







Daily CURRENT AFFAIRS

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ISRO needs more resources to support India's military needs

India's journey into space has largely been fashioned with the aid of its pursuit of self-reliance, scientific advancement, and developmental dreams. Over time, however, the area's strategic significance has grown immensely, particularly inside the domains of national protection, disaster preparedness, and global competition in space generation.



- As geopolitical tensions upward thrust and the need for real-time, all-weather surveillance intensifies, India's space organisation, ISRO (Indian Space Research Organisation), finds itself under exceptional pressure. The recent failure of the PSLV-C61 mission, which was to start the EOS-09 Earth Observation Satellite, has put the spotlight on the fine balance between costs, reliability and actuality in space operations.
- The incident also emphasised the increasing complexity of Isros' double mandate to serve civilian and military interests together, with limited resources.



PSLV-C61 Failure: A Setback with Strategic Implications

The Polar Satellite Launch Vehicle (PSLV) has long been an image of ISRO's engineering prowess. Reliable and cost-effective, it has launched numerous satellites for India and foreign customers. However, PSLV-C61's failure to location the EOS-09 satellite into orbit on time is a pointed reminder that even the most depended on release motors are not immune to technical glitches.

- The EOS-09 satellite tv for pc changed into geared up with Synthetic Aperture Radar (SAR) to capture high-resolution images regardless of weather conditions or time of day. Such functionality is crucial for:
- Climate alternate tracking: Military surveillance all through cloudy or stormy conditions
- Given India's border tensions, especially with Pakistan and China, the satellite's military software turned into a glaring issue.
- The fact that several Members of Parliament were invited to the release is unusual for an everyday civilian mission, in addition to underscoring the satellite's strategic importance.







Military Needs vs Civilian Responsibilities

India is coming into a brand new generation of area-based totally defence abilties through the Space-Based Surveillance-3 (SBS-three) programme, which objectives to release 52 surveillance satellites, along with 31 to be constructed by way of the non-public quarter.

- While this represents a promising step in the direction of Atmanirbhar Bharat in defence tech. it additionally provides numerous challenges:
- Private corporations lack the ability to construct strategic satellites and require hand holding from ISRO. ISRO's workload is expanding unexpectedly from satellite TV for pc layout to release and publish data processing. ISRO is also dealing with civilian packages, which include agricultural planning, disaster monitoring, and urban development

The company now straddles multiple traumatic roles:

- Supporting business customers (each Indian and foreign)
- Advancing deep area exploration (e.g., Chandrayaan, Gaganyaan)
- Developing dual-use and dedicated military satellites
- Promoting private-sector participation
- · Managing human spaceflight programmes
- This multiplicity of missions needs a boom in investment, manpower, and infrastructure.



EOS-09

The failure to deploy EOS-09 is now not seen as only a technical error but as a strategic vulnerability. A comparable concern was exposed through Operation Sindoor, where Indian forces reportedly had to depend upon overseas business satellites to attain frequent imaging data over conflict zones. This:

Delays choice-making

- Exposes India to dependence on overseas operators
- Raises national safety concerns
- As tensions inside the place increase, real-time and climate-evidence space-based surveillance becomes fundamental for:
- · Border monitoring: Counterinsurgency operations
- Maritime domain focus



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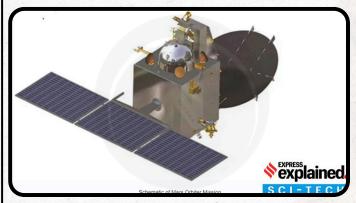
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Intelligence gathering

- Without constant and indigenous space-primarily based surveillance, India risks operational delays and compromised strategic autonomy.
- The Triangle of Cost, Reliability, and Time
- ISRO has historically centred on price-effectiveness. Its frugal missions along with Chandrayaan-1 and Mangalyaan (Mars Orbiter Mission) received global admiration.
- However, the cutting-edge area surroundings are considerably different:
- Countries like China and the U.S. are making large, fast-paced investments in army area infrastructure



The business satellite market is exploding with lots of launches deliberate by way of non-public companies like SpaceX, Blue Origin, and others

Strategic choice-making increasingly depends on timely and correct space-based facts

In these high-stakes surroundings, time will become as vital as the fee. And reliability is non-negotiable.

