

AIPPM STUDY GUIDE



AGENDA

Discussing the impact of revoking Article 370 in the Union Territory of Jammu and Kashmir and the consequent unrest and to devise strategy to solve the Kashmir Conundrum.



INTRODUCTION TO LITERARY CIRCLE

Literary Circle is the club in NIT Durgapur, which gives the college an extra dimension of creative expression in the midst of technical unilateralism and gives the students of the college an opportunity to transcend the ordinary and mundane. This club conducts Verve, The Literary cum Youth Festival of the college and the biggest of its kind in eastern India. The Literary Circle has successfully pulled off 15 editions of Verve till now. Flagship events in the fest have become the matter of college folklore. The club also prints its annual literary magazine Déjà Vu every year, with over 4000 copies distributed inside the college as well as all over many other metropolitan cities. The club is known to be highly selective in its admission of new members, with only about 10 students inducted out of the entire batch of 900 each year. Great believers of the phrase 'quality over quantity', the members selected every year are the best of the best in the field of expression and creativity. Come, step into the Circle!

ABOUT NITMUN

NITMUN is a forum convened by the members of the Literary Circle for discussion and analysis of global issues. It seeks to bring out motivated delegates from all over the country for brainstorming and discussing over significant international issues. Organised by the Literary Circle, NITMUN promises a challenging yet a very entertaining time to all delegates. It requires the entire workforce of the club to come up with a topic or a committee that really instigates each and every delegate to ponder. And then, the best executive boards from all over the country are brought together to make sure that every delegate grows and becomes better at the end of the conference. Our greatest goal is to make sure that each delegate learns how to tackle world issues better at the end of the conference as the world is in dire need of young leaders now. Currently in its 9th edition, NITMUN has been extremely successful in providing the perfect experience to each delegate. Over the years, we have entertained more than 1000 delegates in total. Delegates arrive from all corners of India for an experience they will never forget.

INTRODUCTION TO THE COMMITTEE

Disclaimer: The Literary Circle, NIT Durgapur in no way endorses any political party or ideology. The views written here have been penned keeping in mind that an Opposition meet has been simulated and do not represent our views.

This study guide is not quotable in committee.

As the name signifies, the All India Political Parties Meet is a forum for unrestricted political debate, discussion and deliberation, free from the legislative functions of the parliament. The AIPPM provides a platform where diverse political perspectives and personalities come together to make decisions on issues of national importance.

The All India Political Parties Meet is a venture to emulate political realities by stimulating the various levels of policy and governance existing in our nation today. Participants are allotted specific political parties, which they represent. All the representatives must be well versed, with their political party's ideology, manifesto and beliefs. It is important that Members research well and are conscious of their portfolio's affiliations, interests and ideologies at all times during the conference.

It is a meeting called before a session of Parliament in order to decide its agenda and ensure smooth functioning of the committee. Although it has no legislative powers, its reports and outcomes are highly valued and considered authentic.

DISCUSSING THE AGENDA

AGENDA: Discussing the impact of revoking Article 370 in the Union Territory of Jammu and Kashmir and the consequent unrest and to devise strategy to solve the Kashmir Conundrum.

Freeze Date: 15th August, 2021.

INTRODUCTION TO THE AGENDA

The dispute between India and Pakistan over Kashmir was sparked by a fateful decision in 1947, and has resulted in decades of violence, including two wars.

Since 1947, India and Pakistan have been locked in conflict over Kashmir, a majority-Muslim region in the northernmost part of India. The mountainous, 86,000-square-mile territory was once a princely state. Now, it is claimed by both India and Pakistan.

HISTORY OF THE KASHMIR VALLEY

The roots of violence in Kashmir lie primarily in Britain's colonial actions. When the British government handed the governing of the princely state of Jammu and Kashmir to wealthy Hindu rulers who were distant from the primarily Muslim population, which became subjected to poverty and hunger.

Until the early twentieth century, however, little political action was taken to counter these conditions.

