

ARTICLE 21 (RIGHT TO LIFE AND PERSONAL LIBERTY) (EXTENSIVE READING)

It READS AS UNDER: No person shall be deprived of his life or personal liberty except according to procedure established by law.

Key HIGHLIGHTS:

- ✓ Article 21 is a fundamental right and is included in Part-III of Indian Constitution.
- ✓ This right is available to all citizens as well as non-citizens alike.
- ✓ Supreme Court has described this right as the “heart of fundamental rights”
- ✓ According to Justice Bhagwati, Article 21 “embodies a constitutional value of supreme importance in a democratic society.”
- ✓ Article 21 secures two rights: The right to life and the Right to personal liberty.
- ✓ Article 21 cannot be suspended during an emergency.

The right to life in Article 21 of Indian constitution does not mean animal existence or the mere act of breathing. It guarantees the right to a dignified life. Some of the rights that are currently included in the ambit of Article 21 includes (mentioned in Menaka Case):

Right to life and personal liberty includes the following within its ambit:

- Right to live with human dignity.
- Right to the decent environment including pollution-free water and air and protection
- against hazardous industries.
- Right to livelihood.
- Right to privacy.
- Right to shelter.
- Right to health.
- Right to free education up to 14 years of age.
- Right to free legal aid.
- Right against solitary confinement.
- Right to a speedy trial.
- Right against handcuffing
- Right against inhuman treatment.
- Right against delayed execution.

- Right to travel abroad.
- Right against bonded labor.
- Right against custodial harassment.
- Right to emergency medical aid.
- Right to timely medical treatment in a government hospital.
- Right not to be driven out of a state.
- Right to a fair trial.
- Right of prisoner to have necessities of life.
- Right of women to be treated with decency and dignity
- Right against public hanging.
- Right to hearing.
- Right to information.
- Right to reputation.
- Right of appeal from a judgment of conviction
- Right to social security and protection of the family
- Right to social and economic justice and empowerment
- Right against bar fetters
- Right to appropriate life insurance policy
- Right to sleep
- Right to freedom from noise pollution
- Right to electricity

Thus, it is important to understand how expansive and non-exhaustive right to life is, thereby including all the above-mentioned rights under it as well.

Thus when we talk about life from the perspective of the two acts of the agenda, all these rights and the impacts these two acts had on the same are to be considered and taken into account.

ARTICLE 21A (RIGHT TO EDUCATION) (EXTENSIVE READING)

The Constitution (Eighty-sixth Amendment) Act, 2002 inserted Article 21-A in the Constitution of India to provide free and compulsory education of all children in the age group of six to fourteen years as a Fundamental Right in such a manner as the State may, by law, determine.

The Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009, which represents the consequential legislation envisaged under Article 21-A, means that every child has a right to full time elementary education of satisfactory and equitable quality in a formal school which satisfies certain essential norms and standards.

Article 21-A and the RTE Act came into effect on 1 April 2010. The title of the RTE Act incorporates the words 'free and compulsory'. 'Free education' means that no child, other than a child who has been admitted by his or her parents to a school which is not supported by the appropriate Government, shall be liable to pay any kind of fee or charges or expenses which may prevent him or her from pursuing and completing elementary education. 'Compulsory education' casts an obligation on the appropriate Government and local authorities to provide and ensure admission, attendance and completion of elementary education by all children in the 6-14 age group. With this, India has moved forward to a rights based framework that casts a legal obligation on the Central and State Governments to implement this fundamental child right as enshrined in the Article 21A of the Constitution, in accordance with the provisions of the RTE Act.

