



TO JOIN SPECIAL CURRENT AFFAIRS

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National Register of Citizens

- National Register of Citizens, 1951 is a register prepared after the conduct of the Census of 1951 in respect of each village, showing the houses or holdings in a serial order and indicating against each house or holding the number and names of persons staying therein.
- The NRC was published only once in 1951.

NRC in Assam

- The issue of its update assumed importance as Assam witnessed large-scale illegal migration from erstwhile East Pakistan and, after 1971, from present-day Bangladesh.
- This led to the six-year-long Assam movement from 1979 to 1985, for deporting illegal migrants.
- The All Assam Students' Union (AASU) led the movement that demanded the updating of the NRC and the deportation of all illegal migrants who had entered Assam after 1951.
- The movement culminated in the signing of the Assam Accord in 1985.
- It set March 25, 1971, as the cut-off date for the deportation of illegal migrants.
- Since the cut-off date prescribed under articles 5 and 6 of the Constitution was July 19, 1949 - to give force to the new date, an amendment was made to the Citizenship Act, 1955, and a new section was introduced.
- It was made applicable only to Assam.
- There had been intermittent demands from AASU and other organisations in Assam for updating the NRC, an Assam based NGO filed a petition at the Supreme Court.
- In December 2014, a division bench of the apex court ordered that the NRC be updated in a time-bound manner.



- The NRC of 1951 and the Electoral Roll of 1971 (up to midnight of 24 March 1971) are together called Legacy Data. Persons and their descendants whose names appeared in these documents are certified as Indian citizens.

Legalising of Betting

Cricket is the most popular game in India today, and the game has a glorious history in the country. However, the current decade has also witnessed controversies relating to Indian Premier League (IPL) matches, along with its glory. In 2013, there arose the case of spot-fixing and betting by three players of a team in IPL.

Should be legalised

- It will generate considerable revenue;
- It will generate employment;
- Development of tourism as it may work as a complimentary industry;
- It will protect the vulnerable sections of the society;
- Prevent any kind of inconvenience at the hands of the law enforcement authorities.

Should not be legalised

- As a poor country India is still not ready for its legalization. It can make poor more poorer and rich more richer.
- As money can be gained quickly interest in productive work will decrease and thus productivity of country will decrease.
- It is waste of money as there is a 'chance' of gain more money and less security.
- Black money will be increased . Money laundering increased.
- It will promote free alcoholism.
- Leads bankruptcy.

Sabarimala Issue

Supreme Court delivered a 4:1 verdict, in *Indian Young Lawyers Association v. State of Kerala*, opening the doors of the Sabarimala temple to women of all ages. The temple practice violates the rights of Hindu women and that banning entry of women to shrine is gender discrimination



Freedom of Religion

- Article 25: Freedom of conscience and free profession, practice and propagation of religion. According to it, all persons are equally entitled to freedom of conscience and the right freely to profess, practice and propagate a religion.
- Article 26: Freedom to manage religious affairs. Subject to public order, morality and health, every religious denomination or any section thereof shall have the right to establish and maintain religious institutions and manage its own affairs in matters of religion.

Gender Equality

- Article 14: Equality before law: The State shall not deny to any person equality before the law or the equal protection of the laws within the territory of India.
- Article 15: Prohibition of discrimination on grounds of religion, race, caste, sex or place of birth, states that “The State shall not discriminate against any citizen on grounds only of religion, race, caste, sex, place of birth or any of them.”
- Article 51A(e) makes it a fundamental duty of every citizen of India to renounce practices derogatory to the dignity of women. The ban on the entry of women of certain age groups was violative of various fundamental rights including Article 17 which deals with untouchability.
- Article 25(2)(b) enables the state “(to provide) for social welfare and reform or the throwing open of Hindu religious institutions of a public character to all classes and sections of the Hindus.” In such case, the state ought to have brought an appropriate legislation to facilitate the constitutional direction.
- Discriminating against women on the basis of a biological process i.e. menstruation is unscientific and is against Article 51A(h) with states that it is the duty of every citizen of India to develop scientific temper, humanism and the spirit of inquiry and reform.
- Besides the gender inequality argument, the idea of individual liberty is also at stake here. Monopolisation of religious rights by a few, under the guise of management of religious institutions, corrupts the idea of individual liberty.