HISTORY OF THE KASHMIR VALLEY

With the prospect of Britain's flight from the Indian subcontinent and the partition of India and Pakistan as Hindu and Muslim states, respectively, the fate of Kashmiri land became an object of dispute. Although the majority of Kashmiris were Muslim, Indian Prime Minister Nehru considered the region his ancestral homeland and the crown of India. In the mid-twentieth century, India and Pakistan fought three wars, and the fate of Kashmir was often at the center of the dispute.

The first Indo-Pakistani War began when Muslims in Srinagar attempted to protest the injustices committed by their maharaja and were violently suppressed. Pakistan provided aid to the Kashmiri Muslims, provoking Nehru's ire. Politicians occasionally advocated a vote of civilians to decide the fate of Kashmir, but these idealistic promises never played out.

PRE COLONIAL TO PRE-INDEPENDENCE KASHMIR

TIMELINE

1846: Jammu and Kashmir (princely state) was created with the signing of the Second Treaty of Amritsar between the British East India company and Raja Gulab Singh of Jammu. It was an addendum to the Treaty of Lahore, signed one week earlier, which gave the terms of surrender of the Sikh Darbar at Lahore to the British.

The Sikhs could not pay part of the demand made by the British; Gulab Singh paid Rs 7,500,000 on their behalf, and in return received Kashmir Valley, part of the Sikh territories, to add to Jammu and Ladakh already under his rule. Gulab Singh accepted overall British sovereignty. Kashmir Valley was a Muslim-majority region speaking the Kashmiri language and had a distinct culture called Kashmiriyat.

PRE COLONIAL TO PRE-INDEPENDENCE KASHMIR

1931: The movement against the repressive Maharaja Hari Singh began and was brutally suppressed by the State forces.

1932: The All Jammu and Kashmir Muslim Conference was founded by Sheikh Abdullah in collaboration with Chaudhry Ghulam Abbas to fight for the rights of the State's Muslims.

1939: Under Sheikh Abdullah's leadership, the Muslim Conference changed its name to National Conference and opened membership to people of all religions. At the same time, the National Conference joined the All India States Peoples Conference, a Congress-allied group of movements in princely states.

1944: Mohammad Ali Jinnah visited Kashmir during the summer, supporting the Muslim Conference in preference to the National Conference.

1946–1947: KASHMIR UNREST AND ACCESSION

Though Britain feared civil war between India's Hindu majority and Muslim minority, Britain faced increasing pressure to grant independence to its colony. After World War II, Parliament decided British rule in India should end by 1948.

Britain had historically had separate electorates for Muslim citizens and reserved some political seats specifically for Muslims; that not only hemmed Muslims into a minority status, but fueled a growing Muslim separatist movement. Mohammad Ali Jinnah, a politician who headed up India's Muslim League, began demanding a separate nation for India's Muslim population.

1946–1947: KASHMIR UNREST AND ACCESSION

As religious riots broke out across British India, leaving tens of thousands dead, British and Indian leaders began to seriously consider a partition of the subcontinent based on religion. On August 14, 1947, the independent, Muslim-majority nation of Pakistan was formed. The Hindu-majority independent nation of India followed the next day.

Under the hasty terms of partition, more than 550 princely states within colonial India that were not directly governed by Britain could decide to join either new nation or remain independent.

INTRODUCTION TO THE ARTICLE 370 & EVENTS LEADING TO ITS FORMATION

At the time, the princely state of Jammu and Kashmir, which had a majority Muslim population, was governed by maharaja Hari Singh, a Hindu. Unlike most of the princely states which aligned themselves with one nation or the other, Singh wanted independence for Kashmir. To avert pressure to join either new nation, the maharaja signed a standstill agreement with Pakistan that allowed citizens of Kashmir to continue trade and travel with the new country. India did not sign a similar standstill agreement with the princely state.