The RTE Act provides for the:

- Right of children to free and compulsory education till completion of elementary education in a neighbourhood school.
- It clarifies that 'compulsory education' means obligation of the appropriate government to provide free elementary education and ensure compulsory admission, attendance and completion of elementary education to every child in the six to fourteen age group. 'Free' means that no child shall be liable to pay any kind of fee or charges or expenses which may prevent him or her from pursuing and completing elementary education.
- It makes provisions for a non-admitted child to be admitted to an age-appropriate class.
- It specifies the duties and responsibilities of appropriate Governments, local authority and parents in providing free and compulsory education, and sharing of financial and other responsibilities between the Central and State Governments.
- It lays down the norms and standards relating inter alia to Pupil Teacher Ratios (PTRs), buildings and infrastructure, school-working days, teacher-working hours.
- It provides for rational deployment of teachers by ensuring that the specified pupil teacher ratio is maintained for each school, rather than just as an average for the State or District or Block, thus ensuring that there is no urban-rural imbalance in teacher postings. It also provides for prohibition of deployment of teachers for non-educational work, other than decennial census, elections to local authority, state legislatures and parliament, and disaster relief.
- It provides for appointment of appropriately trained teachers, i.e. teachers with the requisite entry and academic qualifications.
- It prohibits (a) physical punishment and mental harassment; (b) screening procedures for admission of children; (c) capitation fee; (d) private tuition by teachers and (e) running of schools without recognition,
- It provides for development of curriculum in consonance with the values enshrined in the Constitution, and which would ensure the all-round development of the child, building on the child's knowledge, potentiality and talent and making the child free of fear, trauma and anxiety through a system of child friendly and child centered learning.

However, since the topic talks about “education”, it has to be considered as an all-encompassing definition and will include higher education in form of high schools, colleges, universities as well and not just basic, primary education.

ARTICLE 370: (READ IT WELL)

In October 1947, the then Maharaja of Kashmir, Hari Singh, signed an Instrument of Accession that specified three subjects on which Jammu & Kashmir would transfer its power to the government of India:

1. Foreign affairs
2. Defence
3. Communications

In March 1948, the Maharaja appointed an interim government in the state, with Sheikh Abdullah as prime minister. In July 1949, Sheikh Abdullah and three other colleagues joined the Indian Constituent Assembly and negotiated the special status of J&K, leading to the adoption of Article 370. The controversial provision was drafted by Sheikh Abdullah.

What are the provisions of Article 370?

Parliament needs the Jammu & Kashmir government's approval for applying laws in the state — except in cases of defence, foreign affairs, finance, and communications.

The law of citizenship, ownership of property, and fundamental rights of the residents of Jammu & Kashmir is different from the residents living in rest of India. Under Article 370, citizens from other states cannot buy property in Jammu & Kashmir. Under Article 370, the Centre has no power to declare a financial emergency in the state.

It is important to note that Article 370(1)(c) explicitly mentions that Article 1 of the Indian Constitution applies to Kashmir through Article 370. Article 1 lists the states of the Union. This means that it is Article 370 that binds the state of J&K to the Indian Union. Removing Article 370, which can be done by a Presidential Order, would render the state independent of India, unless new overriding laws are made.

This article was later abrogated to form the Jammu and Kashmir Reorganisation Act.

J&K REORGANISATION ACT: (BASIC UNDERSTANDING)

Some provisions:

- The Jammu and Kashmir Reorganisation Bill, 2019 was introduced in Rajya Sabha on August 5, 2019 by the Minister of Home Affairs, Mr. Amit Shah. The Bill provides for reorganisation of the state of Jammu and Kashmir into the Union Territory of Jammu

and Kashmir and Union Territory of Ladakh.

