## **All-Inclusive Current Affairs for Prelims 2023**

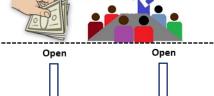
## **Polity Class-7**

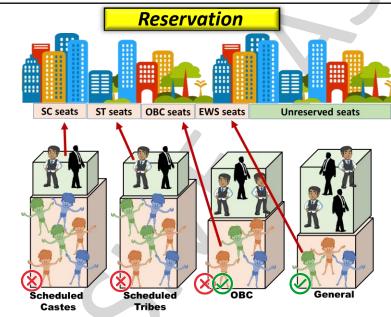
Classes 1-5 are same as 2021 course. Class-6 is same as 2022 course. https://courses.allinclusiveias.com/learn/2022PT365



November 07, 2022 11:05 am | Updated 09:07 pm IST

A Constitution Bench of the Supreme Court on Monday, in a 3:2 majority decision, upheld the validity of the 103rd Constitutional Amendment which provides 10% reservation in government jobs and educational institutions to the 'economically weaker sections of the society but excludes the 'poorest of poor' among Scheduled Castes (SC), Scheduled Tribes (ST), Socially and Educationally Backward Classes (SEBC) and Other Backward Classes (OBC) from its scope.





## **Example of Vertical reservation**

> 15% SC, 7.5% ST, 27% OBC, 10% EWS

#### **Example of Horizontal reservation**

For PwDs 5% in education, 4% in jobs

Problem Caste inequality

Solution Vertical reservation

OBC

SC

ST

ST

Vertical reservation

OBC

SC

ST

ST

ST

Horizontal reservation

Poor in General fight class inequality through EWS quota.

Poor in OBCs fight class inequality by excluding creamy layer.

Poor in SC/ST have no tool to fight class inequality.

Hence, people demanded that EWS should be horizontal quota.

Supreme Court upheld the existing system by 3:2 majority.

Sinho Commission 2010 Poverty is a socio-economic problem, reservation should be on socio-economic criteria.

## Reservation

# Jobs / Education

- SC
- ➤ ST
- > OBC

#### Lok Sabha/ State Assembly

- SC (population ratio)
- ST (population ratio)
- Anglo Indians (nominated)

Article	Allows reservation in
15 (4) & (5)	Education
16 (4)	Govt. Job
16 (4A)	Promotion
243D	Panchayats
243T	Municipalities
330	Lok Sabha
332	State assemblies

#### **Reservation is not Fundamental Right**

Articles 15 & 16 empowers (not compels) the govt to give reservation.

## ■ NEWS



EWS judgement does not compel states to implement 10% quota

The Union government had, in 2020, said that it was the states' prerogative whether they wanted to implement EWS quota or not.

NEWS EWS QUOTA | MONDAY, NOVEMBER 07, 2022 - 19:18

## **■ THE HINDU**

Right to reservation is not a fundamental right, observes SC judge as parties withdraw plea for quota

June 11, 2020 11:36 pm | Updated June 12, 2020 04:53 am IST - NEW DELHI

## Article 46 (Part-IV DPSP)

- ☐ State shall promote educational and economic interests of weaker section
- ☐ Hence, govt provides

  reservation (affirmative action) to achieve objectives u/a 46

I read I forget. I see I remember

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**YouTube** www.youtube.com/c/allinclusiveias

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## 103<sup>rd</sup> CAA (January 2019)

☐ inserted Article 16(6) – upto 10% jobs for EWS

☐ Inserted Article 15(6) – upto 10% seats in educational institutes for EWS (except minority educational institutes)

## Eligibility (notified by govt, not in Constitution)

Not SC/ST/OBC

Family income < 8 lakh/annum

Agri land < 5 acres

House < 1000 sq. feet

Residential plot < 100 yards in municipal area Residential plot < 200 yards in non-municipal area

#### **Recent Constitutional amendments**

□ 102<sup>nd</sup> CAA: Constitutional status to NCBC (page-11)

■ 103<sup>rd</sup> CAA: 10% reservation to EWS

□ 104<sup>th</sup> CAA: extended reservation for SC/ST in LS/SLAs for 10 years; but not for Anglo-Indians

□ 105<sup>th</sup> CAA: restored state's power to make their own OBC list (page-56)

## Test yourself

#### **Constitution of India guarantees**

- ✓ Equality before law (Article 14)
- ✓ Equality of <u>status</u> (17: no untouchability, 18: no titles)
- ✓ Equality of opportunity (Article 15 and 16)
- **X** Equality of <u>outcome</u> (no such guarantee, its not practical!)