But cost, reliability, and time exist in a change-off triangle:

 Making launches greater reliable frequently will increase costs

- Faster timelines can lessen the satisfactory warranty
- Cost-slicing can jeopardise assignment success
- Hence, ISRO's modern price range and assets are no longer ok to maintain
- Capacity Constraints: A Ticking Clock
- ISRO's ability to respond fast to strategic demands is hampered utilizing multiple bottlenecks:
- Limited Manufacturing Capacity: ISRO handles the whole thing design, production, testing, integration, with minimum outsourcing
- Human Resource Pressure: The organisation is stretched thin, mainly with the Gaganyaan human spaceflight programme, traumatic and sizable recognition
- Infrastructural Limits: There aren't enough launchpads or processing centres to accelerate launches
- Delayed Data Pipelines: Processing and analysing satellite TV for pc information for navy or civilian use takes time and skilled manpower

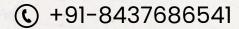
Conclusion

ISRO is at an essential juncture. While its song record remains one of engineering excellence and innovation, the demands of the existing era are changing rapidly. From army surveillance to weather resilience, from global competition to strategic autonomy, India's area time focus is growing quicker than the potential to deliver.

• The failure of PSLV-C61 isn't a reason to impeach ISRO's capabilities alternatively, it's a wake-up call to strengthen them. With sufficient resources, reforms, and resilience, India can hold its upward adventure as a key area of strength.



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Q. In the backdrop of recent failures such as PSLV-C61 and India's growing dependence on space-based surveillance, critically examine whether ISRO's current institutional and resource capacities are adequate to fulfil its dual mandate of supporting both civilian and military objectives.

Q. About the Indian Space Research Organisation (ISRO) and its expanding dual-use role, consider the following statements:

- 1. The Synthetic Aperture Radar (SAR) technology used in satellites like EOS-09 is capable of generating high-resolution images during night and in cloudy conditions.
- 2.Under the Space-Based Surveillance-3 (SBS-3) programme, all Indian surveillance satellites will be built exclusively by a public sector organisation.
- 3. India's Gaganyaan human spaceflight programme is intended to develop military capabilities in space for surveillance and reconnaissance.
- 4. Delays in satellite launches and data processing can directly impact India's maritime and border domain awareness operations.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

A. 1 and 4 only B. 1, 2 and 3 only C. 2 and 3 only D. 1, 3 and 4 only

Correct Answer: A. 1 and 4 only

Explanation:

- Statement 1 is correct: SAR can operate in all weather conditions, day or night.
- Statement 2 is incorrect: SBS-3 plans include participation from the private sector (31 out of 52 satellites).
- Statement 3 is incorrect:

 Gaganyaan is not a military
 mission; it is a civilian human
 spaceflight mission.
- Statement 4 is correct: As mentioned, a delay in surveillance satellite deployment affects border and maritime domain awareness, impacting national security.





Copyright's tryst with generative Al: Navigating the Legal Labyrinth in India

The evolution of copyright law has traditionally paralleled technological improvements. From the appearance of the printing press in 1710 to the digital age, every technological shift has necessitated variations in copyright frameworks. Today, the upward push of generative synthetic intelligence (AI) presents a powerful challenge to existing copyright paradigms.



In India, this assignment is brought into sharp focus through legal battles related to the foremost publishers and AI entities like OpenAI. These instances underscore the urgent need to reconcile the fast progression of AI technologies with the foundational principles of copyright regulation.

Origin

The Generative AI platform, such as ChatGPT of OpenAI, works by training on a huge dataset scraped from the Internet, which often includes copyrighted content.

- This exercise has led to the allegations of material creators and publishers that their works are being used without authority, and their special rights have been violated.
- In India, large publication houses such as the Federation of Indian Publishers (FIPS), Penguin Random House and Cambridge University Press have initiated legal negotiations against OpenAl in the Delhi High Court.
- They say that OpenAl's Al model has been trained on the copyrighted content without consent, and is demanding prevention and compensation for unauthorised use.

