# **MACHINERY OF GOVERNMENT**

THREE PILLARS,
STRUCTURE,
FUNCTIONS

# THREE PILLARS

# LEGISLATURE, EXECUTIVE, JUDICIARY

## LEGISLATIVE CONTROL

- BUDGET DISCUSSION;
- QUESTION HOUR;
- DISCUSSIONS;
- MOTIONS;
- DEBATES Issues & Legislations
- PARLIAMENTARY COMMITTEES.
- AUDIT.

# JUDICIAL CONTROL

- ACTIONS Constitutional & as per law;
- ABUSE OF POWER;
- LACK OF JURISDICTION;
- PROCEDURAL ERROR;
- ERROR OF LAW;
- ERRORS IN FACT-FINDING.

## **EXECUTIVE POWER**

#### **EXPANSION OF EXECUTIVE POWER**

- Delegated Legislation:
- Control of Legislature through Committee of 'Subordinate Legislation'
- **▶** Administrative Adjudication:
- Control by Judiciary through 'Judicial Member' in the Tribunals.

# MACHINERY AND STRUCTURE OF GOVT.

# **GOVERNMENT STRUCTURE**

President/Governor

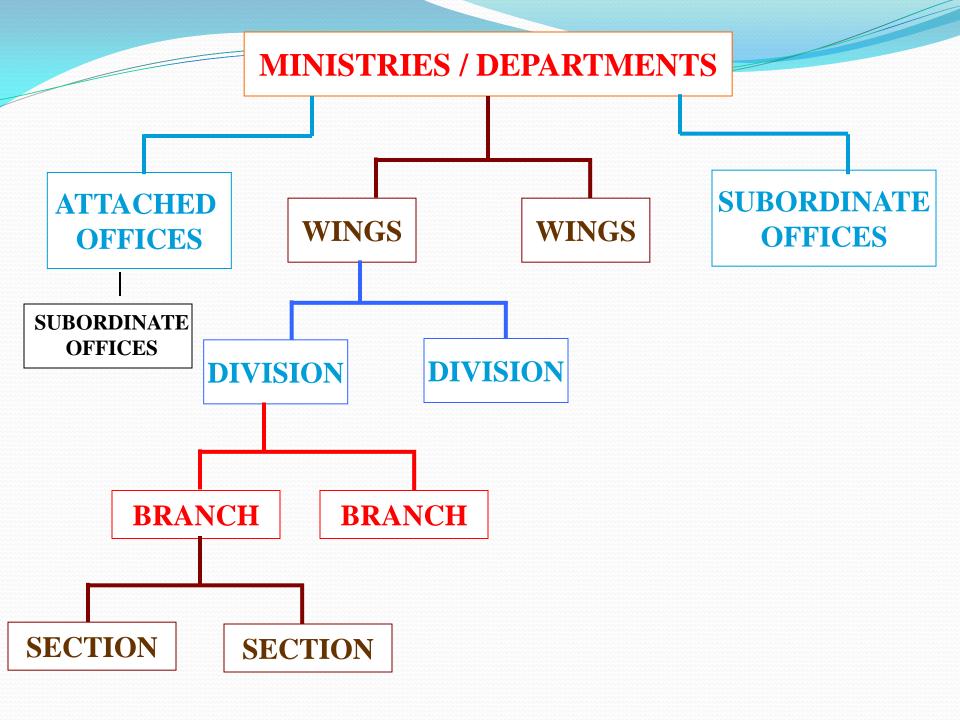
PM CM

**Council of Ministers** 

Minister

Minister

Minister



# **BUSINESS OF GOI**

- Government of India (Allocation of Business) Rules, 1961 lays down
- The functions; and
- The functionary organizations responsible for them.
- The Government of India (Transaction of Business) Rules 1961, specifies
- Cases or classes of cases to be submitted to the President, the Prime Minister, the Cabinet or its Committees for decision; and

# **GOVERNMENT ORGANISATIONS**

- Ministries Departments:
- Attached Offices;
- Subordinate Offices;
- Public Sector Undertakings;
- Public Sector Banks;
- Statutory Bodies;
- Societies/Autonomous Bodies;
- Boards;
- Regulatory Bodies,
- Mission mode projects.

