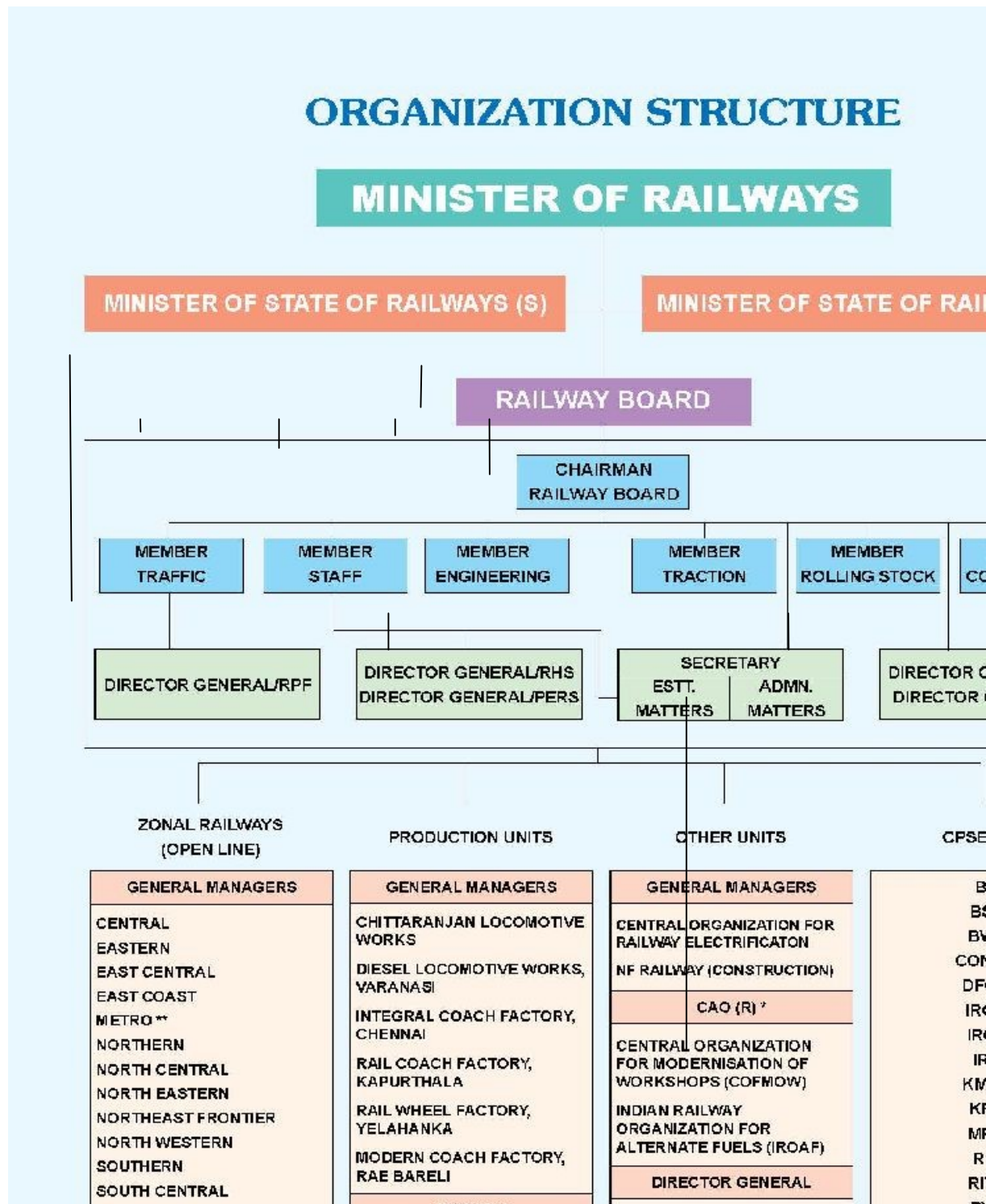


# INDIAN RAILWAYS ORGANISATIONAL STRUCTURE

- **Commencement of Indian Railways:-** The first railway line in India covering 34 kms between Boribunder (Bombay) and Thane was opened to traffic on the **16th April, 1853** followed by the second from Howrah to Hooghly, 24 kms. on 15<sup>th</sup> Aug, 1854. From those small's beginnings, now the Indian Railways becomes the country's premier transport organization and is the largest rail network in Asia and the world's second largest under one management.
- Definition of Railway:- In terms of **Indian Railways Act, 1989**, Railway means a railway or any portion of railway, for the public carriage of passengers, animals or goods and also included Rlys land, stations, offices, bridges, pant & machineries, warehouses, workshops, ferries, ships etc.
- Ministry of Railways (Railway Board) has framed rules for the convenient transaction to the business of the Government of India. The subjects allocated to the Ministry of Railways (Rly.Bd) are in charge of the Ministry of Railways who is a Minister with Cabinet rank. He is associated in his work by one or more Ministers who are of the status of Minister of State.
- The Minister of Rlys.' is responsible for management and running of Rlys. The Rly. Bd., which is the chief administrative and executive body assisting the Minister of Rlys., in the discharge of his functions was constituted under a resolution on the Govt. Of India date 18<sup>th</sup> Feb, 1905. All the posers of the Central Govt., under certain sections of the Indian Railways Act have been delegated to the Rly. Bd., under section 2 of the Indian Rly. Bd. Act of 1905. Apart from its functions, the Rly. Bd., also functions as a Ministry of the Govt. of India.
- The ministry of Rlys., controls 10 different services of Railway Officers of which 04 related to different branches of Engineering. The staff in the Rly. Bd. is drawn through Rly. Bd. Secretariat Clerical Service and Rly. Bd. Secretariat Stenographers Service organized on the lines of corresponding Central Secretariat Services. Moreover, there is a separate Rly. Bd. Secretariat Service for manning the posts of Assistants, Section Officers, Deputy Directors and Joint Directors. Officers from the different railway services are also considered for posting in the Board at the level of Joint Directors and above.
