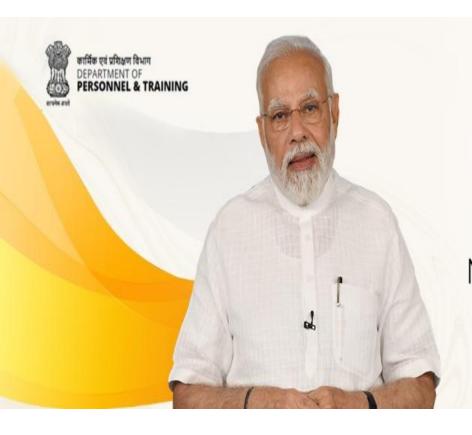


Mission Karmayogi कर्मयोगी अभियान





KARMAYOGI BHARAT

National Program for Civil Services
Capacity Building

Mission Karmayogi

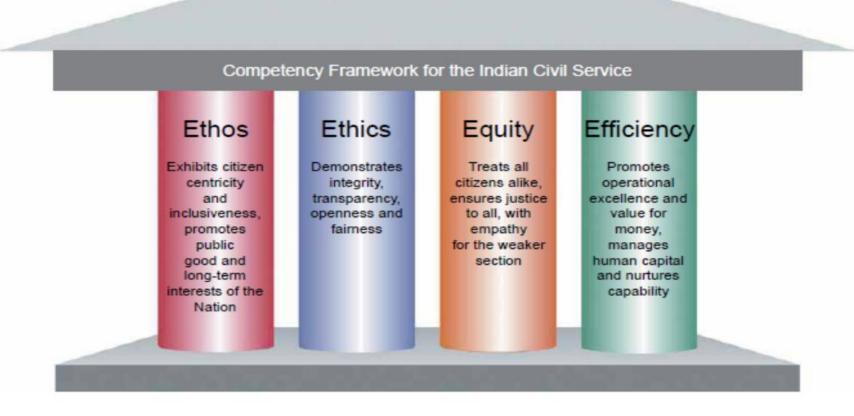
Six Pillars of Msn Karmayogi

Competency Framework

- Rule based to Role based HR Management
- Right person for right Job
- Life long learning

Mission Karmayogi

• A new competency framework for civil services; designed and divided in four sections: (i) Ethos, (ii) Ethics, (iii) Equity and (iv) Efficiency



Principles of Karmayogi

• Mission Karmayogi aims to prepare the Indian Civil Servant for the future by making him more:

- Creative & Constructive
- Imaginative & Innovative
- Proactive, Professional & Progressive
- Energetic & Enabling
- Transparent & Technology-enabled

Mission Karmayogi - Ethos

- Ethos has been further subdivided into:
 - (a) People First
 - (b) Strategic Thinking
 - (c) Organizational Awareness
 - (d) Commitment to the Organization
 - (e) Leading Others

48th APPPA – Strategic Thinking



 H'ble Prime Minister Narendra Modi
 (During his speech describing the vision of the National educational policy 2020)

STRATEGIC THINKING

Level 1: Understands Own Work	 Understands what is required in their role and how this contributes to Departmental priorities Considers how their job impacts colleagues in own and other Departments Takes an active interest in expanding knowledge of areas related to their role
Level 2: Aligns Work to Department	 Keeps up-to-date with a broad set of issues relating to the work of the Department Develops an understanding of how their area's strategy contributes to Departmental priorities Ensures their area/team activities are aligned to Departmental priorities Gathers additional information from relevant sources inside and outside their Department Focusses on the overall intent of what one is trying to achieve, not just the task Identifies bottleneck in existing systems and suggests steps to overcome them
Level 3: Contributes to Strategy	 Is alert to emerging trends, opportunities and risks in the environment which might impact or benefit the Department Ensures that relevant issues relating to their policy area are effectively fed into big picture considerations Actively seeks out knowledge and shares experiences to develop understanding of one's area of responsibility Seeks to understand how the services, and strategies in the area work together to create value for the public
Level 4: Identifies Strategic Imperatives	 Anticipates the long-term impact of national and international developments in one's area, including economic, political, environmental, social, and technological Identifies implications of Departmental and political priorities in one's area to ensure alignment Creates joint strategies that have positive impact and add value for stakeholders, citizens, and communities Uses appropriate forms of technology during evaluations and/or implementation to achieve strategic goals
Level 5: Develops	Shapes the Department's purpose in delivering Civil Service priorities for the public and economic good