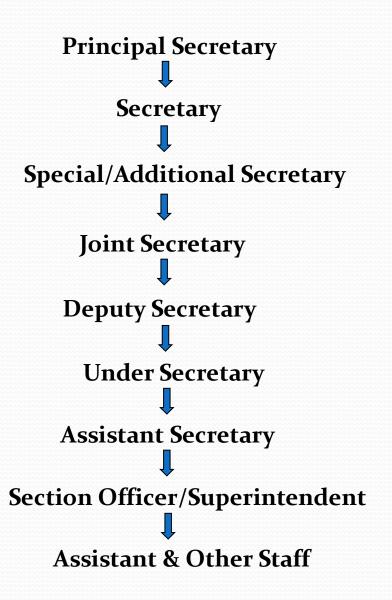
# CONSTITUTIONAL BODIES/ AUTHORITIES

- UPSC;
- ELECTION COMMISSION;
- FINANCE COMMISSION;
- ATTORNEY GENERAL;
- COMPTROLLER & AUDITOR GENERAL;
- NATIONAL COMMISSION FOR SC/ST;

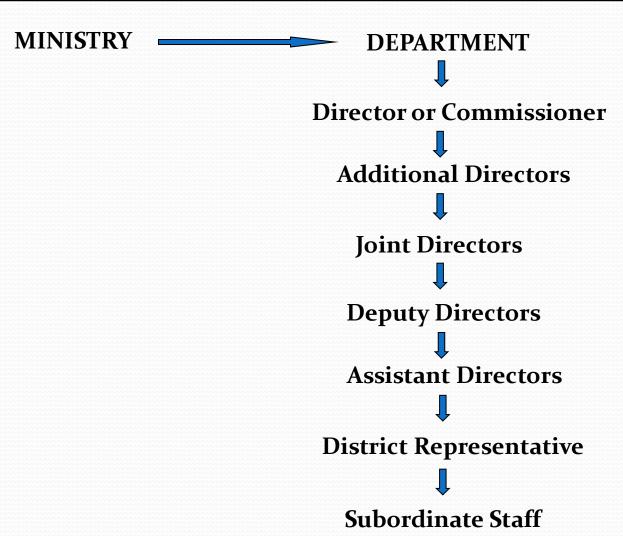
#### STRUCTURE OF MINISTRY/DEPARTMENT - CENTRAL GOVERNMENT

**Secretary Additional Secretary Joint Secretary Director/Deputy Secretary Under Secretary Section Officer Assistants (Dealing Hands) Clerical Staff** 

