

Jurisdiction of Lokpal

For Prelims: Lokpal of India, Swadesh Darshan Scheme, Buddhist circuit, Ramayana circuit, Spiritual Circuit, Department of Personnel and Training (DoPT)

For Mains: Issues and concerns related to devolution of sufficient powers to Lokpal to make it more effective.

Source: TH

Why in News?

Recently, the <u>Lokpal of India</u> stated that it cannot consider a plea from the wife of a government official in Uttar Pradesh who died by suicide, citing jurisdictional limitations.

 The official was allegedly pressured by superiors to sign completion certificates for Central government projects under the <u>Swadesh Darshan Scheme</u>.

What was the Stand Taken by the Lokpal Of India?

- Jurisdictional Limitations of Lokpal in Uttar Pradesh Case:
 - The Lokpal, clarified that it lacks the authority to address a complaint against the Principal Secretary, Tourism and Culture, and Director General, Tourism, Uttar Pradesh.
 - The issue, involving alleged criminal activities, falls under the purview of criminal law and procedure, prompting the Lokpal to declare it cannot entertain the plea.
- Forwarding the Complaint:
 - Despite its jurisdictional constraints, the Lokpal took a step forward by forwarding the complaint to the Union Tourism Secretary for further investigation.

Swadesh Darshan Scheme:

- The Swadesh Darshan Scheme was launched by the Centre in **2014-15 for the integrated development of theme-based tourist circuits**. Under the scheme, the Ministry of Tourism provides financial assistance to State governments for the development of tourism infrastructure in the country.
- The second phase of the scheme was launched earlier in 2023. Important circuits for promoting tourism under the scheme include:
 - Buddhist circuit
 - Ramayana circuit
 - Spiritual Circuit etc.

What are Lokpals?

- About:
 - The Lokpal and Lokayukta Act, 2013 provided for the establishment of Lokpal for the Union

- and Lokayukta for States.
- These institutions are statutory bodies without any constitutional status.

• Functions:

• They perform the function of an **"ombudsman"** and inquire into allegations of corruption against certain public functionaries and for related matters.

What comes under the Jurisdiction of Lokpal and its Powers?

- Related to Prime Ministers (PMs) and Ministers:
 - Jurisdiction of Lokpal includes <u>PMs, Ministers, Members of Parliament (MPs), Groups</u>
 A, B, C and D officers and officials of Central Government.
 - Jurisdiction of the Lokpal included the **Prime Minister** except on allegations of corruption relating to international relations, security, public order, atomic energy and space.
 - The Lokpal **does not have jurisdiction over Ministers and MPs** in the matter of anything said in Parliament or a vote given there.
- Related to Civil Servants and Bureaucrats:
 - Its jurisdiction also includes any person who is or has been in charge (director/ manager/ secretary) of anybody/ society set up by central act or any other body financed/ controlled by central government and any other person involved in act of abetting, bribe giving or bribe-taking.
 - The Lokpal Act mandates that all public officials should furnish the assets and liabilities of themselves as well as their respective dependents.
- Related to Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI):
 - It has the powers to superintendence over, and to give direction to CBI.
 - If Lokpal has referred a case to CBI, the investigating officer in such case cannot be transferred without the approval of Lokpal.

What are the Concerns Regarding the Working of Lokpal?

- Lack of Fulltime Chairperson: The Lokpal has not had a full-time chairperson since May
 2022, raising concerns about its ability to function effectively.
- Inaction in Dealing with Corrupt Officials: According to a <u>parliamentary committee</u> report tabled in <u>Parliament</u> in April 2023, the <u>Lokpal</u> "has not prosecuted even a single person accused of graft till date."
 - According to data provided by the Lokpal office to the panel on Department of Personnel and Training (DoPT), since 2019-20, the anti-corruption body received 8,703 complaints out of which 5,981 complaints were disposed of.
 - However, the fact that no one has been prosecuted for <u>corruption</u> despite the large number of complaints received has raised concerns about the Lokpal's ability to take action against corrupt officials.
- Lack of Transparency: Some experts have also criticized the Lokpal's lack of transparency and accountability, which they say undermines its credibility and effectiveness.

Way Forward

- In order to tackle the problem of corruption, the institution of the ombudsman should be strengthened both in terms of functional autonomy and availability of manpower.
- Greater transparency, more <u>right to information</u> and empowerment of citizens and citizen groups is required along with a good leadership that is willing to subject itself to public scrutiny.
- Appointment of Lokpal in itself is not enough. Merely adding to the strength of investigative agencies will increase the size of the government but not necessarily improve governance.
 - The slogan adopted by the government of "less government and more governance", should be followed in letter and spirit.
- Moreover, Lokpal and Lokayukta must be financially, administratively and legally independent of those whom they are called upon to investigate and prosecute.
- Lokpal and Lokayukta appointments must be done transparently so as to minimize the

- chances of the wrong sorts of people getting in.
- There is a need for a multiplicity of decentralized institutions with appropriate accountability mechanisms, to avoid the concentration of too much power, in any one institution or authority.

UPSC Civil Services Examination Previous Year's Question (PYQs)

<u>Mains:</u>

Q. 'A national Lokpal, however strong it may be, cannot resolve the problems of immorality in public affairs.' Discuss.**(2013)**

