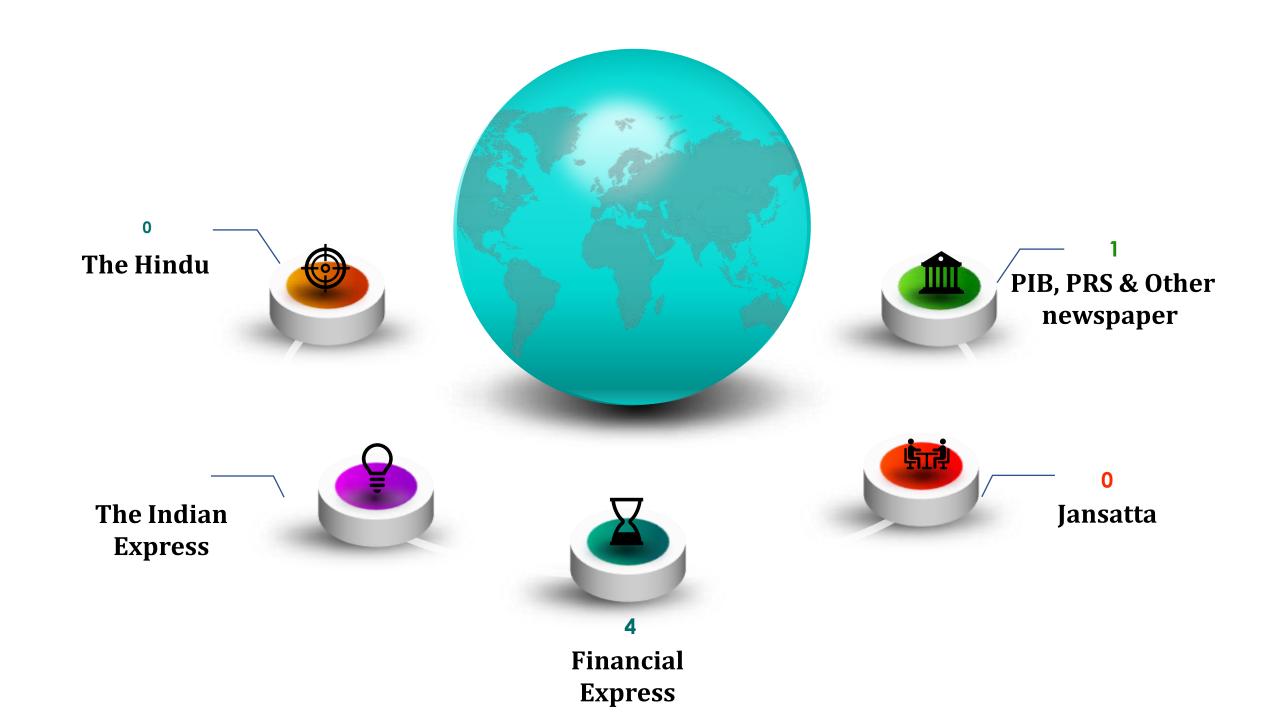
Daily Current Affairs



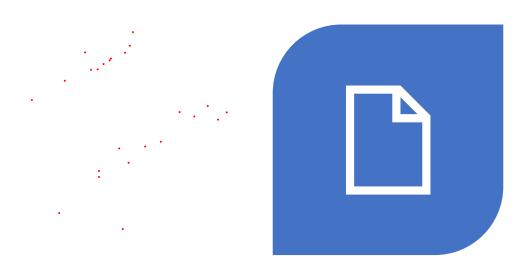








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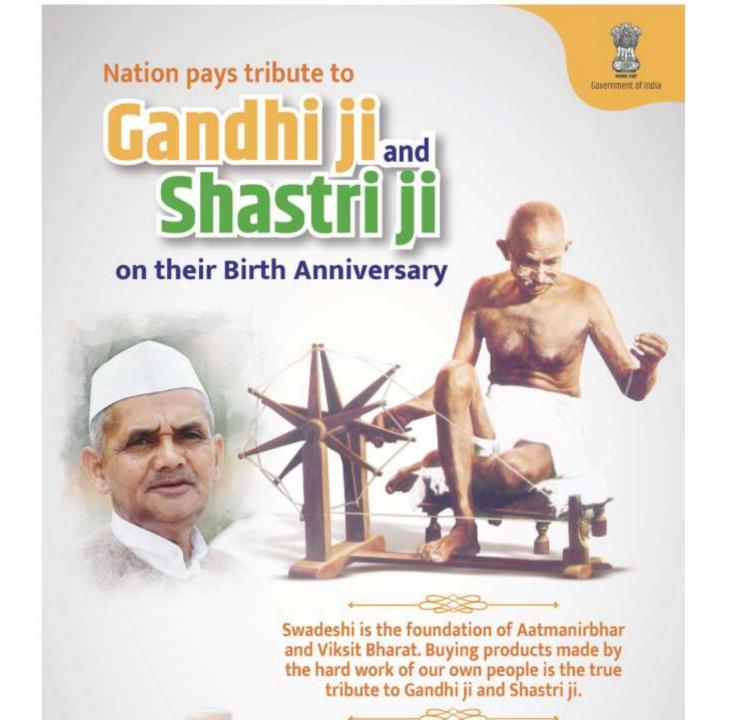




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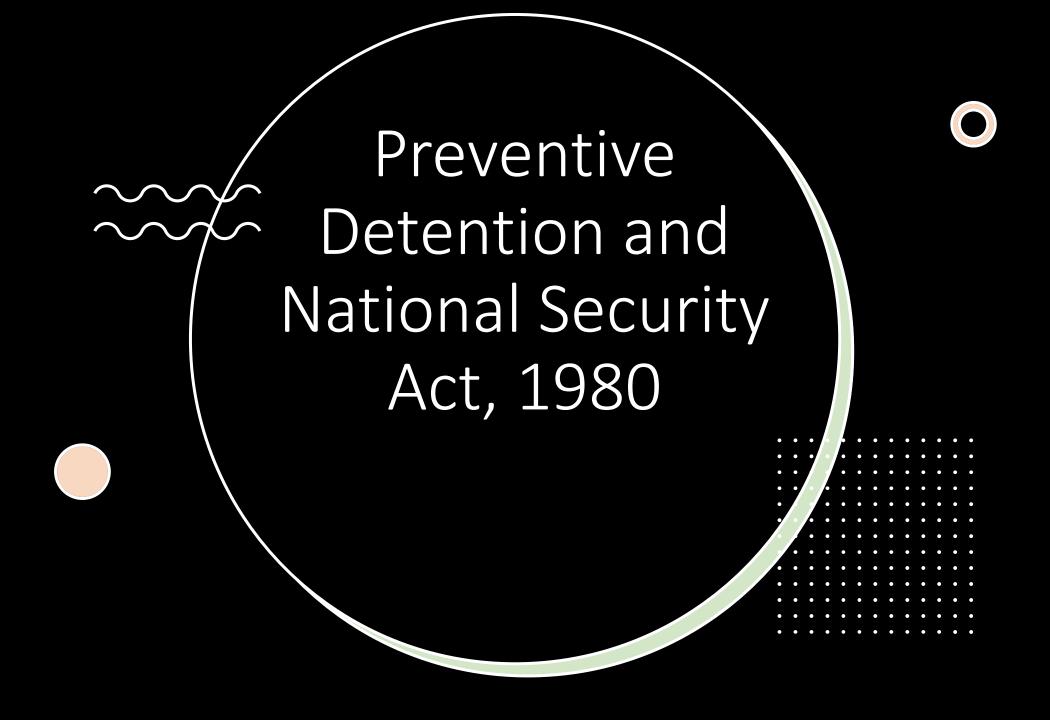
10 MCQ QUIZ

- Dussehra calls us to:
- p Ignite spiritual light
- A Practice self-awareness & meditation
- Share peace and goodness with the world





No issues available International for this date: 2025-10-02





He has been leading demonstrations demanding statehood for Ladakh and Sixth Schedule protections.

- What is Preventive Detention?
- About: Preventive detention means holding a person not for a crime already committed, but to prevent possible future actions that may threaten public order, security, or essential supplies.
 - **Preventive detention** is anticipatory, imposed based on the likelihood of harmful actions in the future, while **punitive detention** is imposed as punishment after conviction through due legal process.

Constitutional Provisions:

Article 22 explicitly permits preventive detention in India. A person can be detained for up to **3 months without approval from an Advisory Board** (comprising High Court—qualified judges).

- For detention beyond 3 months, approval of an Advisory Board is required.
- Parliament may prescribe conditions for detention beyond 3 months, set maximum periods, and lay down Advisory Board procedures.
- The detained person must be informed of the grounds of detention, though certain facts may be withheld in the public interest.
 - The detainee should be given the earliest opportunity to challenge the order through a representation.

