



NEWS ANALYSIS

22 JULY 2024

Today's Prelims Practice Question

Consider the following statements regarding Enforcement Directorate.

1. Enforcement Directorate is a statutory body mandated with investigation of offences of money laundering and violations of foreign exchange laws.
2. It is an agency under the Union Ministry of Home Affairs.
3. The Enforcement Directorate does have the power to take action on its own (suo moto).

How many of the above statements is/are correct?

- a) Only one
- b) Only two
- c) All three
- d) None

Explanation

What is ED?	It is a multi-disciplinary organization mandated with investigation of offences of money laundering and violations of foreign exchange laws
Functioning	It is an agency under the Department of Revenue of the Ministry of Finance ; It is not a statutory body .
Genesis	Formed on 1st May, 1956 as Enforcement Unit; renamed as Enforcement Directorate in 1957; administrative control transferred to Department of Revenue in 1960
Structure	Headquartered in Delhi ; headed by the Director of Enforcement ; 5 regional offices at Mumbai, Chennai, Chandigarh, Kolkata, and Delhi ; 10 zonal offices, each headed by a Deputy Director; 11 sub-zonal offices, each headed by an Assistant Director
Recruitment	Done directly and by drawing officers from other investigation agencies; comprises officers of IRS, IPS, and IAS
Tenure	Two years; Directors' tenure can be extended from 2 years to up to 5 years
Jurisdiction of ED	FEMA and PMLA apply to all of India , allowing ED to take action against any person. FEMA cases are in civil courts , while PMLA cases are in criminal courts . ED cannot act on its own , and a complaint to another agency or the police is required for investigation.

Today's Prelims Practice Question

The Minorities stated Under Indian Constitution Article 30 include:

Select the correct code

- A. Linguistic minorities only**
- B. Religious Minorities only**
- C. Both linguistic and Religious minorities**
- D. Ethnic minorities**

Today's Mains Practice Question

Examine the necessity of re-evaluating the governor's immunity provisions under Article 361 of the Indian Constitution.

Syllabus-General studies Paper II

Approach

- *Introduce the question with the context*
- *Write constitutional provisions on Governors Immunity*
- *What is the need for re-evaluating governors immunity*
- *Write way forward on the office of Governor*
- *conclusion*

The Supreme Court of India is examining the validity of constitutional immunity granted to governors, particularly in cases involving allegations of sexual harassment. A staff member of the West Bengal Raj Bhavan has accused Governor CV Ananda Bose of sexual harassment.


- **WHAT IS GOVERNOR IMMUNITY?**

Governors in India are granted immunity from prosecution during their term of office under Article 361 of the Constitution.

- This article protects them from legal proceedings, both civil and criminal, to ensure they can perform their duties without undue interference.

What is the need for re-evaluating governors immunity

- **Limited Immunity:** The immunity should not protect governors from being prosecuted for illegal acts or violations of fundamental rights.
- **Need for Guidelines:** The petitioner seeks clear guidelines and qualifications on when and how immunity can be exercised by governors.
- **Justice for Victims:** The petitioner emphasizes the need for remedies for victims of harassment, even when the accused holds a high office.
- ***Rameshwar Prasad vs. Union of India Case, 2006:*** The Supreme Court acknowledged the **Governor's “complete immunity”** under Article 361(1) for constitutional actions but **allowed judicial scrutiny for malafide actions.**
- This case established that **while official actions are protected, there are mechanisms for accountability.**



Constitutional Protection: The defense argues that the immunity provided is essential for the governor to perform official duties without fear of litigation.

- **Legal Precedents:** Past legal precedents support the need for protecting high officials from prosecution to ensure the smooth functioning of governance.

Write way forward on the office of Governor

Clarity in Law: A ruling in this case could provide clarity on the extent of legal protections for governors and other high officials.

- **Policy Changes:** Depending on the outcome, there might be changes in policies regarding the prosecution of high-ranking officials.

CONCLUSION

The Supreme Court's decision on this matter will be pivotal in defining the limits of constitutional immunity for governors in India. The outcome will have far-reaching implications for governance, legal accountability, and the protection of victims' rights.