- **Reorganisation of Jammu and Kashmir:** The Bill reorganises the state of Jammu and Kashmir into: (i) the Union Territory of Jammu and Kashmir with a legislature, and (ii) the Union Territory of Ladakh without a legislature. The Union Territory of Ladakh will comprise Kargil and Leh districts, and the Union Territory of Jammu and Kashmir will comprise the remaining territories of the existing state of Jammu and Kashmir.
- **Lieutenant Governor:** The Union Territory of Jammu and Kashmir will be administered by the President, through an administrator appointed by him known as the Lieutenant Governor. The Union Territory of Ladakh will be administered by the President, through a Lieutenant Governor appointed by him.
- **Legislative Assembly of Jammu and Kashmir:** The Bill provides for a Legislative Assembly for the Union Territory of Jammu and Kashmir. The total number of seats in the Assembly will be 107. Of these, 24 seats will remain vacant on account of certain areas of Jammu and Kashmir being under the occupation of Pakistan. Further, seats will be reserved in the Assembly for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in proportion to their population in the Union Territory of Jammu and Kashmir. In addition, the Lieutenant Governor may nominate two members to the Legislative Assembly to give representation to women, if they are not adequately represented.
- The Assembly will have a term of five years, and the Lieutenant Governor must summon the Assembly at least once in six months. The Legislative Assembly may make laws for any part of the Union Territory of Jammu and Kashmir related to: (i) any matters specified in the State List of the Constitution, except "Police" and "Public Order", and (ii) any matter in the Concurrent List applicable to Union Territories. Further, Parliament will have the power to make laws in relation to any matter for the Union Territory of Jammu and Kashmir.
- **Council of Ministers:** The Union Territory of Jammu and Kashmir will have a Council of Ministers of not more than ten percent of the total number of members in the Assembly. The Council will aid and advise the Lieutenant Governor on matters that the Assembly has powers to make laws. The Chief Minister will communicate all decisions of the Council to the Lieutenant Governor.
- **High Court:** The High Court of Jammu and Kashmir will be the common High Court for the Union Territories of Ladakh, and Jammu and Kashmir. Further, the Union Territory of Jammu and Kashmir will have an Advocate General to provide legal advice to the government of the Union Territory.
- **Legislative Council:** The Legislative Council of the state of Jammu and Kashmir will be abolished. Upon dissolution, all Bills pending in the Council will lapse.
- **Advisory Committees:** The central government will appoint Advisory Committees, for various purposes, including: (i) distribution of assets and liabilities of corporations of the state of Jammu and Kashmir between the two Union Territories, (ii) issues related to the generation and supply of electricity and water, and (iii) issues related to the Jammu and Kashmir State Financial Corporation. These Committees must submit their

reports within six months to the Lieutenant Governor of Jammu and Kashmir, who must act on these recommendations within 30 days.

- **Extent of laws:** The Schedule lists 106 central laws that will be made applicable to Union Territories of Jammu and Kashmir and Ladakh on a date notified by the central government. These include the Aadhaar Act, 2016, the Indian Penal Code, 1860, and the Right to Education Act, 2009. Further, it repeals 153 state laws of Jammu and Kashmir. In addition, 166 state laws will remain in force, and seven laws will be applicable with amendments. These amendments include lifting of prohibitions on lease of land to persons who are not permanent residents of Jammu and Kashmir.

THE POLITICAL IMPACT OF INDIA'S REMOVAL OF JAMMU & KASHMIR'S SPECIAL STATUS (extensive reading)

There were two possible implications of the ruling BJP's decision to abrogate Article 370: first, the BJP might have gained political mileage from the move, both in J&K and the rest of India. Secondly, New Delhi might have been able to had further emphasize the Kashmir issue as an "internal" matter of India in response to attempts at third-party mediation. However, the government understood the risks involved, such as possible civilian unrest and terror attacks in the Valley, communal tensions in J&K, and the internationalization of the Kashmir issue. Domestic Political Angle Even though New Delhi faced challenges in stabilizing the law and order situation in the Kashmir Valley after this revocation decision, the BJP's choice to abrogate Article 370 might possibly give it long-term political mileage across India and a real shot at reshaping the political status quo in J&K. Moreover, the timing of the decision is also critical. The ruling BJP likely felt emboldened in taking important domestic political decisions after the historic mandate it received in the recently concluded parliamentary elections. It was also likely empowered by the fact that the political opposition remains weak and not unified, as became evident after some parties supported the government's decision to revoke J&K's special status, while the Indian National Congress (INC) and the Communist parties among others opposed it. Lastly, the BJP government had almost five years—until the 2024 Lok Sabha elections—to bring political stability to J&K and complete the reorganization process. After scrapping J&K's special status, the BJP saw an opportunity to form government in the newly-declared Union Territory of J&K. The government intended to undertake delimitation of the J&K legislative assembly constituencies in order to conduct local elections once the law and order situation normalizes in the Kashmir Valley. The proposed delimitation redrew the scope and size of constituencies and determined the total number of seats to be reserved for the Scheduled Castes, those who belong at the bottom of the Indian caste system, in J&K. The new constituencies map in J&K may give some electoral advantage to the ruling BJP as it is possible that its stronghold Jammu may obtain more seats after the delimitation process is complete. If that happens, the BJP will have a realistic chance to form the new government in J&K and appoint its own chief minister (CM). If the BJP is unable to secure enough seats to rule from Jammu through the delimitation process, it may require support from a Kashmir Valley-based party in a coalition government. The BJP understands that it has a marginal political presence in the Kashmir Valley, where many are opposing the abrogation of Article 370. The two most popular political parties in Kashmir, the National Conference (NC) and the People's Democratic Party (PDP), are unlikely to join hands with the BJP after recent arrests of their top leaders, both former CMs of the state of J&K, Omar Abdullah and Mehbooba Mufti respectively. Further, the possibility of a united opposition in the Valley