Significance:
 Preventive detention supports Article 355, which mandates that the Union must protect states against external aggression and internal disturbances and ensure state governments function according to the Constitution.

Key Laws Related to Preventive Detention in India:

National Security Act (NSA), 1980: For state security and maintaining public order.

Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Amendment Act, 1967: To combat terrorism and unlawful activities.

Conservation of Foreign Exchange and Prevention of Smuggling Activities Act, 1974:

To curb smuggling and foreign exchange violations. State-specific Public Safety Acts – To prevent threats to state security or public order.

- Supreme Court on Preventive Detention: Ameena Begum vs The State of Telangana (2023): The court held that preventive detention is an exceptional measure meant for emergency situations and should not be used routinely.
- Rekha vs State of Tamil Nadu (2011): SC ruled that preventive detention is an exception to Article 21 and should be applied rarely and only in exceptional cases.
- Anukul Chandra Pradhan, Advocate v. Union Of India & Ors (1997): Emphasised that the purpose of preventive detention is to prevent harm to the security of the state, rather than to impose punishment

- What is the National Security Act,1980?
- Background: Preventive detention in India dates back to colonial times, when it was used to curb dissent during wars. After Independence, Parliament enacted the Preventive Detention Act, 1950, followed by the Maintenance of Internal Security Act (MISA), 1971, which was widely misused during the Emergency before being repealed in 1978.
 - In 1980, the National Security Act (NSA) was introduced. It empowers the Centre, states, District Magistrates, and authorised Police Commissioners to detain individuals to prevent actions "prejudicial to India's defence, foreign relations, security, public order, or essential supplies."

• **Detention Orders:** A detention order under the NSA functions like a **warrant of arrest.** Once detained, a person can be held in designated places, moved across states, and subjected to conditions set by the government.

- Procedural Requirements: Grounds of detention must be communicated within 5 to 15 days. The detainee can submit a representation to the government. An Advisory Board of High Court judges must review the case within 3 weeks.
 - If the Board finds "no sufficient cause," the detainee must be released.
 - Maximum detention period is 12 months, though it can be revoked earlier.

• Limitations of Safeguards: Detainees cannot have legal representation before the Advisory Board. The government can withhold certain facts citing "public interest." These provisions leave considerable discretion in the hands of authorities, raising concerns about potential misuse.

Centenary of Union Public Service Commission (UPSC)

• The Union Public Service Commission (UPSC) marked its centenary on 1st October 2025, completing 100 years since its establishment in 1926.

• Renowned for upholding meritocracy, UPSC has played a key role in shaping India's civil services.

• Historical Background: The idea of a permanent body to regulate civil services appeared in the 1919 Constitutional Reforms (Montagu-Chelmsford Reforms). The Government of India Act, 1919 allowed creation of a Public Service Commission.

• Following the Lee Commission (1924) recommendations, the Public Service Commission was established on 1st October 1926, with Sir Ross Barker as its first Chairman.

• The Government of India Act, 1935 transformed it into the Federal Public Service Commission. With the Constitution coming into force in 1950, the FPSC became the Union Public Service Commission (UPSC) under Article 378.

- UPSC: It is an independent constitutional body in India, established under Articles 315–323 Part XIV Chapter II of the Constitution, responsible for recruiting officers to the All-India Services and Central Civil Services.
 - The UPSC conducts various examinations in accordance with the Rules of examination as notified by the Government of India in a **just, fair and impartial manner** for making a **merit based selection** and recommendation of candidates for various Group A and Group B Services of the Government of India.

Constitutional Provisions Regarding Union Public Service Commission

Establishes Public Service Defines appointment and term Article 315 Article 316 of office for UPSC and SPSC Commissions for the Union and Stotes. members. Outlines removal and Grants power to regulate Article 318 Article 317 suspension procedures for UPSC service conditions for and SPSC members. Commission members and staff. Prohibits members from holding Specifies the functions of Public Service Commissions. Article 319 Article 320 office after their term ends. Covers the expenses of Public Allows for extending the Article 322 Service Commissions. Article 321 functions of Public Service Commissions. Mandates reports from Public Article 323

Service Commissions.