Legal Framework: A Mismatch with Modern Technology

- India's Copyright Act of 1957, even as innovative at its inception, does not explicitly cope with the nuances delivered by using AI technologies.
- The Act enumerates particular exceptions under Section 52, consisting of truthful use for criticism, assessment, and reporting; however does not embody the large-scale reproduction of works for AI education purposes.
- This gap has led to debates about whether the present-day felony framework can properly cope with the challenges posed by generative AI.
- Legal professionals argue that the Act's right-holder-centric approach may not align with the collaborative and expansive nature of Al development, probably stifling innovation if not amended to house new technological realities





Appointed as a counsel/advocate If for some reason the counsel for the accused did not appear before the court of law, the court may appoint an amicus curiae for the purpose of defending the accused. Appointed as a expertise/ specialist The court may appoint amicus curiae as a specialist in any specific area along with the legal knowledge who can assists a court by offering information, expertise, or curiae for the purpose of defending the accused. In the cases of great public importance was brought up before the court, the court may appoint Amicus Curiae to assist the court.

Amicus Curiae's role

- In the ongoing legal negotiations,
 Professor Dr. Arul George Scaria,
 an Amicus Curiae, has provided significant insight into the implications of limiting Al access to copyright content.
- He warned that by limiting AIS access, misinformation can be increased by interrupting the development of strong AI models capable of spreading accurate information.
- Scaria insisted that the effectiveness of the AI model that chat depends on the variety and the wide dataset, including copyrighted content.
- He also highlighted the challenges that small AI developers face, who could not have the resources to interact with license agreements with many material creators, which and potentially lead to monopoly practice from large institutions.

Copyright Act in India and challenges at the intersection of Generative Al

- Old legal structure: However, the Copyright Act, 1957, does not address progressive, Al-specific problems for its time., Section 52 offers exceptions (for example, criticism, teaching), which are permanent and do not have room for mass data for Al training. The absence of clear provisions for the use of machine learning creates a legal grey area.
- The U.S. has a comprehensive
 "appropriate use" test that provides
 flexibility, while the narrow,
 environmental approach to India
 limits innovation. Indian exceptions
 are largely limited to traditional class
 training, not enough for Al training
 purposes.
- Consent and licensing ambiguity:
 OpenAl trains models as platforms on web-cut data, which includes copyright material without clear author consent. It raises questions about fractures versus innovation, especially when used for commercial Al applications.
- Legal uncertainty and chilling effect. The ongoing trial (eg of FIP, Penguin Random House and of Cambridge University Press in the Delhi High Court) has created an atmosphere of legal uncertainty.







Al developers, especially startups, are hesitant to invest in litigation and R&D, causing innovation to stall.

- Monopolistic risk and asymmetrical access: Large technical companies can dominate Al as they can carry expensive license agreements. Small players lack access to the same dataset, leading to a monopolynovation ecosystem and knowledge inequality.
- **Technical impracticism:** Suggestions that already trained data are technically disqualified at this level. Legal expectations (for example, learned production removal), AI models can be operated and can be difficult to apply

Global approach and comparative analysis

- Legal challenges in India are part of the copyright law and a comprehensive global discourse at the intersection of Al.
- In the United States, similar cases have been filed against OpenAl, and argued with the plaintiff has argued that their copyright tasks have been used without permission to train the AI model.
- OpenAl defended its practices, stating that it uses publicly available data under fair use provisions. Critics, however, say that the scope of AI training and commercial nature can exceed the extent of fair use, and require the recalibration of existing legal standards.

Possible solutions and legal reforms

- To solve the challenges generated by Generative AI, several reforms have been proposed:
- Changing copyright laws: Updating the Copyright Act, which addresses the provisions that address Al training, distinguishes between human and machine learning processes.
- Establishment of the Mechanism of Fair Compensation: Create material creators to ensure that their functions are used in Al training. possibly through license agreements or royalties.
- **Development of transparent data** usage policies: Al developers make it compulsory to reveal sources of their training data and provide mechanisms to opt out if they choose
- **Promoting collaborative models:** Encourage partnerships between Al developers and material creators to promote mutually beneficial conditions and shared benefits from the Al progress.

Conclusion

- Copyright law and the intersection of generic Al represent a significant turn in the development of intellectual property rights.
- Since the AI technologies continue to move on, the legal contours must also be designed to balance the interests of the creators with innovation and the need for public access to information.