#### STRUCTURE OF MINISTRY - STATE GOVERNMENT

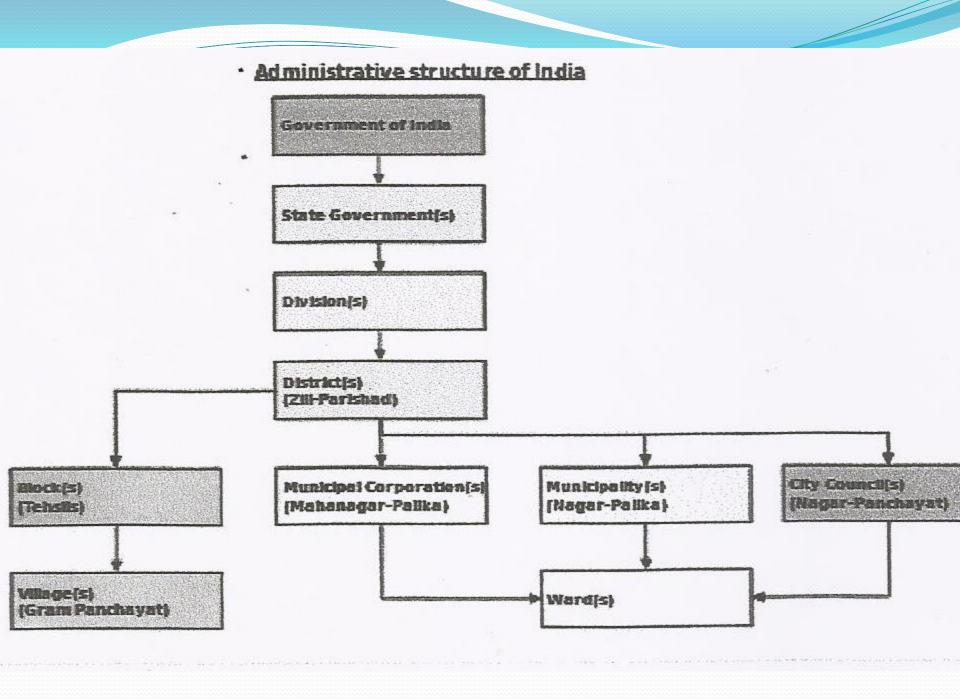


#### STRUCTURE OF DEPARTMENT - STATE GOVERNMENT



#### STATE ADMINISTRATION (REVENUE)





# CLASSIFICATION, ORGANISED SERVICES, CIVIL POSTS

### **REVISED CLASSIFICATION OF POSTS**

- **► GROUP 'A':**
- Cabinet Secretary's Scale: Rs.90000 fixed;
- Apex Scale: Rs.80000 fixed;
- Higher Administrative Grade + Scale Rs.75000 – 80000)
- Pay Band 4: Rs.37400-67000 with Grade Pay Rs.12000, 10000, 8900 and 8700;
- Pay Band 3: 15600-39100 with Grade Pay Rs.7600, 6600 and 5400;

### **REVISED CLASSIFICATION OF POSTS**

- **►GROUP 'B':**
- Pay Band 2: Rs.9300-34800 with Grade Pay 5400, 4800, 4600 and 4200;
- >GROUP 'C':
- Pay Band 1: Rs.5200-20200 with Grade Pay Rs.2800, 2400, 2000, 1900 and 1800;
- **►GROUP 'D': (Till posts up-graded)**
- Grade pays Rs.1300, 1400, 1600, 1650 in the scale of Rs.4440-7440;

# **ALL INDIA SERVICES**

- Created in accordance with Article 312 of the Constitution;
- ➤ In national interest if Rajya Sabha passes a resolution by 2/3 majority of members present and voting;
- ➤ Indian Administrative Service, Indian Police Service & Indian Forest Service;
- Allotted 'State Cadres';
- ➤ Members of State Civil Services inducted;
- Regulated by respective AIS Rules;

#### **CLASSIFICATION OF SERVICES-UNION**

- **Civil Services of the Union:**
- Central Civil Services, Group 'A';
- Central Civil Services, Group 'B';
- Central Civil Services, Group 'C';
- Central Civil Services, Group 'D';

# DEFINITION OF CADRE

"A cadre comprises of persons who have been adjudged suitable and recruited to hold a group of positions requiring similar skills technical, professional and/or administrative. Within a service there may be more than one grade arranged vertically according to the level of responsibility." - [Definition by the Study Team appointed by the First Administrative Reforms Commission (1969)]

# **CONCEPT OF THE SERVICE**

- Civilian posts grouped into distinct homogenous <u>cadres</u> under a common service;
- A well structured Group 'A' cadre consists of two distinct parts:
- Regular Duty Posts; and
- 2. Reserves.
- Service name on the basis of specific functions attached to the posts in question;

# CLASSIFICATION OF GROUP 'A' CENTRAL SERVICES

- 1. NON-TECHNICAL SERVICES;
- 2. TECHNICAL SERVICES (Which include engineering services);
- 3. HEALTH SERVICES;
- 4. OTHER SERVICES (Which include some engineering and scientific services in the non-technical fields)

# **ORGANISED SERVICES**

# ATTRIBUTES OF ORGANISED GROUP 'A' CENTRAL SERVICES

- ✓ The highest cadre post in such services is not below the level of Rs.37400 + GP Rs.10000 (SAG);
- ✓ Such services have all the standard grades:
- Rs.15600-39100 + GP Rs.5400 JTS;
- Rs.15600-39100 + GP Rs.6600 STS;
- Rs.15600-39100 + GP Rs.7600/Rs.37400+ GP Rs.8700 JAG/NFSG;
- Rs.37400+ GP Rs.10000 SAG;

## RECRUITMENT TO A SERVICE

- Normally, recruitment to a group 'A' Service takes place at the entry level, i.e. at the level of JTS;
- Generally, there are two sources of recruitment:
- Direct Recruitment i.e. recruitment from open market through open competitive examination or an interview or a combination of both;
- Through promotion from the Group 'B' cadre;

#### **CLASSIFICATION OF CIVIL POSTS-UNION**

- **Civil Posts under the Union:**
- Central Civil Posts, 'Group A';
- Central Civil Posts, 'Group B';
- Central Civil Posts, 'Group C';
- Central Civil Posts, 'Group D';

# **CIVIL POSTS**

- ➤ Also called 'Ex-cadre' posts;
- May consist of one or more 'Grades';
- Have a defined hierarchy;
- Number of posts in each Grade specified, called 'sanctioned' or 'approved' strength;
- All requirements related to the posts mentioned in the 'recruitment rules';
- May be filled by Direct recruitment, promotion, deputation, absorption, re-employment of Defence services officers as per recruitment rules;

# RECRUITMENT AND CONDITIONS OF SERVICE

# RECRUITMENT & CONDITIONS OF SERVICE

- >ARTICLE 309:
- (1) Act of Parliament or State Legislature to regulate recruitment and conditions of service;
- (2) Till Acts are made, Rules framed by President or Governor to regulate recruitment and conditions of service.