U-WIN (Universal Immunisation Programme Web Interface)

Digital impetus

U-WIN is a digital platform to monitor and track routine immunisation. Here are some of its objectives and features

1 To facilitate tracking of pregnant women, newborns and adolescents for vaccination

2 To ensure 100% immunisation coverage and reach all types of beneficiaries and health facilities in government and private sectors

3 Session/vaccinator-wise identification of dropouts or left-out persons can be done on real-time basis

4 Eventually, it will be linked to State's PICME (Pregnancy and Infant Cohort Monitoring and Evaluation) system and all other service provider portals



Activities proposed under U-WIN

■ Digitisation of routine immunisation microplan through U-WIN registration module

■ After registration, targeted beneficiaries will receive a message from U-WIN for their upcoming vaccination dose as per Universal Immunisation Programme

■ Beneficiaries are verified on U-WIN through their Aadhaar before vaccination. Ayushman Bharat Health Account unique ID is created for all registered beneficiaries

■ Acknowledgement will be sent to beneficiaries after every dose. Vaccination certificate can be downloaded from U-WIN portal

■ Engaging private sector in the future as 20-30% of beneficiaries are utilising private health facilities for delivery services and vaccination

Aiming high: After launching the programme on a pilot basis in Dindigul and Erode, the Health Department is working on expanding it to rest of the State. FILE PHOTO

SOURCE: DIRECTORATE OF PUBLIC HEALTH AND PREVENTIVE MEDICINE

Context

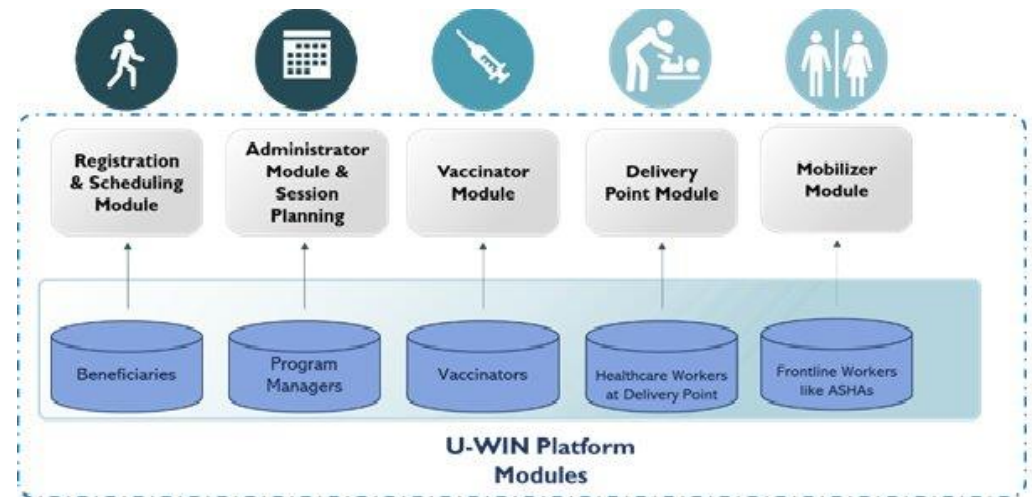
- **The U-WIN (Universal Immunisation Programme Web Interface)** has emerged as a significant initiative in India's healthcare agenda, aimed at **digitizing and improving childhood vaccination** efforts across the country.

About U-WIN:

- **The U-WIN portal**, a replication of the Covid-19 vaccine management system **Co-WIN**, captures every vaccination event for pregnant women and children under the **Universal Immunization Programme (UIP)**.

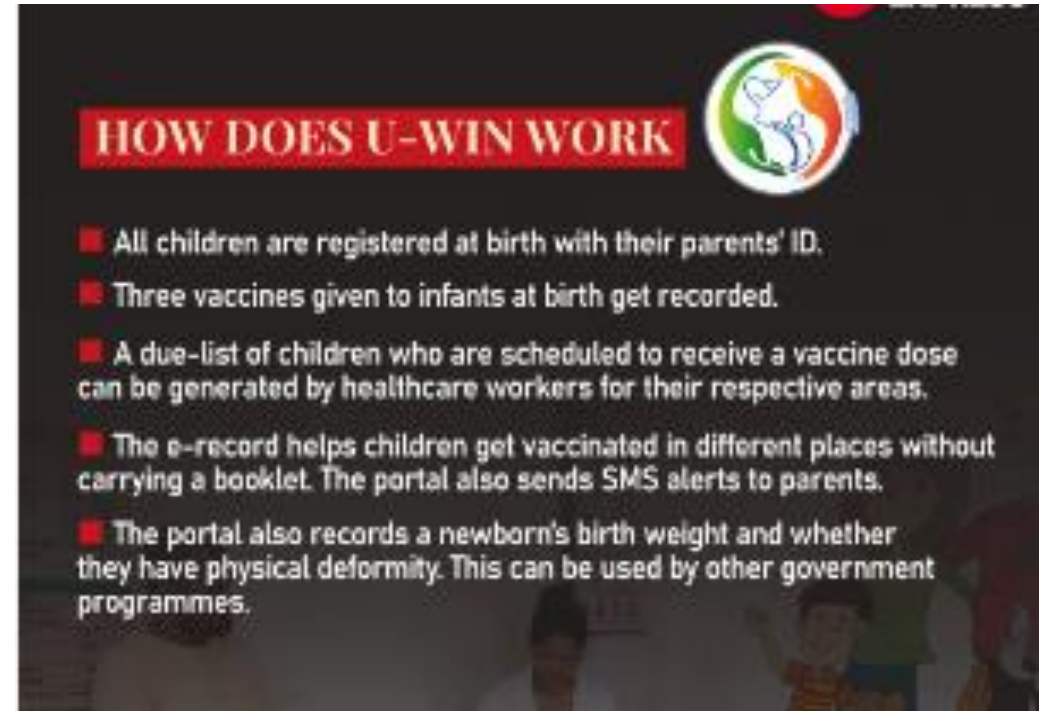
Registration and Digital Records:


