

17-05-2022**THOMAS CUP****Why In Newspapers?**

India has registered its name in history by winning the Thomas Cup Badminton Championship for the first time.

Quick issue?

- India beat Indonesia 3-0, winning this tournament 14 times, with Lakshya Sen in the first match and Satwik Chirag pairing India winning the second match.
- After this Kidambi Srikanth won the third match and made the Indian team the champion of Thomas Cup for the first time.

Other key facts?

- The Thomas Cup was started in 1949.
- Indonesia has won the Thomas Cup the most, 14 times.
- The Thomas Cup is the World Cup for men's badminton.
- The first tournament was held from 1948 to 1949.
- The number of teams in this is 16.
- So far the Thomas Cup has been played 30 times.

Historical Background?

- Indian team has become champion for the first time in the history of 73 years of Thomas Cup.
- This tournament was being played from the year 1949, but till now teams like Indonesia, China, Denmark and Malaysia were dominating this tournament, which India has ended.
- India is the sixth team, which has won this tournament. The Thomas Cup is a badminton tournament in which 16 teams currently participate.
- The idea of organizing Thomas Cup tournament for badminton players first came to the mind of English badminton player Sir George Alan Thomas.
- He himself was also a great badminton player. Thomas Cup was organized for the first time in the year 1948-49.
- Earlier this tournament was held in 3 years, but since 1982 it is organized in 2 years.
- The Thomas Cup is the World Cup for men's badminton. It is named after the great English player Sir.
- Memorable performances by world championship medalists Lakshya Sen, Kidambi Srikanth, and the pair of Chirag Shetty and Satwiksairaj Rankireddy. India won against Indonesia, and won the Thomas Cup, the top prize in badminton, to India.
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LIKELY QUESTION ASKED IN PRELIMINARY EXAM

Que: Thomas Cup is related to which sport?

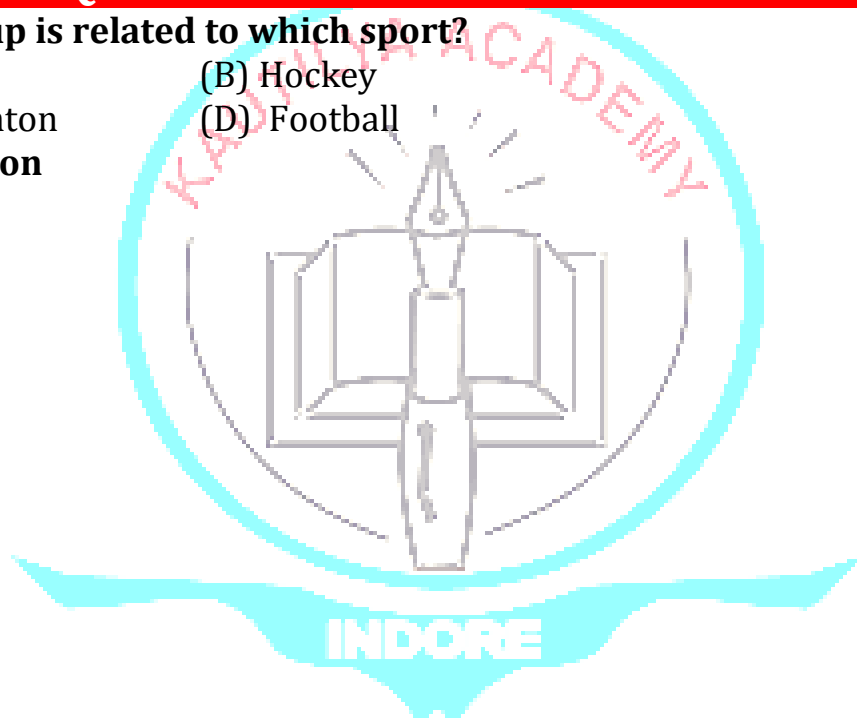
(A) Tennis

(B) Hockey

(C) Badminton

(D) Football

Ans (C) Badminton





Section 124A of IPC

Why in newspapers?

- The hearing of the constitutional validity of Section 124A of the IPC, which makes sedition a crime, is going on in the Supreme Court. Till now the government seemed to be defending this law in the court, but now recently it has changed its stand and has filed an affidavit saying that it is ready to consider this law. Meanwhile, the Supreme Court has put an interim stay on the sedition law and said that no new case will be filed under this law until the central government takes a final look at this law.