# **METHODS OF RECRUITMENT**

- Direct Recruitment;
- Promotion;
- Deputation;
- Absorption;
- Re-employment;
- Short-term Contract.

## METHODS OF RECRUITMENT

- ■Prescription of method depends on:
- Nature of duties, qualifications and experience required;
- Suitable incentives for maintenance of efficiency;
- Direct recruitment at appropriate levels
- Proper mix of various methods.

# **CENTRAL SECRETARIAT**

- Central Staffing Scheme;
- Provision for support and continuity of the governmental system in the Central Government Secretariat:
- Central Secretariat Service;
- Central Secretariat Clerical Service;
- Central Secretariat Stenographers Service;

#### STRUCTURE OF MINISTRY/DEPARTMENT - CENTRAL GOVERNMENT

**Secretary Additional Secretary Joint Secretary Director/Deputy Secretary Under Secretary Section Officer Assistants (Dealing Hands) Clerical Staff** 

# **CADRE REVIEW**

# PARTS OF A 'CADRE'

- A well structured Group 'A' cadre consists of two distinct parts:
- Regular Duty Posts; and
- 2. Reserves.
- **REGULAR DUTY POSTS:**
- Constitutes the core of the cadre;
- Meant for performing the functions for which the service has been constituted;
- Consists of permanent posts as well as temporary posts likely to continue indefinitely;

#### PARTS OF A CADRE

- **RESERVES:**
- Probationers Reserve;
- Leave Reserve;
- Training Reserve;
- Deputation Reserve;

#### RECRUITMENT TO A SERVICE

- Normally, recruitment to a group 'A' Service takes place at the entry level, i.e. at the level of JTS;
- Generally, there are two sources of recruitment:
- Direct Recruitment i.e. recruitment from open market through open competitive examination or an interview or a combination of both;
- Through promotion from the Group 'B' cadre;

#### ATTRIBUTES OF AN IDEAL CADRE

- Functional needs ought to be met by cadre posts without taking recourse to ex-cadre posts;
- The grades into which the cadre is divided should be clearly distinct i.e. each carries distinct level of responsibility;
- A cadre structure should facilitate horizontal and vertical mobility of its members;
- Cadre structure should be capable of fulfilling legitimate career expectations of the members;
- Should have separate provisions for various types of reserves;

## General deficiencies of cadre structure and management

- Poor recruitment planning;
- Lack of functional clarity;
- Deficient cadre structure;
- Poor provision of reserves;
- Absence of recruitment rules;

#### PARAMETRES OF CADRE REVIEW

- All direct recruits shall be promoted to the Senior Time Scale around say 5<sup>th</sup> or 6<sup>th</sup> year;
- A large proportion of direct recruits in the STS shall be promoted to the JAG (Period varying from service to service, often significantly);
- A reasonable proportion of direct recruits in the JAG shall see their way to SAG and some to HAG;

#### **Objectives of a Cadre Review**

- Estimate future manpower requirements on a scientific basis for a period of 5 years at a time;
- Plan recruitment in such a way as to avoid future promotional blocks and at the same time prevent gaps from building up;
- Restructure the cadre so as to harmonize the functional needs with the legitimate career expectations of its members;
- Enhance the effectiveness of the service;

### **TRAINING**

- Changing situation>Stress on 'Good Governance';
- Competency framework:
- Core competency e.g. Leadership, Financial Management, People Management, IT, Project Management;
- Professional or Specialized skills;
- Training Objectives Outcome oriented;
- Knowledge, Skills, Attitude [K, S, A];

- ➤ Training Target To equip with the current or future job competencies-
- Entry level & at appropriate intervals in their career;
- All Civil servants;
- Distance & e-learning;
- Front-line staff >training in soft-skills to improve customer orientation & quality of service delivery to the citizens.

