

**TARGET MAINS 2022** 

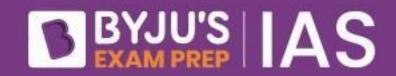
# CURRENT AFFAIRS GOVERNANCE-2

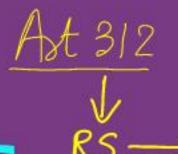
- By Anubhav Saransh



# Topics under discussion

- 1. All-India Judicial Services
- 2. Good Governance Index
- 3. Right to Recall
- 4. Corruption Perception Index
- 5. Internet Shutdowns





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**All-India Judicial Services** 

<u>Advantages</u>

- Vacancies
- Pendency
- Fresh national talent
- Strengthening the judicial system

Poor condity 1976Als Act

Pendency 4.2 cr. Ast  $233 \rightarrow DJ$   $234 \rightarrow 3PSC$   $24280 \rightarrow Vacancy = 68\%$ Infra 46%



# **All-India Judicial Services**

<u>Disadvantages</u>

- ✓Compromises federalism
- Language barrier
- Social customs-culture argument
- Affect the promotional avenues for lower judiciary

```
States => X

HCs => X

The impay

The promotional arense
```



# **All-India Judicial Services**

Practice Question



Q. Creating a new All-India Judicial Service is the need of the hour to reform the lower judiciary. Analyse.





# Good Governance Index→ 10 sectors 58 indicators

 Prepared by – Department of Administrative Reforms and Public Grievances (Morphy)

Biannual exercise

Latest Index – 2021













Citizen Centric Governance

**Public Health** 



egovc. >mgovc. GOOD GOVERNANCE INDEX 2020-21





-> Consict rate, police personnel

-> 40f growth rate,



ODF, portable daink



Retention rate



- States & UTs are divided into four groups:
  - Other States: A → 10 states (Nah, AP, Tel, TN, 4 mj ...
  - Other States: B → 8 states (UP, Bihar, Raj, MP, WB...
  - □North-East and Hill States
  - ☐ Union Territories



#### <u>Rankings</u>

- Other States:
  - \*Group A: Gujarat > Mah > 40a
  - ❖Group B: Madhya Pradesh > Raj > Chatter
- North-East & Hill States:
  - Himachal Pradesh
- Union Territories:
  - NCT of Delhi





#### **Definition:**

Process of decision-making and the process by which decisions are implemented

Q Ho 2 MARC → Transp.

Account.

Responsive



#### **Characteristics:**

- 1. Participatory
- 2. Consensus oriented
- 3. Accountable
- 4. Transparent
- 5. Responsive
- 6. Effective and efficient
- 7. Equitable and inclusive
- 8. Rule of law

```
# Free & fair electr

# Ethical conduct

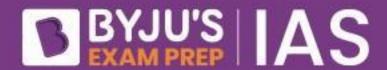
# Innovatr, open to change

# Sustain. -> Long-term
orientatr

# Cultural
diversity
```

#### SMART

Simple Moral Acc. Responsive Transp.

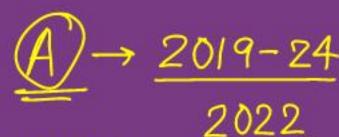


**Practice Question** 

Q. What is Good Governance? What are the challenges in delivering Good Governance in the country?

\* Outrandation to the control of the Control of Control





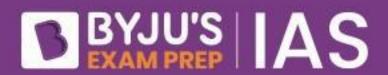
Definition:

\AC

 Power of electorate to remove elected officials before end of tenure.



