

Lateral Entry into Government - II

The Founding Fathers felt that India needed a responsible government more than an efficient one

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What is the issue?

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• The DoPT recently issued a notification inviting lateral entry at joint secretary-level posts.

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- Lateral entry may impact the basic governance principles of the country. $\ensuremath{\sc vn}$

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What is the rationale?

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• It is based on assumption that generalists are ill-suited to deal with emerging policy implications.

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- It is in terms of dealing with new technologies and new modes of thinking. $\space{\space{1.5}n}$
- Hence the country is in dire need of domain experts. \slashn
- The recent lateral entry policy also aims to augment manpower in the bureaucracy. γ_n
- This means that the process would become a part of the regular recruitment. $\ensuremath{\sc n}$

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What are the concerns?

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• **Understanding** - Neither the DoPT nor Ministries concerned cared to define 'domain expertise'.

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- Most of the 10 posts open for lateral entry are generalist in nature. \slashn
- Therefore, domain expertise is salient only in a very narrow context. $\slash n$
- But clearly, there cannot be joint secretaries in all branches of a given Ministry.

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• Accountability - Most democracies train their higher civil servants to be accountable rather than efficient.

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• A civil servant is cautious of answering to a quo warranto writ against alleged action/inaction.

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• In any case, a civil servant is expected to follow the decisions taken by the political executive.

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- How far will this be practised by lateral entrants is doubtful. \slashn
- **Training** Private sector experts becoming joint secretaries may be given a training or orientation.

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- However, it may not match the 15-20 years of acculturation/on-job training that regular officers receive. \n

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How will it affect the fundamental principles?

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• The Constituent Assembly preferred the parliamentary over the presidential system.

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- The parliamentary system is more responsible but less stable. $\ensuremath{\sc n}$
- The presidential system is more stable but less responsible. $\slash n$
- The country thus opted for **responsibility** over stability.

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- There are methods at disposal to ensure that the government is responsible: $\slash n$

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- i. independence of judiciary
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- $\scriptstyle ii.$ subjecting the executive to constant scrutiny of the legislature $_{\n}$
- iii. maintaining **bureaucratic neutrality** n

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- Accountability is a complementary principle to responsibility. $\ensuremath{\sc vn}$
- But the idea of lateral entry seems to be opting for efficiency at the cost of accountability.

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- There is no assurance of accountability, bureaucratic neutrality and conformity to due process. $\gamman{\c} \gamman{\c} \g$

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Source: The Hindu