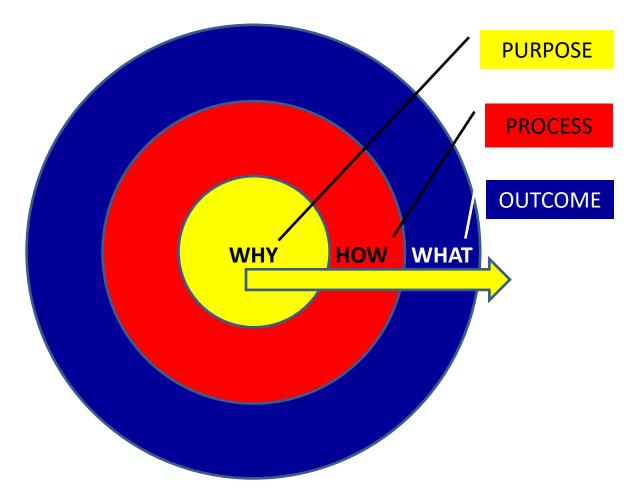
Shapes plans which help put into practice and support the Department's long-term

Leverages technology in programme design

direction, including those shared with other departments

Strategies

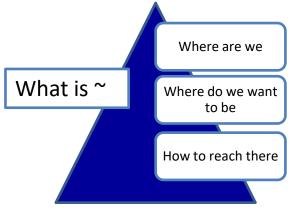
STRATEGIC THINKING



THE GOLDEN CIRCLE MODEL : LEADERSHIP COMMUNICATION (SIMON SINEK)

STRATEGIC THINKING

What



- Way of approaching the fundamental drivers of governance
- Challenging conventional thinking
- How
 - Discussions with stakeholders
 - Executors a key part of this
 - Awareness of
 - What has not yet taken shape time domain
 - Over the horizon in space domain
 - Mindset how could we improve
- Why

INDIAN STRATEGIC THINKING

आन्वीक्षिकी (Aanvikshiki)

- Science of strategic thinking. a method of philosophical thinking leading to strategic thinking.
- Combination of two words anu and ikshiki
- Anu means 'atom', the smallest part of anything
- Ikshiki means 'a person who wants to know', an inquirer, a thinker, a researcher, an examiner or a logician.
- Therefore, aanvikshiki is the process of enquiring and right thinking, or the science of thinking.

Kautilya's Arthashastra

- The prathama prakarna (first section), named 'Vidyasamuddesha' (enumeration of the sciences), starts with the chapter 'Aanvikshiki Sthapana' (establishing the necessity of thinking).
- Chanakya wanted his students to be leaders and the first quality of leadership
 is to think correctly and clearly. From such clarity comes good decisionmaking capacity. And sound decisions have an impact on everyone

PRACTICE OF आन्वीक्षिकी

- Consider three things
 - Good and evil (according to Vedic tradition—त्राय)
 - Material gain or loss (according to economics— वार्ता)
 - Good policy and bad policy (according to the science of politics—दंडनीति)
- Includes the consideration of the relative strength and weakness of the three sciences mentioned (त्राय, वार्ता and दंडनीति).

CHANAKYA'S FIVE POINT FRAMEWORK

Means of starting Excellence of persons and materials Suitable place and time Provision for failure – contingency planning

Accomplishment of work

S Thinking

R

A

Ε

G

Plannin

Executi on

Think Through **Scenarios**

- Purpose
- Will it be useful
- Aim
- Objectives
- Do we have the means for starting work
- Will it lead to successful completion? Begin with the end in the mind.

Before You Enter, Think About The Exit

- First, we start the work
- Then the work overtakes us
- Finally, it becomes a burden
- Before you begin create a roadmap for the journey.
- Seek expert advice

CONCLUSION

Ethos: Ancient Indian Teaching

- Atmano Mokshartham, Jagat hitaya cha
- Archet dana manabhyam
- Paraspar Devo Bhava
- Yadishi bhavana yasya siddhi bhavati tadrishi
- Parasparam bhavayantah shreyah param bhavapsyathah
- Atmana Vindyate Viryam
- Yogah karmashu Kaushalam, Samatvam yoga uchyate
- Yad acharati shreshthah tad anusarati janah, sa yat pramanam karute lokastat anuvartate

Transformed Civil Services

Produce results	Produce performers				
Organize men, materials, machines and	Mobilize men and sound out other				
money	readiness				
Plan, set goals, prepare schedules,	Obtain agreement and commitment on				
checklists	means and ends				
Motivate, praise, reprimand, punish, push	Inspire, empower, celebrate success,				
people mourn failure, draw people					
Check, control, report at the command post	Set personal examples: be visible,				
	accessible and always on the move				
Coordinate, requisition, convene meetings	Facilitate, show ways to overcome				
	obstacles, take part in informal gatherings				
Instruct, issue notices, order, demand	Make queries, sound out ideas, encourage				
compliance	suggestions				
Manage others: I-centered	Manage yourself. Other centered, not				
	egoistic				