- The Railway Board consists of a Chairman, a Financial Commissioner and Board Members (06). Beside them, there are Additional Members in Higher Administrative Grade, in different disciplines like;-Additional Member [Planning, Projects, Civil, Works, Traffic , Catering, Computer & Information Systems, Mechanical, Prod. Units, Electrical, Signal, Telecom, Staff, Stores, Finance, Budget].
- The Chairman of the Rly. Bd., has the status of Principal Secretary to the Govt. of India and the other members also function as ex-officio Secretary to the Govt. of India in their respective spheres. The Financial Commissioner for Rlys., represents the Ministry of Finance on the Board and also functions, ex-officio as Secretary to the Govt. of India, in the Ministry of Railways. All of them have direct access to the Minister.
- The Rly. Bd. Secretariat consists of a number of Directorates. The work of the entire Rly. Secretariat in general is supervised by a Secretary who is in Senior Administrative Grade.
- The Rly. Bd. is also having Director General Health Services and Director General of Railway Protection Force.

➤ The Organizational Structure of Indian Railway is as follows:-



The Railway Board has the following **Attached and Sub-ordinate offices**:-

(i) The **Research, Designs and Standards Organization**, Lucknow. It is an attached office and functions as an technical adviser and consultant to the Rly. Bd., Zonal Railways, Production Units in respect of design and standardization of railway equipments. The organisation is headed by a Director General who is equivalent to a General Manager.

(ii) **Railway Staff College (RSC)**, Vadodara. Now it is called National Academy of Indian Railways (NAIR). NAIR is a Centralized Training Institute for all Probationary **Officers** of Rlys, headed by a Director General. The Academy is the apex institution for Management Training of all Railway Officers and Centralized & Professional Training for Officers of Accounts, Personnel, Stores and Medical departments including the centralized training of newly recruited IRAS, IRPS, IRSS and IRMS Trainee officers. The different disciplines of professional courses are conducted in the following different institutions;

- (a) Indian Railway Institute of Civil Engineering (IRICEN), Pune
- (b) Indian Railway Institute of Signal Engineering and Telecommunication (IRISET), Secunderabad.
- (c) Indian Rly. Institute of Electrical Engineering (IRIEEN), Nasik.
- (d) Indian Rly. Institute of Mechanical & Electrical Engineering (IRIMEE), Jamalpur,
- (e) Indian Rly. Institute of Transport Management (IRITM), Lucknow.
- (f) Jagjivan Ram Rly. Protection Force Academy (JRPFA), Lucknow.