- From the societal point of view, such regressive practices in any sphere would inevitably constrict the natural development of human potential.

Delhi Govt vs Lieutenant Governor power struggle

A five-judge Bench of the Supreme Court ruled that decisions of the elected government of Delhi do not require the concurrence of the Lt Governor who only needs to be informed.

Significance

- In a democratic republic, collective is the supreme and the elected representatives reflects the will of the collective.
- Parliamentary form of government is based on principle of collective responsibility of the cabinet.
- If a well deliberated legitimate decision of the Council of Ministers is not given effect then the concept of collective responsibility would stand negated.
- The verdict is an appeal to a sense of constitutional morality and constitutional trust among high functionaries.
- The court having stressed that the elected government is the main authority in Delhi's administration.
- The controversies over the arbitrary withholding of Cabinet decisions may end.
- The basic message is that an elected government cannot be undermined by an unelected administrator.
- The Union and the State Governments must embrace a collaborative federal architecture by displaying harmonious coexistence and interdependence so as to avoid any possible constitutional discord

Constitutional provisions

- 69th CAA 1991 provided special status to Delhi.
- Article 239AA deals with Special Status of Delhi
- Under Article 163, the governor has to act on the aid and advice of the council of minister except in the case where he has to exercise his discretion.
- State can make laws regarding matters in state list & concurrent list except three matters on state list that is, Public order, police and land.



- Laws of Parliament prevail over those of made by the state assembly.
- Presidential rule can impose on Delhi based on the report of Lt. Governor or otherwise.
- No ordinance can be promulgated by the Lt. Governor without the prior permission of the president.

Election of Deputy Chairman of Rajya sabha

The Deputy Chairman is a constitutional position created under Article 89 of the Constitution, which specifies that Rajya Sabha shall choose one of its MPs to be the Deputy Chairman as often as the position becomes vacant.

Role of Deputy Chairman of Rajya Sabha:

The Deputy Chairman is the one position that is elected solely by members of Rajya Sabha. It is a critical position not just because s/he steps in when there is a vacancy in the office of Chairperson/Vice President but also because s/he plays a critical role in ensuring the smooth running of the House.

BRICS

The heads of state and government of all five **BRICS** nations including Brazil, Russia, India, China and South Africa convened for the 10th **BRICS Summit** from July 25-27, **2018** in Johannesburg, South Africa

Theme “Collaboration for Inclusive Growth and Shared Prosperity in the 4th Industrial Revolution”.

Johannesburg declaration

Johannesburg declaration has called for definite stand on corruption and extradition of economic offenders and fugitives and their asset recovery. It also called for fighting international terrorism and early implementation of the Comprehensive Convention on International Terrorism.

Key Points of the Declaration

- Energy
- Sustainable Development
- Population
- Terrorism
- Climate Change
- Agriculture



- Environment
- Economy
- Corruption
- Trade

Prevention of Corruption (Amendment) Bill, 2018

The Lok Sabha has passed the Prevention of Corruption (Amendment) Bill, 2018. Punishment for both bribe givers and takers has been enhanced to make it a deterrent for the corrupt.

Highlights of the Bill:

- Punishment for bribe-taking enhanced: Minimum punishment of 3 yrs, extendable up to 7 yrs with fine; from the earlier 6 months, with extension up to 3 yrs.
- 'Undue Advantage' expanded: The earlier limited definition of "undue advantage" expanded to now include "anything other than legal remuneration".
- Gifts criminalised: Gifts received for established undue advantage/mala-fide motive are now considered an act of corruption.
- Collusive bribe-givers criminalised: For the first time, the giving of bribe has now been made a direct offence on par with taking of bribe. At the same time, protection has been built-in against coercive bribery, as long as the victim comes forward within 7 days.
- Corporate bribery criminalised: Superiors to be held if employee/agent has bribed with their approval, for advancement of the organisation's interests.
- Immediate forfeiture: Law enforcement empowered for immediate attachment & forfeiture of illegal property of a public servant, invoking provisions of the Prevention of Money Laundering Act (PMLA). Timely trial mandated: To conclude the investigation and trial within 2 yrs, extendable up to 4 yrs

Public Affairs Index (PAI) 2018

Kerala tops in governance, Tamil Nadu second, says report .released by the think tank Public Affairs Centre (PAC). While Telangana, Karnataka and Gujarat are ranked third, fourth and fifth among the top five states delivering good governance, according to the report



TN Lokayukta Act, 2018

The Tamil Nadu Legislative Assembly passed the Lokayukta bill through voice vote on 9/7/18. The act would be known as the Tamil Nadu Lokayukta Act 2018.