• Reforms by UPSC:

PRATIBHA Setu Initiative:

• It is a centralized online repository of verified biodata that connects interview-qualified candidates of the UPSC examinations, who were not recommended for final selection, to alternate employment opportunities by making their information available to interested employers in both the public and private sectors.

Payments Regulatory Board (PRB)

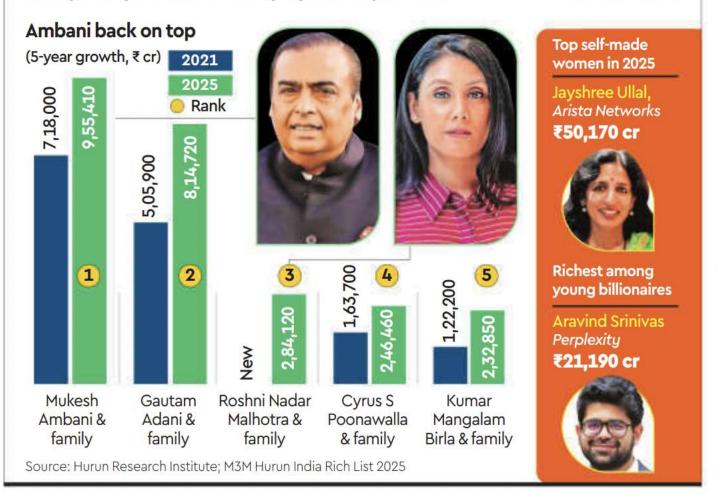
- The Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has established a six-member Payments Regulatory Board (PRB) to enhance oversight and governance of the country's payment systems.
- Composition of PRB: It is chaired by the RBI Governor and comprises two additional RBI representatives along with three Central Government nominees.
- RBI Members include Deputy Governor and Executive Director in charge of Payment and Settlement Systems. RBI's principal legal adviser is a permanent invitee to PRB meetings.

- Predecessor Body: PRB replaces the Board for Regulation and Supervision of Payment and Settlement Systems (BPSS), a committee of the RBI's Central Board.
- Legal Authority: PRB derives powers from the Payment and Settlement Systems Act, 2007. The RBI's Department of Payment and Settlement Systems (DPSS) reports directly to the PRB.
- **Decision-Making:** Decisions are by **majority vote** of members present. In case of a **tie**, the **chairperson or deputy governor** has a **second or casting vote**.

Roshni Nadar third in rich list

MUKESH AMBANI HAS reclaimed the title of richest Indian from Gautam Adani, according to the latest M3M Hurun India Rich List 2025. The list marks a breakthrough for HCLTech's Roshni Nadar Malhotra for becoming the first woman to enter the top three on the list. The rise in self-made women entrepreneurs & the growing clout of professional managers at global firms is the highlight of this year's list.

— URVI MALVANIA



The Updated Rangarajan Poverty Line Estimation

- Economists from the RBI have updated the poverty line established by the Rangarajan Committee in 2014, for 20 major states of India using the latest Household Consumption Expenditure Survey (HCES) 2022-23.
- What is a Poverty Line?
- A poverty line is a **threshold level of income or consumption** used to determine whether an individual or household is poor.
- Anyone living below this threshold is considered unable to afford basic necessities such as **food**, **shelter**, **clothing**, **education**, **and healthcare**.
- It helps the government;
 - to gauge the extent of poverty and **shape welfare policies** for the poor.
 - to understand whether a set of policies has actually worked over time to reduce poverty and improve wellbeing.

- Rangarajan Committee (2014)
- It was constituted in 2012 and submitted its report in 2014.
- The Committee recommended separate consumption baskets for rural and urban areas.
 - The Rangarajan Committee set the rural poverty line at ₹972 per month (₹32 per day).
 - The urban poverty line was set at ₹1,407 per month (₹47 per day).
- These estimates pegged **29.5 percent** of the Indian population as poor in 2011-12.
- The government did not take a call on the report of the Rangarajan Committee, therefore, poverty is measured using the Tendulkar poverty line.

- Key findings of latest update
- Odisha and Bihar have made the biggest improvement over the last decade.
 - Odisha: Rural poverty fell from 47.8% to 8.6%.
 - **Bihar:** Urban poverty fell from 50.8% to 9.1%.
- Lowest Rural Poverty (2022-23): Himachal Pradesh (0.4%).
- Lowest Urban Poverty (2022-23): Tamil Nadu (1.9%).
- Highest Poverty: Chhattisgarh (Rural 25.1%, Urban 13.3%)