- Children up to six years old and pregnant mothers are registered using government IDs like Aadhaar and their mobile numbers.
- The platform records all 25 vaccinations for children and two for pregnant mothers, generating a digital vaccination certificate.
- It also facilitates the creation of **Ayushman Bharat Health Account (ABHA)** IDs for comprehensive health record maintenance.



Benefits and Functionality:

- **Portability:** It allows vaccinations to be administered anywhere in India, facilitating continuity for migrant children.
- **Reminders:** It sends SMS alerts to parents for upcoming vaccine doses, enhancing compliance and reducing missed vaccinations.
- **Decision Support:** It acts as a safeguard against administering incorrect doses by alerting healthcare workers in real-time.
- **Integration:** Linked with **eVIN (Electronic Vaccine Intelligence Network)** for inventory management, ensuring efficient vaccine distribution and monitoring.



HOW DOES U-WIN WORK 

- All children are registered at birth with their parents' ID.
- Three vaccines given to infants at birth get recorded.
- A due-list of children who are scheduled to receive a vaccine dose can be generated by healthcare workers for their respective areas.
- The e-record helps children get vaccinated in different places without carrying a booklet. The portal also sends SMS alerts to parents.
- The portal also records a newborn's birth weight and whether they have physical deformity. This can be used by other government programmes.

Impact on Immunization Efforts:

- **Individualized Data:** It provides detailed, individual-level vaccination data nationwide, aiding in targeted interventions and reducing errors.
- **Policy Insights:** It centralizes data to inform better policymaking and implementation strategies, potentially reducing the number of zero-dose children and improving overall vaccination coverage.



AffairsCloud

Government
launched

U-WIN

to digitise
India's universal
immunisation programme

Focus on female employment to counter unemployment

Focus on female employment to counter unemployment

The difficulty in getting jobs and inflation were the two major issues that played a role in the results of the Lok Sabha Elections 2024, according to the Lokniti-CSDS pre-poll survey (*The Hindu*, April 11, 2024). The India Employment Report (IER) 2024, published by the Institute for Human Development and the International Labour Organization, also illustrated a rise in the unemployment rate from a little more than 2% in 2000 and 2012 to 5.8% in 2019. Unemployment reduced somewhat to 4.1% in 2022, although time-related underemployment was high at 7.5%. The labour force participation rate (LFPR) also fell from 61.6% in 2000 to 49.8% in 2018 but recovered halfway to 55.2% in 2022. But in this gloomy picture marked by unemployment and underemployment, there was a steep and steady upward trend of female LFPR from 24.6% in 2018 to 36.6% in 2022 in rural India. It also increased by around 3.5% from 20.4% in 2018 in urban areas. This is in contrast with male LFPR, which rose marginally by 2% in rural areas and almost stagnant in urban areas.

Female LFPR in India is low when compared to the world average of 53.4% (2019), and it has decreased from 38.9% in 2000 to 23.3% in 2018. Against this backdrop, the current increasing trend in female LFPR, especially a 12% rise in rural India during 2018-22, indicates an untapped opportunity for employment generation. Women have been engaged in unpaid family labour work in both rural and urban areas. While 9.3% of males were employed as unpaid family workers, the same was as high as 36.5% for females in 2022. Moreover, the difference between female and male unpaid family labour employment was 31.4% in rural areas against only 8.1% in urban areas. Hence, if appropriate strategies are taken, there is a much greater opportunity for female employment generation, especially in rural areas.

The choice of employment for earnings may be extremely gendered, which makes generating employment opportunities for females tricky. Our study on work conditions and employment for women in the slums of Bhubaneswar, Gujarat, shows that women are more interested in engaging in traditional employment activities from home,



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Anand, Gujarat

such as *bandhani*, embroidery and fall beading, rather than other opportunities, including non-farm casual labour. The flexibility of work and the possibility of working from home were the major reasons for preferring traditional occupations despite their low income. The study also found that 30% of women were stuck to their traditional occupations due to the unavailability of other options. A lower rise of female LFPR in urban than rural areas during 2018-22, as shown in IER 2024, also indicates a lack of appropriate and gainful opportunities for females in urban areas. The opportunity to develop one's own enterprise was difficult due to limited access to capital and binding social norms where males of a particular community control the dominant business of the locality – tie and dye. Collectivising women under self-help groups (SHG), and, further, through federations may benefit women involved in traditional occupations. SHG women may be trained to acquire new skills, and federations may link women directly to the market for better returns. The Kutch Mahila Vikas Sangathan (KMVS), a local non-profit organisation, is working in the region towards this end.