- In India, the ongoing legal challenges act as a catalyst for essential reforms, indicating the review of existing laws to ensure that they remain relevant and effective in the digital age.
- By promoting dialogue between stakeholders and implementing thoughtful legal reforms, India can navigate the complications of Al and Copyright, and ensure a fair and fair digital future.

Q How can India's copyright framework be reformed to effectively address the legal, ethical, and technological challenges posed by generative AI, while balancing the rights of content creators with the need for innovation and public access to information?

Q. Consider the following statements regarding the legal implications of Generative AI and Copyright Law in India:

- 1.The Copyright Act of 1957 in India explicitly addresses the use of copyrighted content for Al training.
- 2.Section 52 of the Act provides an exhaustive list of exceptions such as fair use for education and criticism.
- 3. The Indian approach to copyright exceptions is broader and more flexible than the United States' fair use doctrine.
- 4. Generative AI platforms like
 ChatGPT have faced legal action in
 India for training on copyrighted
 material without consent.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

A. 1 and 2 only B. 2 and 4 only C. 1, 3 and 4 only D. 2, 3 and 4 only

Correct Answer: B. 2 and 4 only

Explanation:

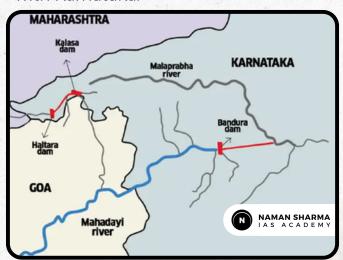
- Statement 1 is incorrect: The Indian Copyright Act does not explicitly address the training of AI models on copyrighted material.
- Statement 2 is correct: Section 52 contains specific exceptions like criticism, review, and classroom education – a closed or enumerated approach.
- Statement 3 is incorrect: The Indian system is more restrictive than the U.S., which follows the flexible fair use doctrine.
- Statement 4 is correct: Legal action has been initiated against OpenAl by Indian publishers for allegedly using their content without permission.





Mahadayi Water Dispute

Recently, a protest has erupted in Goa after a scientific paper on water availability and diversion in the Mahadayi basin reignited its long-standing dispute with Karnataka.



About the Mahadayi River

- The Mahadayi (Mhadei) River originates from Bhimgad Wildlife Sanctuary in the Western Ghats in Karnataka and flows westward to join the Arabian Sea at Panaji, Goa. Its basin is crucial for Goa's water needs, covering much of North Goa.
- It has several tributaries, namely Rogaro, Kushavati, Nanorem, Nanuz, Valvota, and Mapusa. Kalasa Nala, Surla Nala, Haltar Nala, Poti Nala,
- The Salim Ali Bird Sanctuary is located on the island of Chorao in the Mandovi River.
- The river is central to a decades-long dispute between Karnataka and Goa, primarily over Karnataka's plans to divert water from the Kalasa and Bhandura tributaries to the Malaprabha basin for drinking water needs.

The Mahadayi Water Disputes
 Tribunal (MWDT) in 2018 allocated
 13.42 tmc (380 Mcum) of water to
 Karnataka, including permissions for
 limited diversion from the Kalasa
 (1.72 tmc) and Bhandura (2.18 tmc)
 streams.

Mahadayi Water Dispute:

- Karnataka's Project: Proposed the Kalasa-Banduri Nala to divert water to the Malaprabha basin.
- Tribunal Setup: The Mahadayi Water Disputes Tribunal (2010) addressed disagreements.
- 2018 Verdict:Karnataka: 13.42 tmcft (1.72 from Kalasa, 2.18 from Bhandura).
- Goa: 24 tmcft (plus 9.395 tmcft for existing use).
- Maharashtra: 1.33 tmcft.

Concerns: Goa feared impacts on Mandovi navigation; the tribunal cited that tidal flow ensures stability. Legal Status: Both states have challenged the verdict in the Supreme Court.

Which of the following statements regarding the Mahadayi Water Dispute is/are correct?

- 1.The Mahadayi River originates in Maharashtra and flows through Karnataka and Goa into the Bay of Bengal.
- 2.The Mahadayi Water Disputes
 Tribunal allowed Karnataka to divert
 water from both Kalasa and
 Bhandura tributaries.
- 3. Goa has objected to Karnataka's diversion plans, citing potential ecological impacts and threats to river navigation in the Mandovi.
- 4. The tribunal ruled that tidal flow in the Mandovi estuary would not be affected by Karnataka's proposed diversions.