- Role of Ministries/Departments-
- Appoint Training Managers and create 'Training Cell' to implement NTP;
- Coordinate with Training Division, DOPT;
- Prepare 'Annual Training Calendar' (ATC) and 'Cadre Training Plan' (CTP);
- Mould Training Institutes into 'Centres of Excellence';
- Organize 'on the job' and 'in-house' training;

- >Training interventions-
- Entry Level training;
- Mid-Career training;
- Short-term Thematic training (Professional competencies in relevant themes e.g. Project Mnagement);
- Customized training (domain/sector specific);
- Orientation training;

- ➤ Development of Domain/Sector-specific Trainers-
- Trainer Development programme;
- Stress on 'Systematic Training'
- Create pool of Certified Master Trainers who would train trainers in various organisations & Institutions;
- Adopting various 'Training Techniques';

- Developing Government Training Institutes into 'Centres of Excellence';
- Foreign training;
- Training for Urban and Rural development;
- >Funding;
- Monitoring and coordination;

# RE-DEPLOYMENT OF SURPLUS EMPLOYEES

#### **SURPLUS EMPLOYEES**

- CCS (Re-deployment of Surplus employees) Rules, 1990;
- >Applicability:
- All permanent employees;
- Temporary employees who have rendered not less than 5 years regular continuous service;
- Declared surplus due to
- Administrative or financial reforms;
- Winding up /part or whole abolition of an Org.

#### **SURPLUS EMPLOYEES**

- Surplus Staff Cell
- Central (Surplus Staff) Cell in the DOP&T for Group 'A', 'B' and 'C';
- Special Cell in the Directorate General of Employment & Training (DGE&T) for Group 'D'.

#### **IDENTIFICATION OF SURPLUS EMPLOYEES**

- Principles for Identification:
- Within 3 months of SIU report/Cabinet decision;
- Reverse order of seniority in case of reduction in strength;
- Seniors can also volunteer;
- VRS could be an option;
- Surplus Staff Establishment created in same Org.;
- Giving alternative duties may be explored;

## REPORTING OF VACANCIES TO SURPLUS STAFF CELL

- ➤ Copy of requisition to UPSC (Group A & B)\*\* for direct recruitment or absorption sent to Cell;
- Sponsored candidates by Cell considered by UPSC;
- ➤ In other cases, vacancies to be notified to the Cell and filled by the Cell;
- ➤ In case of non-availability by UPSC or Cell, NOC to be obtained;
- [\*\*Only for direct recruitment otherwise than by Competitive Exam.]

#### **SUITABILITY OF REDEPLOYED STAFF**

- ➤ In case of Groups 'A' and 'B', by UPSC;
- ➤ In case of Groups 'C' and 'D' by DOP&T:
- Normally no Test or Interview;
- Not ineligible on the grounds of lack of minimum educational qualifications;
- Group 'C' employee may be nominated to Group 'D' post by DOP&T informing DGE&T;
- Upper age limit not applicable;
- No fresh medical examination;
- May be sent for any Training;

#### **EXEMPTIONS**

- The following need not necessarily follow the Redeployment procedure:
- Departments of Atomic Energy, Space, Electronics, Indian Audit and Accounts;
- Railways (Excluding Railway Board);
- Ministry of Defence (Lower field formation other than Defence Research Development Org.);
- Security and Para-Military organizations under MHA, Defence and Cabinet Secretariat;
- Others may be exempted by Surplus Staff Cell if necessary;

## STAFF WELFARE

#### **NETWORK**

- ➤ Residents' Welfare Associations;
- >Area Welfare Officers;
- Central Government Employees Welfare Coordination Committees;
- **▶** Benevolent Funds;
- **▶** Departmental Canteens & Tiffin Rooms;
- Recreation Clubs;

#### **NETWORK**

- Central Civil Services Cultural & Sports Board;
- ➤ Grih Kalyan Kendra;
- Kendriya Bhandar (Central Govt. Employees Consumer Cooperative Society);
- Civil Services Officers Institute;
- Holiday Homes & Touring Officers Hostel;

#### **MEDICAL FACILITIES**

- Employees, family, dependant family members;
- Pensioners;
- CGHS Clinics;
- Free supply of drugs;
- Hospitals;
- Designated private hospitals for emergency or specialised treatment;
- Reimbursements;

### MISCELLANEOUS

#### **MISCELLANEOUS**

- **Reservations for:**
- ✓ Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, Other Backward Classes;
- **✓** Persons with disabilities;
- **✓** Ex-Servicemen;
- **✓** Meritorious Sportsmen.
- Compassionate appointments;

## THANK YOU