may dampen the BJP's chances of ruling the new Union Territory. In the worst-case scenario, Kashmir-based parties may also decide to boycott legislative assembly elections to protest the scrapping of Article 370. Nevertheless, the decision to revoke Article 370 will give more political mileage to the ruling BJP across India. Popular support from various constituencies will also make it an electoral talking point for upcoming state elections and the 2024 Lok Sabha polls. However, an unsuccessful integration process might have long-term political implications for the BJP since opposition parties may see it as a reason to unite against the ruling party in future state and parliamentary elections.

THE IMPACT ON FOREIGN POLICY (basic understanding)

India's decision to revoke J&K's special status is likely to further complicate India-Pakistan bilateral relations. Recent geopolitical developments such as the anticipated withdrawal of U.S. troops from Afghanistan, the possible return of an emboldened Taliban in Kabul, and U.S. President Donald Trump's comments regarding mediation of the Kashmir issue may have compelled the Modi government to expedite the process of scrapping the special status of J&K before the monsoon session of the Indian parliament ended on August 7. New Delhi is likely worrying that if the United States withdraws from Afghanistan and the Taliban returns to power, Pakistan-backed terror groups might get training in Afghanistan and turn their attention to J&K. With the scrapping of the special status of J&K, New Delhi is likely to seek a change in the narrative around the Kashmir issue, altering the position it has maintained since the 1972 Shimla Agreement that India and Pakistan should discuss their disputes bilaterally. The Kashmir dispute may now become a "strictly internal matter" of India rather than a bilateral issue to be discussed with Pakistan as the second party. It is possible that the Modi government may now focus on formalizing the Line of Control and International Boundary, which Pakistan refers to as the Working Boundary, in an effort to render the current division of territory in Kashmir non-negotiable. India's Defense Minister Rajnath Singh's recent comments suggested this shift is taking place when he said that any future talks with Pakistan will be on Pakistan-administered Kashmir only. This apparent change in India's narrative may call for strong responses from Pakistan. As such, it is unsurprising that Islamabad has intensified its diplomatic offensive to garner international support on the Kashmir issue, including expelling the Indian High Commissioner in Pakistan, stopping crossborder trade with India, and initiating outreach to China, the United States, the United Nations, and the Organization of Islamic Cooperation (OIC). These diplomatic overtures risk the internationalization of the J&K issue for India. However, New Delhi's main concern remains the ability of the Pakistani military establishment to use terror groups such as Jaish-e-Mohammed, Lashkar-e-Taiba, and Kashmir-based Hizbul Mujahideen to create unrest in J&K. Understanding the gravity of the situation in Kashmir and possible civilian unrest in the aftermath of the decision, India's National Security Adviser (NSA) Ajit Doval was camping in Srinagar and travelling to different parts of the Valley to assess circumstances on the ground.