Quick issue?

- In our country, the legislature has the right to make laws, amend them or abolish them. In such a situation, the legislature will also prove to be the most important link to stop the misuse of the sedition law. In such a situation, it is expected from the government to reconsider this law that without affecting the unity, integrity and rights of citizens of the country, some positive results can come.
- According to the National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB), 399 cases of sedition have been registered from 2014 to 2020. In these cases, 603 people have been arrested, whereas, only 13 people have been proved guilty.
- In this regard, the recent case of late journalist Vinod Dua was very popular, because he was also acquitted by the court. Experts believe that when most of the people are getting released, it means that the cases are being filed wrongly. Therefore, the demand for change and clarification has also started arising in this.
- According to experts, a clear line needs to be drawn between the right of expression available under Article 19(1)(a) of the Indian Constitution and the sedition law.

Other key facts?

- It is very important to know one thing here that often 'sedition' and 'seditious' are considered to be the same, but when there is defamation or contempt of the government then it is called 'sedition' and when there is defamation or contempt of the country. If so, it is called 'treason'. In English it is called Sedition. In India only section 124A is used in both the cases.

Historical Background?

- In this regard, the Law Commission also said in its report on the subject of 'sedition' that criticism of the country or any aspect of it cannot be considered as sedition. This charge can be made only in cases where the intention is to overthrow the government through violence and illegal means. The commission pointed out that Britain, which added this section to the IPC, has already removed these provisions in its own country 13 years ago.
- First of all, what is the history of this law? Actually this law first came in England. In the 17th century, when voices began to rise in England against the government and



the empire, the law of sedition was brought to save its power. From there this law came to India.

- The origin of the sedition law in India has its roots in the 19th century Wahhabi movement. The Wahhabi Movement was an Islamic revivalist movement started by Syed Ahmed Bareilvi. However, at that time this law was not explicitly brought. Till the year 1859, there was no direct law on sedition. Later in 1860 this sedition law was made and then in 1870 it was included in the IPC.
- Mahatma Gandhi was arrested under this law on March 18, 1922, during the non-cooperation movement in the freedom struggle. At that time Gandhiji had said about it, "I am gladly charged under section 124A. This law is perhaps the most important section of the IPC designed to suppress the liberties of citizens. The truth was that this law was made by the British government so that they could rule over Indians more effectively and all the ways for Indians to raise their voice against this exploitation could be blocked.
- Its language was further tightened in the 1890s, as the then British Attorney General believed that British citizens and Indians should not be given the same law.
- At the present time, when any person, if by writing, speaking, indicating or expressing rebellion against the country or spreading hatred or any such attempt, then in such cases, section of the IPC- Case is made under 124A.
- If a person is found guilty under this law, then he can be punished with maximum life imprisonment. Treason is a non-bailable offence. Under this law, the guilty can never get a government job.
- Questions have been raised regarding the clarity of the words used in Section-124A. Now due to lack of clarity, the possibilities of misuse of this law also increase. Since law and order is a state subject, there are more cases of its misuse at the state level. Due to its misuse, this law often remains in discussion. One of the reasons behind protesting is that there are many arrests in this case, but very few are proved guilty.
- The judiciary has also commented on this law in many cases. In the year 1962, in the case of Kedarnath vs State of Bihar, the Supreme Court had interpreted this law.
- The Supreme Court of the country, while giving a historic decision, agreed with the Federal Court of (British) India in the treason case. While limiting the scope of Section-124A, the Supreme Court had said that an act which has a tendency or intention to create disorder or to create disturbance in law and order or to encourage violence, then only a case of sedition can be registered. Along with it also said that merely criticizing the government or commenting on the administration does not constitute a case of sedition.

LIKELY QUESTION ASKED IN PRELIMINARY EXAM

Que: Infection of APC 124A whichever is an insect pest by the institution in India by speaking or byHave a disease?

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|---------------------------|-----------------------------|
| (A) Speech and Expression | (B) Contempt of Legislature |
| (C) Traitor | (D) Mann |

Ans (C) traitor