Traditional occupations are accepted by society as they conform to local gender norms. These occupations have emerged as the dominant choice of women. Traditional occupations support women's practical gender needs, such as managing both household work and earnings. However, they may not help in meeting strategic gender needs, such as challenging regressive gender norms. Moving out of their own dwelling and working in a professional environment increases women's agency and empowers them to meet strategic gender needs.

The importance of market access

The foray of women into male-dominated workspaces would increase competition for labour work. This competition can be avoided by generating new opportunities in previously neglected arenas. In a study on the relationship between the type of dominant irrigation source of a region (canal or groundwater) and women's empowerment (farm employment and decision-making abilities) in the villages in the Upper Gangetic Plains of Uttarakhand and Uttar Pradesh, we found that women's wages in farm labour work and decision-making abilities increased with the expansion of relatively less dominant source of irrigation and vice versa. Males may take more interest if more water is available through the dominant source of the region. Further, the expansion of canal irrigation during *Ziad* (summer slump season), when males had less interest in agriculture, positively affected female empowerment.

Additional non-conventional irrigation benefits women, as this writer's recent field visits to villages in West Bengal showed. Women have initiated farming, pisciculture, nursery and vermicompost after water is made available

through ponds or tube wells in arid and monocropped regions. These women are part of an all-women water user's association supported by the West Bengal Accelerated Development of Minor Irrigation Project, Government of West Bengal. Availability of work near home has reduced female migration with the whole family and has increased family welfare. Male family members help in heavy activities that demand strength, such as ploughing or netting in ponds. In most tribal villages, women are barred from ploughing due to gender norms. Similar norms exist for netting in ponds. Women said that they could carry on without the help of male family members if they used hired tractors for ploughing and hired labour for netting. More market interaction empowers women by enabling them to circumvent gender norms and reduce dependency on male family members. Far away, in the Upper Gangetic Plains, a more vibrant water market was found to be associated with higher agency by women to influence the purchase of agricultural inputs.

The earnings of both men and women contribute to family income and welfare. Hence, the strategy to enhance women's workforce participation and reduce underutilisation of time can be possible by developing income-earning opportunities where males need not be confronted and driven out of the labour market. Women's work opportunities at or near home can enhance the family income and women's position in the family. Strikingly, a woman in West Bengal was proud that she could lend money to her husband to buy agricultural inputs. In another study in the slums of Kolkata, it was observed that women's participation in the workforce has reduced economic vulnerability and improved resilience during the COVID-19 pandemic.

Need for a better work environment

At the same time, participation in work outside the home should be focused. This has a more direct impact on women's empowerment. However, a long-term strategy is required to develop a better work environment for women. Safety and basic facilities in the workplace (toilets and crèches) should be made available. Public policy should mandate these facilities in small and medium-manufacturing or business units. A strategy of focusing on the improvement of female LFPR would improve overall employment and the family income. In rural areas, public policy should help women by providing more access to resources (such as water) and markets (to buy inputs and implements and to sell produce). In urban areas, better facilities in the workplace should be mandated. Collectivising women and federating collectives in rural and urban India under planned economic activities will be most helpful. The *Lakshpati Didi* programme aiming at raising an SHG woman's annual income to ₹1 lakh or above may pave the way.

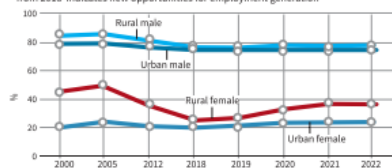
The views expressed are personal

Context

- Recent studies and empirical data focusing on rural and urban dynamics, traditional occupations, and policy interventions shows the **evolving landscape of women's employment in India**. Most importantly, it focuses on female employment to counter unemployment.