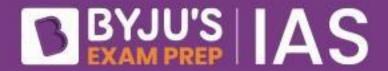
VF -> 1989



#### <u>Advantages</u>

'undoing a wrong'

- Constant
- Accountability
- Improves trust
- Monitoring performance
- Deterrence against corruption





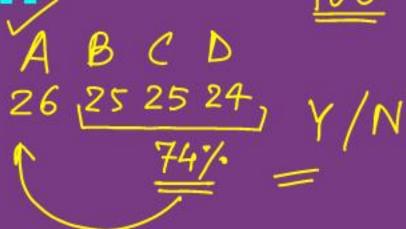
<u>Advantages</u>

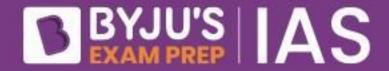
- · Criteria→ measure performance
- · Process sign? reinficat
- When to initiate | yr 2yr pains
- Instability
- Election fatigue













**Practice Question** 

Q. Implementing the Right to Recall will be a knee-jerk reaction to clean politics and ensuring accountability of our elected representatives. Discuss.



# **Corruption Perception Index**

Prepared by – Transparency International

Ranks 180 countries

• Score - 0 to 100



(P1'2021 → released in 2022 (Jan.)



# **Corruption Perception Index**

Score

#### <u>Rankings</u>

- Toppers
  - $\triangle$ Denmark = NZ = Finland (88)
- India: 85 (Score = 40)
- Other Countries
  - \*China: 66; UK: 11; USA: 27
- Worst
  - South Sudan (Score = 12)

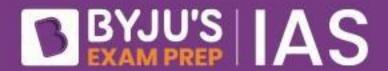
# Corruption Perception Index Implications of Corruption

- Violates Article 14
- Can endanger life
- Creates a sense of hopelessness
- Impacts foreign flow of funds
- Capital flight Brain drain'
- Distorts spending pattern



# Corruption Perception Index <a href="mailto:limplications">Implications</a>

- Reduces revenue
- Crony capitalism llegal mans
- Role of money power in elections
- Rise of extremist ideology Marist'

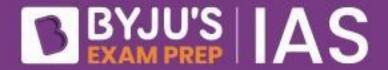


# Corruption Perception Index Checking Corruption

Legal Frameworks

Institutional Frameworks

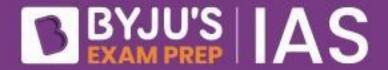
CBI CIC CVC ACB Jud. CVO Lokpel Ombudamen



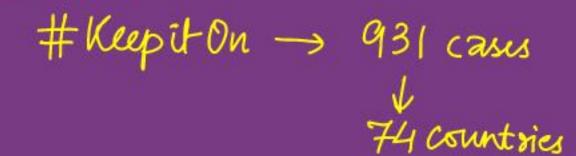
# **Corruption Perception Index**

#### **Practice Question**

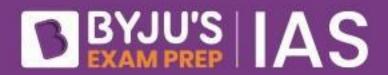
Q. Despite numerous institutions and laws in place, India has failed to keep a check on corruption. Discuss reasons for the same and suggest steps that can be taken in this regard.



 Intentionally disruption in access to and the use of information and communications systems online.

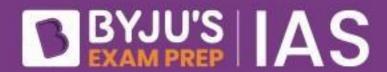


- May include
  - Completely blocking connectivity
  - Speed throttling



#### **Provisions:**

- IT Act (2000)
- Sec 144, CrPC (1973)
- Telegraph Act (1885)
  - Temporary Suspension of Telecom Services (Public Emergency or Public Service) Rules, 2017



#### Examples/Uses:

- To control hate speech
- Check the spread of protests
- To maintain public order



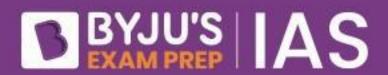
#### <u>Anuradha Bhasin Case'2020</u>

 Right to access information through internet is a fundamental right under Article 19(1)(a) & 19(1)(g).

Speed 4

Expression

 This right can still be taken away if there is a genuine threat to public safety or national security.



Impact of shutdowns

HR SD4 > Goal 9

Economic impact

• Social Impact 4 Educate

Essential services



#### Practice Question

Q. With the rise in protests and political crises in the country, the government has been increasingly resorting to internet shutdowns. What are the rules governing the same? How far do you think is this justified in the context of Fundamental right to freedom of speech and expression?