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Options:

A) 2 and 3 only

B) 1, 2 and 4 only

C) 2, 3 and 4 only

D) 1 and 4 only

Correct Answer: C) 2, 3 and 4 only

Explanation:

- Statement 1 is incorrect: The Mahadayi originates in Karnataka, not Maharashtra, and flows westward into the Arabian Sea, not the Bay of Bengal
- Statements 2, 3, and 4 are correct based on the 2018 tribunal ruling and ecological concerns raised by Goa.

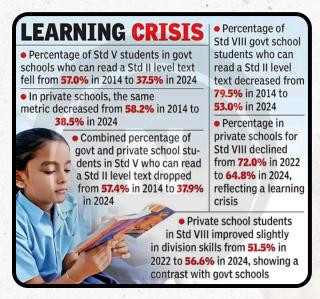
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Govt school enrolment drops

Recently, the Ministry of Education (MoE) has flagged a steep decline in enrolment in government and government-aided schools at the primary and upper-primary levels across 23 States and UTs in 2024–25. This has prompted the MoE to seek investigation and remedial action from the affected States.



- The UDISE+ report (2023-24) revealed an overall drop of 1.5 crore in school enrolment (both government and private) compared to the 2018–19 to 2021–22 averages.
- UDISE+ is an online portal facility created by DoSEL for recording data related to schools, teachers, enrolment, infrastructure, etc., in respect of all recognised schools in the country.In UDISE+ school schoolwise data is captured through Data Capture Format (DCF).
- Each school has been provided with a login ID and password to facilitate online data compilation by the respective schools.

- The Head Teacher/ Head Master of the school in all the States compiles the data, and it goes through a 3stage validation/verification process, viz., Block/ Cluster level, District level, and State level. This data is finally certified by the State Project Director (SPD) at the State level.
- The data, once certified by the SPD of the respective State, is considered approved by the State. Therefore, data is entered in the UDISE+ portal by the respective State itself.
- UDISE+ data is the only pan-India and most trusted database in school education in the country.
- The PM-POSHAN review meetings show that the downward trend continues into 2024–25.
- Ministry: Union Ministry of Women and Child Development.
- Nature: Centrally Sponsored Scheme.
- Objective: Improve nutritional status of adolescent girls, pregnant women, lactating mothers, and children from 0-6 years of age.
- Mission POSHAN 2.0: Launched in 2021, it amalgamated various programmes with similar objectives, such as the Supplementary Nutrition Programme and POSHAN Abhiyaan under one umbrella.

PM-POSHAN Scheme Overview

- PM-POSHAN (Pradhan Mantri Poshan Shakti Nirman): Formerly known as the Midday Meal Scheme.
- Target group: Children from preprimary to Class 8 in government and government-aided schools.
- Objective: Address child nutrition, enhance school attendance, improve learning outcomes and attention spans.



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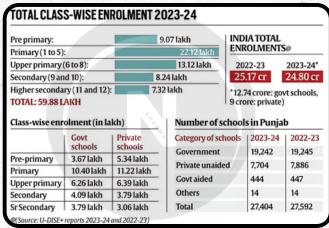




 Funding pattern: Centre and States share cost in a 60:40 ratio; Centre provides foodgrains.

Reason Behind the Decline

- Data cleansing and methodological changes:
- Shift from aggregate school-wise data to student-wise reporting (includes name, address, Aadhaar details). Led to the removal of "ghost" entries, revealing more accurate figures.
- Shift to private schools: Post-COVID reversal of enrollment trends students shifting from government to private schools, possibly due to parental preferences for better quality education



Declining Coverage Under PM-POSHAN

- States with major drops in meal coverage:
- Uttar Pradesh: Dropped by 5.41 lakh
- Rajasthan: 3.27 lakh
- West Bengal: 8.04 lakh
- Delhi: 97,000

Delhi's underperformance:

- Midday meal coverage in 2024–25 -
- Balvatika (pre-primary): 60%
- Primary: 69%
- Upper primary: 62%
- All below the national average.