Labour force participation rate in India

A sharp rise in the female labour force participation rate, especially in rural India, from 2018. Indicates new opportunities for employment generation



Source: India Employment Report 2024

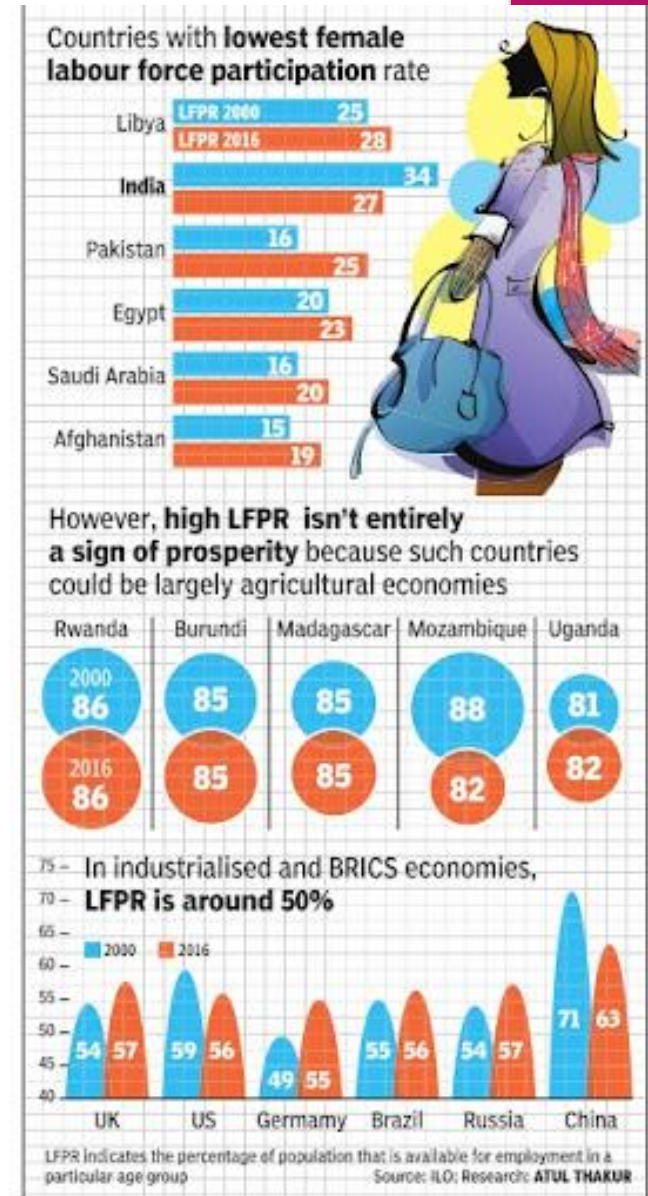
Trends in Female Labor Force Participation Rate (LFPR)

- **Rural-Urban Disparities in LFPR:** The female LFPR in India has shown contrasting trends between rural and urban areas. While rural female LFPR rose significantly by 12% from 2018 to 2022, indicating a shift towards economic participation, urban areas saw a more modest increase, suggesting limited opportunities outside traditional roles.
- **Impact of Traditional Occupations:** Many women prefer traditional occupations like bandhani and embroidery due to flexibility and the ability to work from home. This choice is influenced by societal norms and the perceived security of these roles, despite lower incomes compared to other opportunities.
- **Role of Policy and Self-Help Groups (SHGs):** Initiatives like SHGs have supported women in traditional occupations by providing **skill training and market linkages**. These efforts aim to enhance earnings and empower women economically within their local contexts.



Challenges and Opportunities

- **Barriers in Urban Employment:** Urban areas present challenges such as limited gainful employment options for women outside traditional roles. This is compounded by gendered expectations and access to capital, which restricts entrepreneurial ventures among women.
- **Need for Comprehensive Policies:** Public policy should focus on enhancing women's access to resources like water and markets in rural areas to support agriculture and allied activities. In urban settings, mandated facilities like toilets and crèches in workplaces are crucial to improve working conditions.
- **Economic Empowerment and Family Welfare:** Women's economic participation not only contributes to family income but also enhances their status within the household. Studies have shown that women's earnings increase resilience during economic downturns, such as the COVID-19 pandemic.



Policy Recommendations and Future Outlook

- **Collectivization and Market Access:** Collective efforts through SHGs and federations can amplify the impact of economic interventions for women. These platforms enable collective bargaining, skill development, and access to larger markets, thereby enhancing economic outcomes.
- **Creating Enabling Environments:** Developing a conducive work environment with safety measures and essential facilities is critical to encourage more women to enter and stay in the workforce. This includes provisions for safe workplaces, adequate sanitation facilities, and childcare support.

MAKING IT FAIR

India has one of the lowest female labour participation rates

Low enrollment at all levels; higher dropout rates

Girls pursuing higher education instead of work

Lack of enough flexibility and social security at workplace



WHAT NEEDS TO BE DONE

Widen social security net for unorganised female workers

Higher enrollment, completion of girl child's education

Policies to address inherent discrimination against women

Emphasise on skilling and apprenticeship training to women

FEMALE LABOUR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATE (In %)

	Rural	Urban	Overall
2017-18	18.2	15.9	17.5
2018-19	19.7	16.1	18.6
2019-20	24.7	18.5	22.8

Source: PLFS

Importance of both QUAD and BRICS

The importance of both Quad and BRICS

The Quad Foreign Ministers' meeting in Japan end-July, after a long gap of 10 months, comes at a time when the United Nations Security Council (UNSC) is paralysed and its reform nowhere in sight, international law is violated with impunity both in the Ukraine war and in the assault on Gaza by Israel, an axis of Russia, China, North Korea, and Iran is gaining traction, and Chinese influence is growing not just in the Indo-Pacific, but elsewhere too.