CITIZENSHIP AMENDMENT ACT: (BASIC UNDERSTANDING)

The Act seeks to **amend the Citizenship Act, 1955** to make Hindu, Sikh, Buddhist, Jain, Parsi, and Christian **illegal migrants** from Afghanistan, Bangladesh, and Pakistan, eligible for citizenship of India. In other words, the Act intends to make it easier for persecuted people from India's neighbouring countries to become citizens of India.

- The legislation applies to those who were “forced or compelled to seek shelter in India due to persecution on the ground of religion”. It aims to protect such people from proceedings of illegal migration.
- The amendment relaxes the requirement of **naturalization** from 11 years to 5 years as a specific condition for applicants belonging to these six religions.
- The **cut-off date for citizenship is December 31, 2014**, which means the applicant should have entered India on or before that date.
- The Act says that on acquiring citizenship:
 - Such persons shall be deemed to be citizens of India from the date of their entry into India, and
 - All legal proceedings against them in respect of their illegal migration or citizenship will be closed.
- It also says people holding [Overseas Citizen of India \(OCI\)](#) cards – an immigration status permitting a foreign citizen of Indian origin to live and work in India indefinitely – can lose their status if they violate local laws for major and minor offences and violations.

Exception

- The Act adds that the provisions on citizenship for illegal migrants will not apply to **the tribal areas of Assam, Meghalaya, Mizoram, and Tripura**, as included in the Sixth Schedule of the Constitution.
 - These tribal areas include Karbi Anglong (in Assam), Garo Hills (in Meghalaya), Chakma District (in Mizoram), and Tripura Tribal Areas District.
- It will also not apply to the areas under **the Inner Line Permit under the Bengal Eastern Frontier Regulation, 1873**.

Issues with Citizenship (Amendment) Bill (extensive reading)

On September 18, Union Home Minister Amit Shah declared that the National Register of Citizens (NRC) would be implemented across the country as the 2019 mandate for the Bhartiya Janata Party-National Democratic Alliance (BJP-NDA) indicated that there was all-round approval for the same. This notwithstanding the various questions connected with the publication of the final NRC list with respect to Assam, which had excluded some 1,906, 857 persons, the majority of them from the majority community. Amit Shah stated emphatically that it was not the National Register of Assam but the National Register of Citizens, implying that there was a pan India connotation to the concept. Connected to this and, more interestingly, 10 days before this declaration, while addressing the fourth conclave of the North East Democratic Alliance, or NEDA (the north-eastern version of the NDA), in Guwahati on September 9, he made a conscious reference to the Citizenship