Way forward

- Robust digital infrastructure for realtime monitoring of school data, ensuring transparency and elimination of ghost beneficiaries.
- Integration of PM-POSHAN with broader health and education initiatives, such as POSHAN Abhiyaan and Samagra Shiksha, to create holistic child development ecosystems. Community-driven models involving local panchayats, SHGs, and school management committees to build trust in public education.
- Public-private partnerships (PPPs) to enhance infrastructure, nutritional standards, and pedagogical quality in government schools. Incentivising enrolment and retention, especially in socio-economically vulnerable areas, through targeted scholarships, nutritional add-ons, and quality education interventions.

Conclusion

- To address the worrying decline in government school enrolment and PM-POSHAN coverage, a multipronged and future-ready approach is essential.
- As India aspires to become a Viksit Bharat by 2047, investing in foundational education and child nutrition must remain a top priority.
- This will be a decisive step toward achieving the goals of SDG-4 (quality education) and ensuring an inclusive and equitable learning environment for future generations.





What strategic policy interventions are needed to reverse the enrollment decline in government schools and improve PM-POSHAN coverage to ensure equitable access to quality education and nutrition for all children?

Which of the following is a major reason cited for the recent decline in enrolment in government and government-aided schools, as per the Ministry of Education's findings for 2024–25?

- A) Increase in international school enrolments
- B) Lack of online learning facilities in rural areas
- C) Data cleansing, revealing ghost entries, and a shift to private schools
- D) Expansion of PM-POSHAN to private institutions

Correct Answer: C) Data cleansing revealing ghost entries and a shift to private schools





Jnanpith Award

Recently, the President of India conferred the 58th Jnanpith Award on Sanskrit scholar Jagadguru Rambhadracharya Ji at a function held at Vigyan Bhavan in New Delhi.



About Jnanpith Award

- It is the highest literary honour of India, given to writers who have excelled in literature in different Indian languages. It is given every year to an author for his/her outstanding contribution towards Indian literature through creative writing in any of the Indian languages mentioned in Schedule VIII of the Indian Constitution and Enalish.
- It was instituted in 1961.
- The prize carries a cash award, a citation, and a bronze replica of Vagdevi (Saraswati), the goddess of learning. It is sponsored by the cultural organisation Bharatiya Jnanpith.
- · Bharatiya Jnanpith is one of the premier literary organisations of India, which has been nurturing literature and culture through its literary endeavours, which include awards, publications, fellowships, and research, for the last several decades.

- The organisation was established in
- The first recipient of the award was Malayalam poet G. Sankara Kurup, who received the award in 1965 for his collection of poems Odakkuzhal.
- Only those creative writers who are alive and are Indian citizens can be proposed for the Award. A language which receives the Award in a particular year is not eligible for consideration for the next two years.
- A writer who receives the Award once will not be considered again.
- The Award may not be given in a particular year if the Jnanpith Award Selection Board feels that there is no suitable name which comes up to the expected standard of the Award.

Q. Recently, the 58th Jnanpith Award was conferred upon which eminent scholar, and what is the nature of this award?

- A) Gulzar, for contribution to Indian cinema
- B) Jagadguru Rambhadracharya Ji, for literary excellence in Sanskrit
- C) C.N. Ramachandran, for contribution to Kannada literature
- D) G. Sankara Kurup; for poetry in Malayalam

Correct Answer: B) Jagadguru Rambhadracharya Ji, for literary excellence in Sanskrit



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Presidential Reference

RecentlyPresident Droupadi Murmu referred 14 questions to the Supreme Court under Article 143.



Presidential Reference

 A Presidential Reference is a constitutional mechanism under Article 143 of the Indian Constitution, wherein the President of India seeks the advisory opinion of the Supreme Court on important questions of law or fact. This power enables the executive to seek judicial clarity on complex constitutional matters without initiating litigation.

Global comparisons:

- Canada: Allows similar advisory references to the Supreme Court of Canada.
- United States: It does not permit advisory opinions, and it respects the strict separation of powers.

