

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. $\ensuremath{\sc n}$

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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.

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- This means that the process would become a part of the regular recruitment. $\ensuremath{\sc n}$

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. $\ensuremath{\sc n}$
- Therefore, domain expertise is salient only in a very narrow context. $\ensuremath{\sc n}$
- 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. \n
- 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.
- How far will this be practised by lateral entrants is doubtful. n
- **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.

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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.

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• The presidential system is more stable but less responsible.

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- The country thus opted for responsibility over stability. \normal{n}
- There are methods at disposal to ensure that the government is responsible: \sc{n}

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

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- Accountability is a complementary principle to responsibility.
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- 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

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