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# **Advisory jurisdiction of the Supreme Court**

The Jurisdiction of the Supreme Court of India can broadly be categorized into three parts:

1. Original Jurisdiction
2. Appellate Jurisdiction
3. Advisory Jurisdiction

Article 143 of the Constitution of India confers upon the Supreme Court advisory jurisdiction.

## **Article 143 Power of President to consult Supreme Court.**

(1) If at any time it appears to the President that a question of law or fact has arisen, or is likely to arise, which is of such a nature and of such public importance that it is expedient to obtain the opinion of the Supreme Court upon it, he may refer the question to that Court for consideration and the Court may, after such hearing as it thinks fit, report to the President its opinion thereon.

(2) The President may, notwithstanding anything in the proviso to article 131, refer a dispute of the kind mentioned in the [said proviso] to the Supreme Court for opinion and the Supreme Court shall, after such hearing as it thinks fit, report to the President its opinion thereon.

The Advisory jurisdiction of the Supreme Court in Constitution of India is sourced from the Government of India Act, 1935

## Is The Court Bound To Give Its Opinion?

The advisory jurisdiction of the Supreme Court in Article 143 empowers the President to make references to Supreme Court on any matters but it cannot be said as the Jurisdiction of Supreme Court. The views taken by the Court is not binding on the President and it is not law within Article 141. It is on court to examine whether it should be answered or not, if not then with valid reasons.

## PM WANI: Prime Minister Wi-Fi Access Network Interface

### PM WANI

### Context

Baidebettu to get Wi-Fi connectivity under PM-WANI

Baidebettu village in Brahmavar taluk of Udupi district will soon get high-speed Wi-Fi Internet services under the Prime Minister Wi-Fi Access Network Interface (PM-WANI) scheme to be executed by HFCL

#### **features of the project:**

1. The **public Wi-Fi Access Network Interface**, which will be called '**PM-WANI**', was first recommended by the TRAI in 2017.
2. This will allow setting up of public WiFi hotspots across the country via public data offices or public data offices (PDOs).
3. It will not require the PDOs to get a license or pay a fee.
4. This will involve multiple players, including PDOs, Public Data Office Aggregators (PDOA), app providers, and a central registry.

#### **Implementation:**

1. PDOs will be "facilitators" between service providers and users.
2. A PDOA will be an aggregator of PDOs that will oversee functions relating to authorization and accounting of Wi-Fi connections.
3. A person, who wants to use public Wi-Fi, can do so via an app and will make payments as per usage.
4. The project will also have an app developer who will build a platform to register users and discover Wani-compliant Wi-Fi hotspots in an area and display them on the app.
5. A central registry, which will be maintained by the Centre for Development of Telematics, will record the details of app providers, PDOAs and PDOs.

#### **Significance of the project:**

Public Wi-Fi networks will 'democratize' content distribution and broadband access to millions at affordable rates. This will be the UPI (unified payments interface) of connectivity services.