Amendment Bill (CAB), 2019. He said, “our intention is to expel illegal immigrants from the entire country and not just Assam.” The CAB is an outrightly sectarian Bill, which will change the definition of illegal immigrants. The government seeks to amend it in order to facilitate the grant of Indian citizenship to non-Muslim immigrants from Pakistan, Bangladesh and Afghanistan who are of Hindu, Sikh, Jain, Parsi, Buddhist and Christian extraction and who had migrated to India without valid travel documents or the validity period of whose documents had expired during their stay in India. These people were compelled to seek refuge in India owing to religious persecution or fear of religious persecution in their countries of origin. The Bill has no provision for Muslim sects such as Shia and Ahmadiyya, whose members face persecution in Pakistan. By the government's own admission to the Joint Parliamentary Committee (JPC), which was set up in 2016 under the chairmanship of BJP Member of Parliament P. Rajendra Aggarwal to examine the Bill and receive feedback from stakeholders, the total number of such “persecuted persons” was around 31,313 among whom Hindus constituted the largest chunk, 25,447, followed by Sikhs at 5,807, Christians at 56, and Buddhists and Parsis numbering only two each. Their problems ranged from claims of being discriminated against in jobs, being called “kafir” (disbeliever), their places of worship getting destroyed, and men and women being compelled to wear clothes of a particular religious denomination. Notwithstanding the small numbers, the CAB has been opposed by the indigenous tribes of the north-eastern States for the potential floodgates it could open in the future. Those who oppose the Bill argue that Assam will be a “victim” in view of its immediate proximity to Bangladesh. It was also opined that if Bangladesh could be removed from the list of countries identified under the CAB, the people of Assam would have no objection to it. The JPC submitted its report to Parliament in January 2019. According to Amongla Jamir, R.K. Satapathy, S. Mangi Singh and Shreyas Sardesai, authors of a survey conducted by the Centre for the Study of Developing Societies and Lokniti, which was published in Economic and Political Weekly (Volume 54, Issue 34, August 24, 2019), despite a high degree of awareness plus opposition to the CAB, it was not a major determiner of voting preferences. The BJP won nine of the 10 Lok Sabha seats in Assam; it won both Arunachal East and Arunachal West in Arunachal Pradesh; one out of two seats in Manipur; and both the seats in Tripura. The party gained six seats more than its 2014 tally, winning 14 of the 25 Lok Sabha seats in the region. More than the CAB, it was the NRC that was the major reason for turning voter enthusiasm towards the BJP and its NEDA partners. With the BJP back in power at the Centre with a huge mandate, it is once again pursuing the agenda of enacting the CAB. The Bill, with its singularly exclusionary character, gives the BJP another opportunity to reinforce its majoritarian agenda. The irony is that while the NRC fulfilled the ideological demographic agenda of the BJP and raised the jingoistic quotient within the north-eastern region, the amendments to the Citizenship Bill, which have a similar sectarian objective, have been met with resistance by the same sections that pushed for the NRC on the grounds that it would alter the demographic pattern in the region, particularly Assam, and pose a threat to the political, economic, cultural and social affairs of the indigenous people. The Rashtriya Swayamsevak Sangh will ask the Modi government to reintroduce the Citizenship Amendment Bill by December. The move follows the discovery that the National Register of Citizens does not have names of 1,906,657 people, a majority of whom are believed to be Hindus. “We have been saying that NRC will not bear results and Assam will not be free of foreigners. The final NRC has proved this right. A large number of Hindus and other local communities have been excluded from NRC. We will insist that the Centre reintroduce the Citizenship Amendment Bill by

December, immediately after the appeal at the foreigners' tribunal is completed. This NRC cannot be final," said a senior RSS leader who did not wish to be named. The RSS leader said several organisations would move the Supreme Court demanding 20% sample reverification of the draft NRC, published in July 2018, in districts bordering Bangladesh and 10% in other districts and "those left out after the tribunal's verdicts can be covered in the citizenship bill". He said several people who had filed objections did not turn up during hearing. "We will also press for an all-India NRC. Assam NRC updating will serve as a template. Finally, we will have one nation, one NRC. We have also asked our volunteers to offer assistance to genuine Indian citizens," he said.

Conclusion

Some of BJP's allies have voiced concerns over reintroduction of the Citizenship (Amendment) Bill. They fear that CAB could alter the demography of the north-eastern states. They wanted that their states be kept out of the purview of the CAB. Meghalaya Chief Minister Conrad Sangma urged Shah to take all the states of the region into confidence before bringing in the legislation again. "What will happen after CAB? Will people continuously come from Bangladesh? Will there be any deadline or a continuous flow? We in Northeast have such fears," Sangma said. Strongly opposing the bill, BJP ally and Nagaland Chief Minister Neiphiu Rio said the "highly controversial" Citizenship (Amendment) Bill will change the demography of the Northeast, if it is implemented by the Centre. Mizoram Chief Minister Zoramthanga has requested Shah to exclude the North East from the purview of the Citizenship (Amendment) Bill. "The Citizenship Bill is a very sensitive issue here. In most of the states where political parties supported it, they are on the verge of suicide," he said.