The U.S. has, in turn, realised that it needs not just allies, but also credible partners in its security architecture, including in the Indo-Pacific, and reached "across the aisle" to "non-ally" countries like India to partner with them in smaller pluri-lateral groupings and joint security initiatives. Further, ASEAN countries are getting increasingly vulnerable, with South China Sea remaining a flashpoint.

While India is a member of many pluri-lateral groups on both sides of the geo-strategic "divide", its engagement in Quad and with BRICS present the country with interesting, and sometimes contrasting, dilemmas.

India has enthusiastically embraced Quad and its strategic objectives. U.S. President Joe Biden's belief in the Quad has given it the necessary fillip at the highest level since 2021. The fact that India, during its presidency of the UNSC in August 2021, held a high-level virtual event on 'Enhancing Maritime Security', presided over by Prime Minister Narendra Modi and attended by Russian President Vladimir Putin, among others, indicates the importance India attaches to strengthening maritime security in the Indo-Pacific and beyond.

India's role in the Quad
While Quad has always had a geopolitical security objective vis-à-vis China, India's vision goes beyond this narrow thrust to a much broader redrawing of the security and techno-economic architecture of the Indo-Pacific



T.S. Tirumurti
Foreign Service Officer who was India's Permanent Representative to the UN, New York, and India's Sherpa for BRICS

region. With Quad now working on reorientation of global supply chains of critical technologies and on a range of areas of direct strategic relevance to the region, including digital, telecom, health, power, and semi-conductors, it has underlined that development too has a security perspective which cannot be ignored. India, in its turn, has benefited through enhanced bilateral relations with Quad partners, especially the U.S.

On the other hand, the formation of AUKUS with the U.S., Australia, and the U.K., with a view to enhance their military capabilities, especially Australia's with nuclear submarines, has put securitisation of the Indo-Pacific region and deterrence of China at the centre. The Ukraine war and enhanced focus on NATO has made the West look at Asia too through a military lens. AUKUS may well suit India's geo-strategic interests, but India's reluctance to go the whole nine yards in embracing a purely security vision for Quad is seen as a dampener, in spite of the Indian External Affairs Minister clarifying that Quad is not an Asian NATO and India is not a treaty ally unlike the other three. In fact, I used to tell my Quad colleagues in the UN that the only value-add we have in Quad is India. Instead of factoring in India's viewpoint, if they merely want to convert India to their cause, then they are wasting the opportunity to become inclusive and enhance their overall impact in the region, which includes developing countries with differing compulsions, not all of which are military-centric.

India's independent policy of close relations with Russia and calling for a diplomatic solution to the Ukraine war, both of which are frowned upon by the West, do not distract India from strengthening the Quad. Some Quad members and European countries are themselves enhancing their bilateral engagement with China, underlining their differing bilateral and regional compulsions.

Against the backdrop of India's enthusiastic engagement with

Quad, its engagement with BRICS presents a different conundrum. India was an enthusiastic founder of BRICS. In fact, at the 10th annual summit of the BRICS in 2018 in Johannesburg, South Africa, it was Mr. Modi who reminded the leaders that BRICS was founded to reform the multilateral system and proposed for the first time his vision of "reformed multilateralism." However, India's participation in BRICS has fluctuated from enthusiastic to lukewarm. While BRICS' initiatives such as New Development Bank and the Contingent Reserve Arrangement have been pioneering, the attempt by China to use BRICS to grandstand and push its world view on the Global South and now, to push back the West has made India wary of giving BRICS a higher profile.

The potential of BRICS
India had, consequently, been reluctant to expand BRICS. In fact, in 2018, Mr. Putin too underlined his reluctance to expand BRICS by quoting former South African President Nelson Mandela: "After climbing a great hill, one only finds that there are many more hills to climb." But after Quad and the situation in Ukraine, Russia too realised the potential of BRICS, which includes pushing back the West, and lined up behind China. The change of guard in Brazil leaves India as the lone member to push back China. A reluctant India decided to accept BRICS's expansion than oppose it and now many more countries are reportedly waiting to join. Even if India has the best of bilateral relations with all the new members, we need to make sure it all adds up to support for India inside BRICS. For this, India cannot afford to be ambivalent about BRICS any more. To counter moves to take BRICS in a direction India does not like, we need to be more engaged, not less. With India being the only country common to both Quad and BRICS, the country cannot afford to downplay one for the other.