There are two components of Article 143:

- Article 143(1) allows the President to refer any question of law or fact of public importance to the Supreme Court for its advisory opinion.
- Article 143(2) pertains to disputes involving pre-Constitutional treaties and agreements, permitting the President to refer such matters for legal clarification.
- Nature of Opinion: The Supreme
 Court's opinion is not binding on the
 President. It does not carry
 precedential value but holds strong
 persuasive authority and is usually
 followed by the executive and
 iudiciary.
- Historical origin: The provision originates from the Government of India Act, 1935, which empowered the Governor-General to refer legal matters to the Federal Court.
- Procedure for Reference: The President refers to the advice of the Union Council of Ministers. As per Article 145, a minimum 5-judge Bench of the Supreme Court must hear the matter.
- The court's discretion: The Supreme Court may choose whether or not to answer the reference. It can refuse to respond if the question is vague, hypothetical, or outside judicial purview.

Q. Which of the following statements is/are correct regarding the Presidential Reference under Article 143 of the Indian Constitution?

 It allows the President to seek the Supreme Court's advisory opinion on matters of public importance.





- 2. The Supreme Court's opinion given under this reference is binding on the President.
- 3. A minimum five-judge bench hears the matter referred under Article 143.
- 4. The United States Constitution permits similar advisory opinions by its Supreme Court.
- A) 1 and 3 only
- B) 2 and 4 only
- C) 1, 2, and 3 only
- D) 1, 3, and 4 only

Correct Answer: A) 1 and 3 only

Explanation:

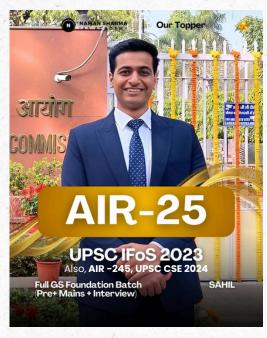
- Statement 1 Correct. Article 143(1) empowers the President to seek an advisory opinion on questions of law or fact of public importance.
- Statement 2 is Incorrect. The Supreme Court's opinion is not binding.
- **Statement 3 Correct.** A minimum 5-judge bench hears such references.
- Statement 4 is Incorrect. The U.S. does not permit advisory opinions.



Our Recent Toppers:

















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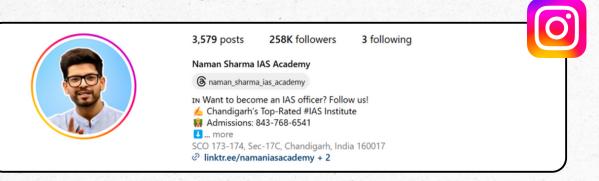
SDM Himani Sharma AIR-2, HPAS 2024

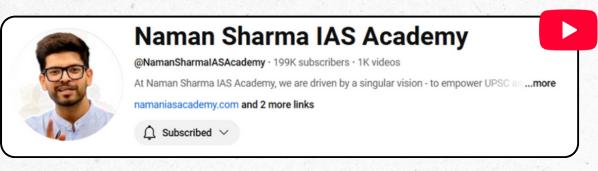






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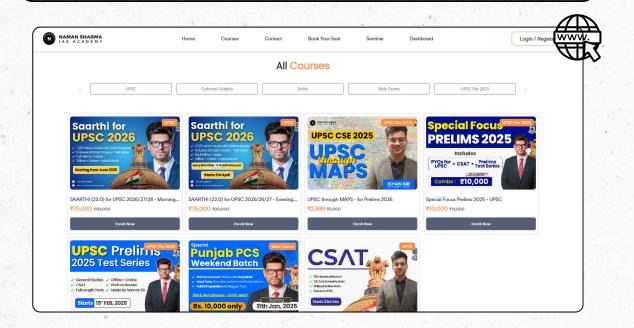






Naman Sharma IAS Academy

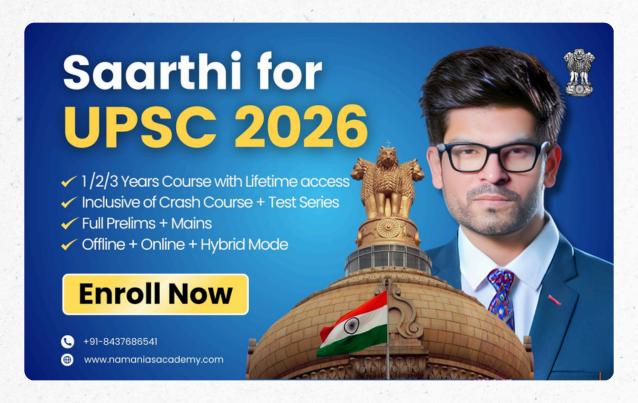
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