Impact on Assam Shah's reiteration that the Centre plan to reintroduce the Bill comes at a time when the BJP is dealing with an unfavourable outcome of the National Register of Citizens (NRC) exercise in Assam. The final NRC was published on August 31. About 3.11 crore people made it to the list while the names of over 19 lakhs were missing. Many people who are missing from NRC, belong to the Hindu Bengali community – BJP's traditional vote base in Assam. Reports suggest that the BJP has rolled out a multi-pronged strategy to salvage the situation there. The strategy includes wooing Hindu Bengalis with CAB, among other tactics.¹² A day after Assam minister Himanta Biswa Sarma said the BJP plans to reintroduce the Citizenship Amendment Bill by November, he said the draft bill will be tweaked and more conditions added. "Citizenship Bill will be moved in parliament once again, but it will have a lot of new features. It will have a cut-off date of December 30, 2014. It will be tweaked and will have new provisions and riders," Mr Sarma told reporters in Guwahati. The bill proposes to give Indian citizenship to Hindus, Jains, Christians, Sikhs, Buddhists and Parsis from Bangladesh, Pakistan and Afghanistan after seven years of residence in India instead of 12 years, even if they don't have valid documents. "It will not override the provisions of Article 371, the provisions of 6th Schedule of India and protection of tribal culture, language and ethnicity and state laws. It will not override the Inner Line Permit regime in the north-east," he said at an event. "There will be a new draft of the bill," he added. Mr Sarma said since the National Register of Citizens has already given out a

number of exclusions, some statistical disclosure will be made soon, indicating at the total number of Hindus left out of the NRC of the 19 lakhs. The NRC, also known as the Assam citizens' list, seeks to segregate Indian citizens living in the state from those who have illegally entered the state from Bangladesh and other countries after March 25, 1971. The NRC was first published in Assam in 1951. The BJP's strategist for the north-east said the Assam government will keep requesting the Supreme Court to re-verify the final NRC data.

SPECIAL SESSIONS:

SINCE THERE IS NO PROVISION FOR QUESTION HOUR OR ZERO HOUR IN AIPPM, BOTH OF THEM SHALL BE COMBINED IN A PRIVATE SPECIAL SESSION TO PROVIDE SPACES FOR DISCUSSION ON MATTERS OF PUBLIC IMPORTANCE, NOT LIMITING TO THE AGENDAS GIVEN.

IMPORTANT SUB AGENDAS: (not exhaustive)

Both the agendas will be discussed one after the other. Which agenda will be discussed first would depend on voting by majority.

CONSTITUTIONALITY OF J&K REORGANISATION ACT,

ARTICLE 370

IMPACT ON LIFE AND EDUCATION BEFORE AND AFTER THE J&K REORGANISATION ACT (includes terrorism, perception of other countries, situation of Kashmiri Pandits etc)

CONSTITUTIONALITY OF CAA

IMPACT OF CAA ON LIFE AND EDUCATION (establishing connection with NRC)

PRECEPTION AND REACTION OF OTHER COUNTRIES TO CAA

IMPORTANT SOURCES FOR RESEARCH:

NEWS- HINDU, TIMES OF INDIA, TELEGRAPH AND OTHER NEWSPAPERS

LAW- IBLOGPLEADERS, LEGALSERVICES INDIA.

CONCEPTS – YOU TUBE. UPSC AND LAW CHANNELS.

A LOT ON CONTENT CAN ALSO BE ACQUIRED FROM TV DEBATES AND COMMENTS MADE BY POLITICIANS AND THEIR PARTY MEMBERS. THEREFORE, PARTY OF THE PORTFOLIO AND THE PORTFOLIO ITSELF CAN BE USED FOR RESEARCH.

(THE WAY FORWARD AND THE SOLUTION SHALL BE DISCUSSED AS WELL. A BASIC UNDERSTANDING AS TO HOW TO RESEARCH HAS BEEN MENTIONED ABOVE WITH EXTENSIVE CONTENT ON EACH OF THE REQUIRED TOPICS)

NOTE – A BASIC UNDERSTANDING OF THE ACTS AND ARTICLES IS SUFFICIENT. EMPHASIS SHALL BE MORE ON THE CONSEQUENCES OF THE ACTS ON LIFE AND EDUCATION.