

ORGANISATIONAL STRUCTURE OF GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

Objectives

- At the end of the session, participants will be able to:
 - Identify the Constitutional provisions guiding machinery of Government of India
 - Distinguish between AOB Rules and TOB Rules
 - Describe the distinctive role of Cabinet, Department, Attached Office, Subordinate Office, Autonomous Institute, etc.
 - Explain the functions of the Department and its functionaries

MACHINERY OF THE GOVT OF INDIA

- Three organs of State
 - Legislative, Executive and Judiciary
- Executive arm
 - Three lists
- Role
 - Implementation of policies and programmes
- Scope of operation
 - constitutional provisions
 - laws, rules
 - conventions

MACHINERY of GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

Executive powers of the Union [Art-53(1)]

- executive power of the Union vests in the President
- he shall exercise the powers either directly or through officers subordinate to him in accordance with the Constitution

What is Executive Power?

- power of carrying on the business of government
- administration of the affairs of the State, excepting the functions which are vested by the Constitution in any other authority

What is executive power?

- *Ram Jawaya vs. State of Punjab, (1955) 2 S.C.R. 225:*

Executive function comprises both the determination of policy as well as carrying out it into execution, the maintenance of order, promotion of social and economic welfare, direction of foreign policy, in fact, carrying on or supervision of the general administration of the State.

PRESIDENT

- All executive action of GOI shall be expressed to be taken in the name of the President- Art. 77(1)
- Authentication of orders and other instruments made and executed in the name of the President – Art 77 (2)
- The President shall make rules for more convenient transaction of the business of the Government of India, and for the allocation among Ministers of the said business – Art. 77(3)

Council of Ministers

- The President is aided and advised by the Council of Ministers – Art 74 (1)
- Ministers may be of three types
 - *Cabinet Minister*
 - *Minister of State*
 - *Deputy Minister*
- The inner core of council of ministers is called the cabinet

CABINET

- Highest Policy making body
- Supreme executive agency
- Admin, Social, Political & Economic decisions
- Over all direction, coordination, supervision, and control of structures, strategies and business of government
- What type of cases are dealt by the Cabinet?
- Who participates in the meetings?

DISTRIBUTION OF BUSINESS

- Two sets of Rules under Article 77(3) of Constitution
- The G.o.I (ALLOCATION OF BUSINESS) Rules, 1961
- The G.o.I (TRANSACTION OF BUSINESS) Rules, 1961

ALLOCATION OF BUSINESS RULES

- Allocates business of the government between different DEPARTMENTS
- The organisations mentioned in the First Schedule to these rules are called DEPARTMENTS
- Cabinet Secretariat, President's Secretariat, PMO, Planning Commission are also mentioned in this schedule

Allocation of Business Rules

- Departments are assigned to the charge of Ministers
- Rules permit for association of another Minister or Deputy Minister
- Cabinet Secretariat is with the P.M.

TRANSACTION OF BUSINESS RULES

- Nothing but delegation of powers
- Seeks to define authority, responsibility, and obligation of each department in the matter of disposal of business allotted to it
- Circumstances for Inter-Ministerial consultations
- Cases to be submitted to the President, the Prime Minister, the Cabinet/Committees for prior approval
- The list and the members of various Cabinet Committees

DEPARTMENT

- Mentioned in the First Schedule of AoB Rules
- Under the administrative charge of a Secretary
- Responsible for
 - assisting the Minister in Policy-making & parliamentary work
 - execution and review of these policies
 - framing legislation, rules, regulations
 - sectoral planning and programme formulation
 - budgeting and control of expenditure
 - maintaining contact with State Administrations
 - personnel and organizational competence

Attached Offices

- Provide executive directions
- Repository of technical knowledge
- Advise Departments on technical matters
- Examples :- *Central Electricity Authority, DG AIR, CPWD, DGHS, ISTM*

Subordinate Offices

- Agencies responsible for detailed execution of policies
- These are field organisations
- Function under the direction of an Attached Office or the Department
- Examples :- IMD, Office of CGPDTM, *CPWD Sewa Kendra; DoorDarshan Kendra, CGHS Dispensary*

Constitutional Authorities

- Specific functions of the government that need to be carried out without fear or favour

Examples:

EC, UPSC, C & AG, COMMISSIONER FOR SC,
COMMISSIONER FOR LINGUISTIC MINORITIES
etc.

Constitutional Authorities

- UPSC
- ELECTION COMM.
- ATTORNEY GEN.
- COMM.for SC
- COMM.for ST
- Comm.for Linguistic Minorities
- C & AG
- Art. 315-323
- Art. 324
- Art. 76
- Art. 338
- Art. 338
- Art. 350B
- Art. 148

Statutory Bodies

- Bodies established under an Act of the Parliament
- It May be an Independent Body, 'Autonomous Body' or may be a 'Public Sector Undertaking'
- Examples: CVC, IGNC, BHEL, ONGC, etc
- May be special body to conduct research and advise the Deptt.
- Example : CSIR

Autonomous Institutions

- Created to look after the specialized tasks allotted to a Department
- Funded by the Government
- Submits an Annual Report which is presented to the Parliament
- Examples:- AllMS, NCERT, IIT, National Book Trust, Indian Institute of Mass Communication, Indian Institute of Astrophysics, etc.

Public Sector Undertakings

- Established as companies in industrial and commercial fields
- Possess autonomy for running on prudent and sound commercial principles
- General control of Department
- Examples : BHEL, HMT, SAIL, HAL, NTPC, ONGC.

DEPARTMENT

- Departments are divided into
 - WINGS - SS/AS/JS
 - DIVISIONS - Director/DS
 - BRANCHES - US
 - DESKS / SECTIONS

Desk Officer system

- Introduced in 1973
- Aims for promptness and quality output
- Combines the roles of:-
 - Case processor
 - Supervisor
 - Decision maker
- Handles non-routine policy work
- Desk is an officer-oriented unit

Some Powers of Desk Officer

- Authentication of sanctions issued in the name of the President
- Disposal of cases as an Under Secretary would do
- Seeking advice from other Departments
- Communication of Government orders

Central Govt. vis-à-vis Human

- MINISTER
- SECRETARIAT
- ATTACHED OFFICE
- SUBORDINATE OFFICE
- The WILL
- The BRAIN
- The TRUNK
- The LIMBS

Integrated Hqs of M/o Defence

- Comprises Army, Air, and Naval Headquarters and Defence Staff headquarters
- Will be associated in the formulation of policies in relation to matters concerning the defence of India and the Armed Forces of Union
- Provides executive directions for the policies laid down by the Ministry of Defence
- Exercises the delegated administrative and financial powers

Information and Facilitation Counters

PROVIDE FOLLOWING SERVICES :-

- a) Informing about services provided – Programmes, Schemes, and Rules etc.
- b) Facilitate availing service – in timely, efficiently, and in transparent way
- c) Inform standards and norms of service
- d) Inform grievance redressal system
- e) Receive & acknowledge queries and to keep clients informed of progress

Thank You