(iii) **Railway Recruitment Boards (21)**; with a view to recruit in different categories in the IR, RRBs are functioning at different parts of India viz:

1. Ahmadabad
2. Ajmer
3. Allahabad
4. Bangalore
5. Bhopal
6. Bhubaneswar
7. Bilaspur
8. Chennai
9. Chandigarh
10. Gorakhpur
11. Guwahati
12. Jammu and Kashmir
13. Kolkata
14. Malda
15. Mumbai
16. Muzaffarpur
17. Patna
18. Ranchi
19. Secunderabad
20. Siliguri
22. Thiruvanthapuram

(iv) **Railway Rates Tribunal, Chennai**: the main function of the tribunal is to look into complaints lodged by commercial bodies and Trade Associations against Rly. Admn., for showing undue or unreasonable preference in favour of any particular person or any particular description of traffic or quotation of unreasonable charge and to decide in accordance with Indian Railways Act. The Tribunal has also been given the work in connection with exercise of revisionary powers of General Managers of Indian Railways under RS (D&A) rules in regard to cases of Dismissal, Removal or Compulsory Retirement from service of Group 'C' Staff.

(v) **Indian Railway Conference Association (IRCA-NDLS)**:- The function of Indian Railways Conference Association is to frame rules to regulate the freight and fare, to frame rules for interchange of Stock between the Railways and in connection with Cross Trafficking.

(vi) **Commission of Railway Safety [CRS]**:-The **Commission of Railway Safety** is a government commission of India under the Ministry of Civil Aviation. The principal object of the commission is to ensure maximum safety to travelling public and it investigates in case of serious rail accidents, fix-up the responsibility for such accidents and suggest ways and means to overcome such accidents. Its head office is in the North-East Railway Compound in Lucknow.

The Commission is headed by a Chief Commissioner of Railway Safety (CCRS), at Lucknow, who also acts as Principal Technical Advisor to the Central Government in all matters pertaining to railway safety. Working under the administrative control of CCRS are 9? Commissioners of Railway Safety (CRS), each one exercising jurisdiction over one or more of the 17 Zonal Railways.

#### **The following establishments are the other undertakings of the Indian Railways:**

- (i) **RAIL INDIA TECHNICAL AND ECONOMIC SERVICES LTD (RITES)**: This acts as a consultant and provides services laying of Railways, Pipe lines etc.
- (ii) **INDIAN RAILWAY CONSTRUCTION COMPANY LTD (IRCON)**: IRCON provides services for the projects related to construction of Electrical, Signal, Telecom system, Buildings, Concrete Sleepers etc.
- (iii) **CENTRE FOR RAILWAY INFORMATION SYSTEM (CRIS)**: CRIS provides software services to the Railways;
- (iv) **INDIAN RAILWAY CATERING AND TOURISM CORPORATION (IRCTC)**: Provides catering / hotel services for the Rly. Passengers.
- (v) **INDIAN RAILWAY CONTAINER CORPORATION LTD (CONCOR)**: Carries raw materials;
- (vi) **KONKAN RAILWAY CORPORATION LTD (KRCL)**: Provides Rail service ex-Roha (Maharashtra) to Mangalore (Karnataka).

## **Railway Zones and Management:-**

Considering smooth operational and management point of view, the Indian Railway have been divided into 17 Zones (including Metro Rail Kolkata) in order to have smooth and efficient working. These are placed in the charge of General Managers, who will be the chief administrative officers answerable to Railway Board.

