

Money bill

The seven judge Bench is hearing the Money Bill question based on a reference made in November 2019 by a five judge Bench headed by then Chief Justice Ranjan Gogoi in the case of Rojer Mathew vs. South Indian Bank Ltd.

The cardinal issue is whether such amendments could be passed as a Money Bill, circumventing the Rajya Sabha, in violation of Article 110 of the Constitution.

A Money Bill is deemed to contain

CRITERIA FOR BEING A MONEY BILL	
Article 110 of the Constitution defines the Money Bill	
Money Bills are those Bills which contain "only" provisions dealing with all or any of the matters specified in Article 110 sub-clauses :	
<ul style="list-style-type: none">➤ Imposition, abolition, remission, alteration, regulation of any tax➤ Regulation of borrowing of money or the giving of any guarantee by govt➤ Custody of the Consolidated Fund or the Contingency Fund of India, the payment of moneys into or the withdrawal of moneys from any such fund	<ul style="list-style-type: none">➤ Appropriation of moneys out of Consolidated Fund of India➤ Declaring of any expense to be expenditure charged on the Consolidated Fund of India or the increasing of the amount of any such expenditure➤ Receipt of money on account of Consolidated Fund of India or Public Account of India or the custody or issue of such money or the audit of the accounts of the Union or of a State
A Bill which has any provision other than money provision (as mentioned in sub-clauses) is not a Money Bill	
Constitution gives power to the Lok Sabha Speaker to take a final call if any question arises whether a Bill is a Money Bill or not	
Speaker's decision is final and cannot be challenged in any court of law	
RS has limited powers with respect to Money Bills	
Lok Sabha has supreme power in terms of Money Bills	

only provisions dealing with all or any of the matters under clauses (a) to (g) of Article 110(1), largely including the appropriation of money from the Consolidated Fund of India and taxation. In other words, a Money Bill is restricted only to the

specified financial matters. The question of passage of laws after dressing them up as Money Bills had come up in the Aadhaar case too. However, the top court had, in a majority verdict in 2021, refused to review its 2018 judgement (K. Puttaswamy case) upholding the validity of the Aadhaar Act and its certification as a Money Bill.

The Hindu

India stand on palestine

India believes in its long-standing support for the establishment of a "sovereign, independent and viable" state of Palestine.

"Our policy has been long standing and consistent. India always advocated the resumption of direct negotiations towards establishing a sovereign, independent and viable state of Palestine, living within secure and recognised borders, side by side at peace with Israel. I think that position remains the same,"

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India's support for the Palestinian cause is an integral part of the nation's foreign policy.

In 1974, India became the first Non-Arab State to recognize Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) as the sole and legitimate representative of the Palestinian people. In 1988, India became one of the first countries to recognize the State of Palestine.

In 1996, India opened its Representative Office to Palestine in Gaza City, which was later shifted to Ramallah in 2003. India has always played an active role in extending support for the Palestinian cause across various multilateral forums.

India co-sponsored the draft resolution on "the right of Palestinians to self-determination" and voted in favour of it during the 53rd session of the United Nations General Assembly (UNGA).

India also voted in favour of the

UNGA Resolution in October 2003 against construction of the Separation Wall by Israel.

In 2011, India voted in favour of including Palestine as a full member of UNESCO.

India was one of the 128 countries that voted in favour of the UNGA Resolution on December 21, 2017 regarding the status of Jerusalem in the backdrop of American decisions to (i) recognize Jerusalem as the capital of Israel and (ii) shift the US Embassy from Tel Aviv to Jerusalem. India also voted in favour of the UNGA resolution Protection of the Palestinian Civilian Population on June 13, 2018.

Prime Minister Shri Narendra Modi paid a historic visit to Palestine on February 10, 2018, which was the first-ever visit by an Indian Prime Minister to Palestine.

Former President Shri Pranab Mukherjee paid a historic visit to

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Palestine in October 2015, which was the first ever visit by an Indian President to Palestine.

There is also the responsibility to fight the menace of terrorism in all its forms and manifestations."

The first flight from Israel to bring back Indian citizens, under 'Operation Ajay', will land in India today.

The Hindu

Israel pushed the Palestinian militants out of southern Lebanon and handed the territories to the South Lebanon Army, an Israeli proxy, and pulled back later in 1978.



Operation Litani

Operation Litani

In March 1978, Israel invaded southern Lebanon to push the

Palestinian militants north of the Litani River.

The attack came a few weeks after the Coastal Road massacre in which Palestinian militants hijacked a bus and killed 38 Israelis.

But as attacks into Israel continued from southern Lebanon, Israel decided to invade Lebanon again, in 1982, but this time, it set ambitious goals for itself.

Israel wanted to eject the Palestinian Liberation Organisation (PLO) from Lebanon, remove Syrian influence from the country and establish a pro Israel government (of Bashir Gemayel) in Beirut

IIP

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The Index of Industrial Production (IIP) is an index which shows the growth rates in different industry groups of the economy in a stipulated period of time.

The IIP index is computed and published by the Central Statistical Organisation (CSO) on a monthly basis.

IIP is a composite indicator that measures the growth rate of industry groups classified under,

1. Broad sectors, namely, Mining, Manufacturing and Electricity
2. Use-based sectors, namely Basic Goods, Capital Goods and Intermediate Goods.

Base Year for IIP is 2011-2012. The eight core industries of India represent about 40% of the weight of items that are included in the IIP.

Global Innovation Index (GII) 2023

Switzerland for a 13th year ranks first in the index.

Sweden is now second and the United States in third, followed by the United Kingdom (4th) and Singapore (5th), which enters the top 5.

According to the report, China, the sole middle-income economy within the top 30 is now ranked 12th while Japan is 13th.

India has retained its 40th spot in the latest Global Innovation Index 2023 released by the World Intellectual Property Organisation (WIPO). The index tracks the innovation ecosystem performance of 132 global economies and the most recent global innovation trends. In 2015, India stood at 81st spot and has been rising in the past eight years.

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Industry	Weight (In percentage)
Petroleum & Refinery production	28.04
Electricity generation	19.85
Steel production	17.92
Coal production	10.33
Crude Oil production	8.98
Natural Gas production	6.88
Cement production	5.37
Fertilizers production	2.63

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