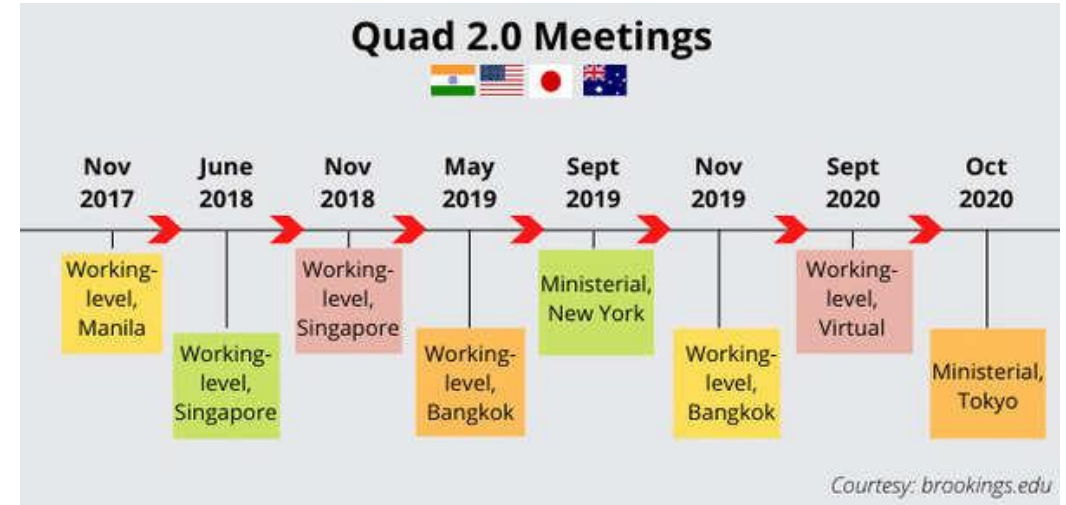
With India being the only country common to both Quad and BRICS and a founding member of both, it cannot afford to downplay one for the other

Context

- India's strategic alignments in the Quad and BRICS have gained prominence amidst **shifting global dynamics, marked by geopolitical rivalries, regional security concerns, and evolving multilateral frameworks**. These engagements are crucial as India navigates its foreign policy amidst a changing international order, balancing security imperatives with multilateral cooperation and regional stability.

India's Strategic Engagement with the Quad

- **Expanding Security Architecture:** India's participation in the Quad underscores its strategic alignment with the United States, Japan, and Australia in countering China's influence in the Indo-Pacific region.
- The Quad has broadened its agenda beyond military security to include **technological cooperation and supply chain resilience**, reflecting India's interest in shaping a comprehensive regional security framework.
- **Divergent Security Priorities:** Despite embracing Quad's strategic objectives, India maintains a nuanced approach, emphasizing that the Quad is not an Asian NATO and India is not a formal treaty ally. This stance aims to balance regional security concerns with India's independent foreign policy.



Challenges and Strategic Considerations

- **AUKUS and Security Alliances:** The formation of AUKUS by the U.S., Australia, and the U.K. highlights the evolving military dynamics in the Indo-Pacific aimed at countering Chinese influence.
- India's cautious approach towards purely security-focused initiatives like AUKUS reflects its **strategic autonomy** and concerns over militarization in the region.



- **Geopolitical Dilemmas:** India's engagement in Quad contrasts with its role in BRICS, where it collaborates with Brazil, Russia, China, and South Africa on global economic issues and multilateral reforms.
- The differing agendas between Quad and BRICS pose strategic dilemmas for India in balancing security alignments with multilateral cooperation.
- **Policy Imperatives:** India's approach towards Quad and BRICS necessitates careful diplomacy to leverage benefits from both groupings while safeguarding its national interests.

What Is The Quad?

The Quad, officially the Quadrilateral Security Dialogue (QSD), is not a formal alliance. It is an informal strategic forum comprising four maritime democracies:

India, Japan, Australia and the United States



PRIMARY OBJECTIVES

Maritime security, addressing climate change, combating Covid-19 pandemic, among others.

