

SC to Hear MP's Plea Against Facial Recognition Use on Protesters

The Supreme Court agreed to hear a petition by Rajya Sabha MP A.A. Rahim challenging the use of facial recognition technology on NEET-UG protesters.

A legal challenge regarding the constitutionality of using facial recognition technology and covert surveillance on peaceful public demonstrators.

KEY EXAM POINTS

- Rajya Sabha MP **A.A. Rahim** filed a petition in the **Supreme Court** against the deployment of **facial recognition technology** (FRT) on NEET-UG protesters.
- The petitioner argued that **covert surveillance** and FRT usage on peaceful demonstrators violate **fundamental rights** guaranteed under the Constitution.
- The Supreme Court agreed to examine the issue and seek responses from the **Central Government** and the **Delhi Police Commissioner**.

DID YOU KNOW..!?

Justice K.S. Puttaswamy v. Union of India (**2017**) declared the Right to Privacy as a fundamental right under **Article 21**.

Right to assemble peacefully without arms is guaranteed under **Article 19(1)(b)** of the Constitution of India.

Article 32 empowers citizens to move the **Supreme Court** directly for the enforcement of Fundamental Rights.

Article 19(1)(a) confers the Right to Freedom of Speech and Expression, subject to reasonable restrictions under **Article 19(2)**.

The **Information Technology Act, 2000** governs electronic data protection and surveillance framework in India.

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Puttaswamy Judgement (2017) affirmed Right to Privacy as a fundamental right under Article 21 of the Indian Constitution.

Syllabus Relevance: High relevance for questions on Fundamental Rights (Article 19, 21, 32) and landmark Supreme Court judgements.

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