<b>Sl.No</b>	<b>Name of Railway</b>	<b>Formed on</b>	<b>Hd. Qrs.</b>	<b>Route KM</b>	<b>Divisions</b>
1	<b>Southern Railway</b>	14.04.1951	Chennai	5234	1) Chennai 2) Palghat 3) Madurai 4)Trichi 5) Trivendrum
2	<b>Central Railway</b>	05.11.1951	Mumbai(CST)	3799	1) Mumbai (CST) 2) Bhusaval 3) Nagpur 4) Solapur 5) Pune
3	<b>Western Railway</b>	05.11.1951	Mumbai (CG)	6532	1) Mumbai Central 2) Baroda 3) Ratalam 4) Rajkot 5) Bhavnagar 6) Ahmedbad
4	<b>Eastern Railway</b>	14.04.1952	Kolkata	2385	1) Howrah 2) Sealdah 3) Asansole 4) Malda
5	<b>Northern Railway</b>	14.04.1952	New Delhi	6808	1) Delhi 2) Moradabad 3) Firozpur 4) Lucknow 5) Ambala
6	<b>North Eastern Railway</b>	14.04.1952	Gorakhpur	3411	1) Izatnagar 2) Lucknow 3) Varanasi
7	<b>South Eastern Railway</b>	01.08.1955	Kolkata	2422	1) Kharagpur 2) Adra 3) Chakradharpur 4) Ranchi
8	<b>Northeast Frontier Railway</b>	15.01.1958	Maligaon	3949	1) Katihar 2) Alipurduar Jn. 3) Lunbding 4) Tinsukia 5) Rangiya
9	<b>South Central Railway</b>	02.10.1966	Secunderabad	5749	1) Secunderabad 2) Hyderabad 3) Vijayavada 4) Guntakal 5) Guntur 6) Nanded
10	<b>North Western Railway</b>	01.10.2002	Jaipur	5456	1) Jaipur 2) Jodhpur 3) Bikner 4) Ajmer
11	<b>East Central Railway</b>	01.10.2002	Hajipur	3485	1) Sonepur

					2) Samastipur 3) Danapur 4) Muhalsarai 5)Dhanbad
12	<b>East Coast Railway</b>	01.04.2003	Bhubaneshwar	2516	1) Khurda Road 2) Waltair/VSKP 3) Sambalpur
13	<b>South Western Railway</b>	01.04.2003	Hubli	3071	1) Bangalore 2) Mysore 3) Hubli
14	<b>West Central Railway</b>	01.04.2003	Jabalpur	2926	1) Jabalpur 2) Bhopal 3) Kota
15	<b>North Central Railway</b>	01.04.2003	Allahabad	3080	1) Allahabad 2) Jhansi 3) Agra
16	<b>South East Central Railway</b>	01.04.2003	Bilaspur	2398	1) Nagpur 2) Bilaspur 3) Raipur

In order to discharge administrative functions, each **General Managers** is assisted by Additional GMs, SDGM, DGM and CPRO and heads of the department for the following disciplines:-

SI No.	Department	Head of the Department
1	<b>Personnel</b>	Principal Chief Personnel Officer
2	<b>Accounts</b>	Principal Financial Advisor
3	<b>Mechanical</b>	Principal Chief Mechanical Engineer
4	<b>Electrical</b>	Principal Chief Electrical Engineer
5	<b>Operating</b>	Principal Chief Operating Manager
6	<b>S&amp;T</b>	Principal Chief Signal & Telecommunication Engineer
7	<b>Engineering</b>	Principal Chief Engineer
8	<b>Commercial</b>	Principal Chief Commercial Manager
9	<b>Stores</b>	Principal Chief Material Manager
10	<b>Medical</b>	Principal Chief Medical Director
11	<b>Security</b>	Chief Security Commissioner

Each Zones have been divided into number of Divisions (Total 67 Nos.) as shown above and headed by Divisional Railway Manager(s) for smooth functioning of each of the Divisions, Divisional Railway Manager(s) are assisted by **ADRM**, Sr.DEE, Sr.DME, Sr.DCM, Sr.DOM, Sr.DEN, Sr.DSTE, Sr.DPO, Sr.DAO, Sr. L.O., CMS & Sr. Security Commissioner.

**SIGNIFICANCE OF RAILWAY WEEK:** the first railway line in India covering 34 kms between Boribunder (Bombay) and Thana was opened to traffic on the 16<sup>th</sup> April, 1853 and to commemorate this, Railways observe Railway Week from 10<sup>th</sup> April to 16<sup>th</sup> April every year.