The Quad is also seen as an attempt to counter the growing might of China

Karnataka's domicile quota in jobs Bill

AMID K'TAKA FIREFIGHT, ANDHRA INVITE

“...Whilst the aim is to provide jobs for locals we must not affect our leading position in technology by this move

—Kiran Mazumdar Shaw
Biocon exec chairperson

It is deeply disturbing to see this kind of bill which will... hamper the growth of industry, impact jobs and the global brand for the state

—Nasscom

The job reservation bill for Kannadigas... has been temporarily put on hold. It will be reviewed in detail once again at next cabinet meeting & a decision will be taken

— Karnataka CMO

We understand your (Nasscom's) disappointment. We welcome you to expand or relocate your businesses to... Vizag

—Nara Lokesh | Andhra Pradesh IT minister

Context

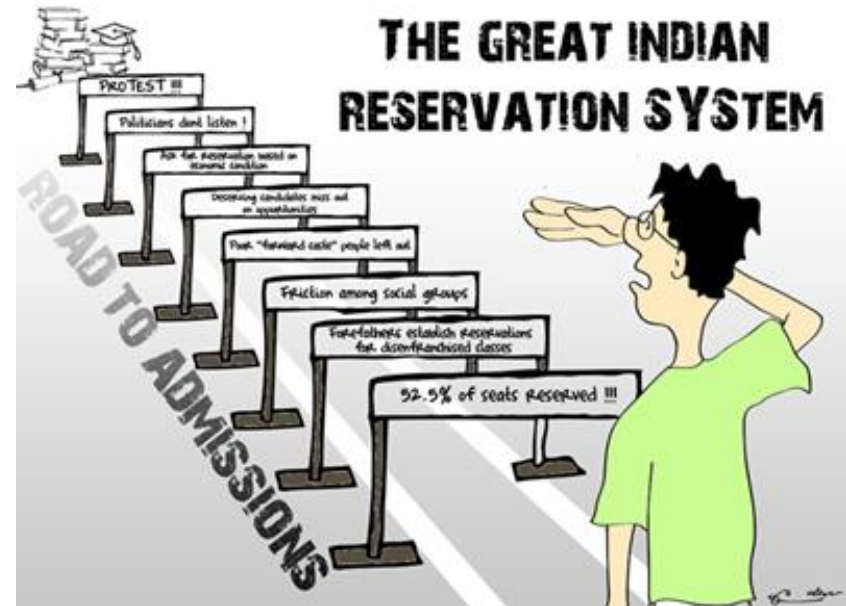
- The issue of job reservations for local candidates in the private sector has sparked debate and legal challenges in India, particularly following recent legislative actions by states like **Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh, and Haryana**.
- These states have attempted to mandate quotas for local residents in private sector jobs, raising constitutional questions and facing opposition from various quarters.

Domicile-based reservations & Challenges

- In India, the debate over job quotas for local candidates in the private sector has stirred legal and constitutional discussions:

Constitutional Guarantees and Affirmative Action:

- The Indian Constitution upholds fundamental rights such as freedom to move and settle anywhere within the country (Article 19).
- **Article 15** prohibits discrimination based on religion, race, caste, sex, or place of birth, forming the basis for affirmative action laws.



Affirmative Action Laws under Article 16:

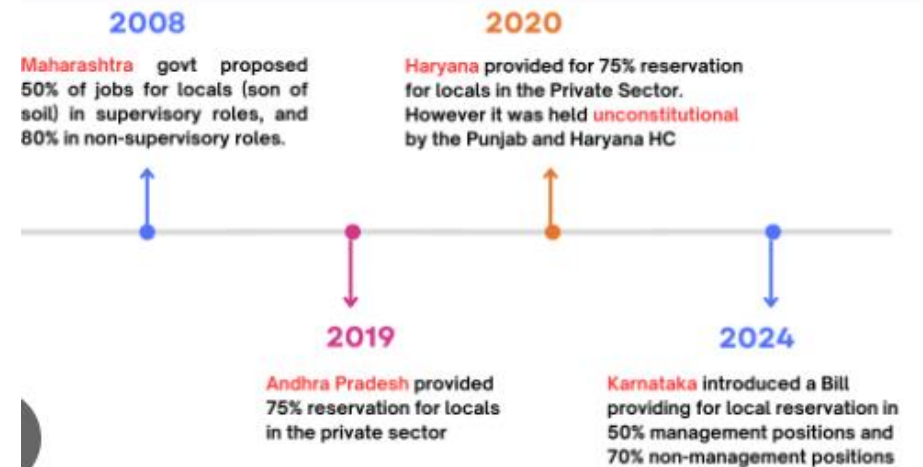
- **Article 16** ensures equality of opportunity in public employment and allows states to reserve posts for backward classes not adequately represented.
- States can prescribe residence requirements, but not based solely on place of birth, to ensure fair representation in state services.

Legal Challenges and Court Views on Domicile Quotas:

- Courts have consistently struck down laws imposing domicile quotas in public employment beyond permissible limits.
- Recent cases in Andhra Pradesh and Haryana attempting to enforce domicile quotas in the private sector have faced constitutional scrutiny.
- The Supreme Court has highlighted concerns that such quotas may foster regionalism over national unity and have populist appeals.

Local Reservation in Private Sector

A Historical Timeline of Implementation by Various States





Thank you

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