## Article 15

sex sex

place of birth religion caste

race

place of birth, residence

religion caste

Article 16

race, descent

#### Article 15

It prohibits discrimination on the basis of place of residence? Incorrect

It empowers state to make special provisions for SC/ST/SEBC/OBC/EWS? Correct

It empowers state to make special provisions for women and children? Correct

It empowers state to give reservation in private educational institutes? **Correct** 

It empowers state to give reservation in minority educational institutes? Incorrect

## Article 16

It prohibits discrimination on the basis of place of residence? **Correct** 

It empowers state to give reservation in private sector? **Incorrect** 

It empowers state to give reservation to any backward class not adequately represented in govt? Correct

It empowers state to give reservation in promotion with consequential seniority to SC/ST? Correct

## **OBC** reservation

See pg-11

## Reservation of seats in local bodies

SC & ST	Population ratio
I.Women	Minimum 1/3 <sup>rd</sup>
	20 states reserve 50% seats for women
Backward classes	State legislature can make law*

\* Local govt is in List-II i.e. State list

# ♦ The Indian EXPRESS

Row after SEC tells collectors to remove OBC quota in Gujarat gram panchayat polls

By: Express News Service

Gandhinagar | July 7, 2022 05:13 IST

☑NewsGuard

Supreme Court in Krishnamurthy case 2010 ruled that to give reservation to OBCs, states must follow triple test/conditions:

- Set up a Commission to gather data on backwardness
- Specify proportion of reservation required <u>local body-wise</u>
- Reservation for SC+ST+OBC shall not exceed 50% of total seats

## **■ THE** HINDU

## The question of OBC reservation in local bodies

The apex court's latest order makes it mandatory that the principles laid down by the Supreme Court must be followed across the country

January 21, 2022 10:42 am | Updated 07:00 pm IST

#### Prelims 2006

Consider the following statements:

- 1. There is no provision in the Constitution of India to encourage equal pay for equal work for both men and women.
- 2. The Constitution of India does not define backward classes. Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(a) 1 only

(b) 2 only

(c) Both 1 and 2

(d) Neither 1 nor 2

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court and appropriate action shall be taken against the erring officers". (Illustration by C R Sasikumar)



Hate: Strong feeling of dislike based on class, caste, region, religion, etc

Hate speech: Spreading hate to others through media, social media, speech, etc

Hate crime: Violent action against people belonging to that group (lynching, rioting, murder, gangrape)

"Hate Speech" is mentioned in Constitution? Incorrect

"Hate Speech" is a <u>reasonable restriction</u> on free speech? **Correct** 

"Hate Speech" is defined in IPC/CrPC? Incorrect (its not defined under any law)

No law exists to tackle hate speech? **Incorrect** 

Creating enmity, spreading hatred, etc are punishable under IPC.

A person convicted for promoting enmity between groups can be disqualified under RPA 1951 Section 66A of IT Act 2000 punishes sending offensive messages through communication services

Phone comes under which list? List-I i.e. Union list

## **Phone Tapping**

Wiretapping, Interception, Line bugging

## Epaper \_

Premium Explained: What laws govern tapping a phone; what are the

checks in place? Written by Deeptiman Tiwary | New Delhi | Updated: April 23, 2022 8:20:17 am

## ☐ It is regulated by:

What is Phone tapping?

- ☐ Secretly listening to communication between two or more parties.
- - Section 5(2) of Indian Telegraph Act <u>1885</u>
  - Section 69 of Information Technology Act 2000
  - Information Technology Rules <u>2009</u>

## Legal provisions

- ☐ Phone tapping can be done by:
  - Centre: 10 agencies like ED, CBI, IB, NIA, RAW, etc.
  - States: State police
- ☐ Grounds for phone tapping:
  - Sovereignty and integrity of India
  - Friendly relations with foreign states
  - Public order and safety, etc.
- Order for phone tapping is given by:
  - Home Secretary in Centre
  - Home Secretary in States

## Role of telecom service providers:

- Orders for phone tapping are given to Telecom service providers.
- Service providers are bound by law to comply with such orders.

### Did you know?

- "Off-air phone-tapping" can be done without involving telecom operators!
- It is illegal to do so, and created a huge storm in army exactly 10 years ago!



tapping the phones of top political leaders — is to be shut down.

The so-called 'technical support division' was controlled directly by VK Singh, who had taken on the government over a dispute on his age — a battle he eventually lost in Supreme Court.

- Time limit: Tapping permitted for 60 days only. Can be renewed, but not beyond 180 days.
- Review Committee: headed by Cabinet Secretary in Centre, and Chief Secretary in States.
- Written record: Orders and reason for phone tapping must be conveyed in writing.
- Freedom of press: Press messages of accredited correspondents shall not be intercepted.

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## Some other important news

# The Telegraph

SC pulls off surprise, orders freezing of sedition law use till it's future is decided

New Delhi

Published 11.05.22, 05:59 PM

Polity class-5 pg-49: Sedition

May magazine (discontinued) pg-7: Sedition



**Private Bill To Implement Uniform Civil Code** Introduced In Rajya Sabha

Rahul Garg 10 Dec 2022 10:23 AM

Polity class-5 pg-49: Uniform Civil Code





OBC sub-categorisation panel gets 14th extension

January 29, 2023 09:06 pm |

Polity class-1 pg-11: OBC sub-categorization

## **ThePrint**

'Right to be Forgotten' finds steam in India, high courts seized of multiple petitions

While a 2017 judgment recognised the 'right to be forgotten' as part of 'right to privacy', online platforms argue it can have a bearing on right to information in some cases.

AKSHAT JAIN 24 July, 2022 12:04 pm IST

Polity class-5 pg-52: Right to be forgotten

#### **ThePrint** $\equiv$

Amarnath Yatra: UAPA invoked against people, groups for spreading antinational message

PTI 3 June, 2022 10:02 pm IST

Polity class-5 pg-49: UAPA

## NewsOnAIR / /



Aug 05, 2022, 9:08AM

Today is third anniversary of abrogation of Article 370

Polity class-3 pg-23: Article 370

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