government consists of 12 departments. Besides, there is a Chancellor of Justice attached to the Council of State. Every ministry will be responsible for the preparation of matters within the scope of the Government and the administration. The ministries' spheres of activity are regulated by the statutes of the Council of State and other departments.

The roles and sizes of agencies and bodies vary. In addition to performing administrative duties, they also undertake statistical production, information management and registration functions, as well as the development of a specific sector, and the dissemination of information produced by the industry to the general public. Some agencies and institutes operate as government research institutes.

**Management system**

The right of the Government to decide on its organization and resources

The structure and function of the Government

The Government's relationship with Parliament

Leadership model of the Council of State and its ministries

The role of prime minister and leadership of the Government

The part and powers of other ministers

The relationship between political and civilian leadership.

Public administration offers its services to clients through various channels. The Ministry of Finance will assemble and develop services to build a customer-oriented, unified and multi-channel customer service (Pasquino, 2019).

An essential aspect of developing the service structure is the increase in electronic services, and the reorganization of customer services. In particular, electronic services are being developed, but telephone services and standard customer service points also require development.

The Ministry of Finance will be responsible for the State's real estate and office administration, general management and development of procurement, financial regulation, corporate policy and strategic guidance. The objectives of central government property and office management, procurement and business management are defined in the strategies of their field.

**Judicial and law enforcement agencies**

Human rights and freedoms are proclaimed the highest value, and the recognition, observance and protection of the rights and liberties are declared the duty of the State. Thus, the State obliges all its bodies and institutions to respect and observe the legitimate rights and freedoms of citizens. All legislative, executive and judicial authorities should take measures to maintain the rule of law in the State. Strictly observing laws, ensuring the exercise of their rights by citizens, upholding legitimate state interests, state bodies thereby indirectly participate in law enforcement, that is, contribute to protecting the right from violations (Campbell & Goldsworthy, 2017). However, this is important, but by no means, the only aspect of the activity of most state bodies. They decide specific economic, cultural, social tasks for which they are created. And for the permanent protection of the right from violations, for the identification, suppression and prevention of offences, the application of various sanctions against offenders, the State creates unique bodies for which law enforcement is the main thing. These bodies are authorized by special laws to carry out law enforcement in the form prescribed by law.

 So, law enforcement in the broad sense is the activity of all state bodies that ensure the observance of the rights and freedoms of citizens, their implementation, legality and the rule of law. In the narrow sense, this is the activity of specially authorized bodies for the protection of the right against violations, carried out in the form established by law.

**Law enforcement functions**

The functions of law enforcement agencies are the main directions of their activities. The services inherent in a law enforcement body determine its organization, structure and competence. The following law enforcement functions are distinguished: constitutional review, administration of justice, investigation of crimes, enforcement of court decisions, operational investigative activities, administrative activities, and prosecutorial supervision.

Some law enforcement agencies will have only one function. For example, the Constitutional Court exercises the role of constitutional review. It does not perform other tasks. And several functions are assigned to other bodies. So, the internal affairs bodies carry out operational-search activities, investigation of crimes, administrative activities. (Patrucco, Luzzini, & Ronchi, 2016).

Specific law enforcement functions have the right to carry out only individual bodies. For example, the service of the prosecutor's supervision can only be carried out by prosecution authorities. Other functions may be assigned to several law enforcement agencies. The operative-search activity is carried out both by the internal affairs bodies, and the bodies of the Federal Security Service, and the tax police, and some other bodies. Some functions are closely interconnected, depend on one another. The function of the preliminary investigation precedes the administration of justice, and the role of the enforcement of judicial decisions follows only after the trial.

The most significant is the function of administering justice. Accordingly, the court occupies a dominant place in the system of law enforcement agencies. It is the court that has the right to make final decisions in criminal and civil cases. Many other functions are serving in relation to the function of administering justice.

Since the concentration of several law enforcement functions in one body negatively affects the legality of its activities, in recent years, there has been a process of dispersal of law enforcement functions between different organizations.

References

Campbell, T. D., & Goldsworthy, J. (2017). Judicial power, democracy and legal positivism.

Routledge.

Pasquino, G. (2019). The Formation of the Government. In *The Italian General Election of*

*2018* (pp. 297-315). Palgrave Macmillan, Cham.

Patrucco, A. S., Luzzini, D., & Ronchi, S. (2016). Evaluating the effectiveness of public

procurement performance management systems in local governments. Local Government Studies, 42(5), 739-761.