Objective

Lokayukta will now act like an ombudsman for anti-corruption in the state level. The Lokayukta Act was enacted to probe corruption charges against elected representatives.

Features of the TN Lokayukta Act, 2018

- The Lokayukta will consist of a chairman and four members. The chairman and two of the four members will be persons experienced in the legal system of India.
- Chairman will be current or former judge of high court or had served at least 25 years in any of fields of anti-corruption, public administration, awareness, finance or law
- As per the act passed by the Tamil Nadu Assembly, the chairman and the members of the Lokayukta
 - should not be an elected Member of Parliament (MP) or a Member of Legislative Assembly (MLA)
 - should not have been convicted by a court of law
 - should not be less than 45 years of age
 - should not be a member of the local administration or corporation
 - should not have been removed from a state or central government service
 - should not hold an office of profit and should not have any relationship with political parties
- ❖ The appointments shall be made by the Governor based on the recommendations by a select committee consisting of the Chief Minister, the leader of the Assembly and the leader of the opposition in the Assembly.



- ❖ As per this Act, people who are found to have filed false complaints can be punished with a penalty of Rs 1 lakh and an imprisonment of upto one year.
- ❖ The Chief Minister and cabinet comes under the purview of the Act, but local administration and government contracts do not.
- ❖ The Retirement age is 5 years or 70 year at the time of Appointment and whichever is earlier

Evolution of Lokpal

The basic idea of the Lok Pal is borrowed from the office of ombudsman in Scandinavian (Sweden, Denmark, Finland, Norway) countries. The office of the ombudsman originated in Sweden in 1809 A.D. Ombudsman is a Swedish word and refers to an official whose job is to investigate complaints from the public against government officers.

- ❖ 1963: The idea of an ombudsman first came up in parliament during a discussion on budget allocation for the Law Ministry. L.M Singhvi Termed Lokpal
- ❖ 1966: The First Administrative Reforms Commission recommended the setting up of two independent authorities- at the central and state level, to look into complaints against public functionaries, including MPs.
- ❖ 1968: The Lokpal Bill was introduced in parliament but was not passed. Eight attempts were made till 2011 to pass the Bill, but in vain.
- ❖ Subsequently, Lokpal bills were introduced in 1971, 1977, 1985, 1989, 1996, 1998, 2001, 2005 and most recently in 2008. However, the Bill lapsed each time except in 1985 when it was withdrawn
- ❖ The Lokpal and Lokayuktas Bill, 2011, stands as the base for the Lokpal Act in the present form. A Group of Ministers chaired by Pranab Mukherjee proposed this Bill, to which the Standing Committee made substantial modifications. The modified Bill, called as Lokpal and Lokayuktas Bill, 2013, was passed by the Parliament with the support of all major political parties, making it the Lokpal Act of 2013.



IYACHAMY ACADEMY

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Institution For Competitive Exam

Maharashtra was the first state to introduce the institution of Lokayukta through The Lokayukta and Upa-Lokayuktas Act in 1971. So far 19 states have been passed lok ayukta Act.

CHECK THE COMPLETE MODULE FOR ALL SUBJECT

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CLASS STARTS FROM JUNE 6TH

Subject Wise Coverage

1. Polity
2. Economy Current Affairs
3. Social issues related India & Tamilnadu
4. Schemes & Policies
5. Science and Technology
6. Environment, Bio Diversity and Disaster Management
7. General Current Affairs Mentioned Along With History Syllabus

TOTAL NUMBER OF CLASSES-7

POLITY	05/06/2019 / 07/06/2019
ENVIRONEMENT	09/06/2019
ECONOMIC	11/06/2019
SCIENCE & TECHNLOGY	13/06/2019/ 15/06/2019
SOCIAL ISSUES	17/06/2019
TEST	21/06/2019
	25/06/2019