As partition-related violence raged across the two new nations, the government of Pakistan pressured Kashmir to join it. Pro-Pakistani rebels, funded by Pakistan, took over much of western Kashmir, and in September 1947, Pashtun tribesmen streamed over the border from Pakistan into Kashmir. Singh asked for India's help in staving off the invasion, but India responded that, in order to gain military assistance, Kashmir would have to accede to India, thus becoming part of the new country.

INTRODUCTION TO THE ARTICLE 370 & EVENTS LEADING TO ITS FORMATION

Singh agreed and signed the Instrument of Accession, the document that aligned Kashmir with the Dominion of India, in October 1947. Kashmir was later (in 1957) given special status within the Indian constitution — a status which guaranteed that Kashmir would have independence over everything but communications, foreign affairs, and defense.

The Maharaja's fateful decision to align Kashmir with India ushered in decades of conflict in the contested region, including two wars and a longstanding insurgency.

POST INDEPENDENCE TIMELINE

India and Pakistan went to war twice following the Kashmir issue, first in 1965 (Indo-Pakistani War of 1965) and then in 1999 (aka Kargil War).

Following these wars, there were a series of unrest and tensions prevailing between the two countries :

The US "War on Terror" following the September 11, 2001 attacks on the United States forced Pakistan to reframe its support for those it called 'freedom fighters' in the Kashmir conflict. Islamabad was also forced to close most of its training camps in Pakistan-administered Kashmir.

Many foreign militants left Kashmir for Afghanistan to fight US troops.

Under former military dictator and president General Pervez Musharaf, Pakistan entered a ceasefire with India in 2003 that some say helped India consolidate its grip over Kashmir. It was also able to fence the de facto border with modern technology for the first time.

POST INDEPENDENCE TIMELINE

Kashmir went off the international radar until 2008, when the Indian government transferred a piece of land to a Hindu shrine. This sparked non-violent but massive anti-India demonstrations dispersed with force.

In 2010, a series of killings and staged gun battles by Indian troops sparked another wave of demonstrations against New Delhi's rule.

Indian soldiers killed dozens of people and wounded thousands in protests that went on for months.

Not everybody, however, agreed with the shift from armed rebellion to non-violent confrontation, which, in any case, did not force a back down by India.

Young men like Burhan Muzaffar Wani joined rebels or militants and took up arms to fight Indian soldiers and police whom they see as tools of the occupying force.

Wani's killing in 2016 provoked the third wave of pro-independence protests in eight years.

2017 marked 70 years of modern dispute over Kashmir.

The UN, Organisation of Islamic Cooperation and other countries have called for a UN-brokered referendum in the region but New Delhi rejects any third-party role in the dispute.

REVOCATION OF ARTICLE 370

The BJP-led-Government of India revoked Article 370 of the Constitution of India on August 6, 2019 and bifurcated the existing state of J&K into two Union Territories, namely UT of J&K and UT of Ladakh.

This action resulted in a change in 'application of laws' applied earlier in the two UTs. Now the two UTs would follow all the laws passed by the Parliament without any restrictions which was not previously possible. The revocation of the special status resulted in various legal developments being applicable to the people of the region, e.g. developments of the Supreme Court of India in various judgments, and application of Right to Information Act etc.

Article 35A was also scrapped in the process, taking away the then state and now Union territories' right to define who is a natural citizen and/or permanent resident of the State.

While the Union Territory of Jammu And Kashmir still had a legislative body under the provisions of Article 239A of the Constitution, just like Puducherry, The UT of Ladakh will directly only be under the governance of a Lieutenant General.

UPDATED TIMELINE

Due to the massive protests emerging due to the communications blackout in the Kashmir valley, a massive deterioration in public law and order was seen since late February 2021, with assassinations.

There has been civil unrest and terrorist activities hand in hand, with common people going for the protests even though there is an active curfew declared by the Armed forces, and despite the fact that terrorists are targeting protest groups for mass bombings.

Chief Inspectors in atleast 5 police stations have been assassinated, and it is yet to be ascertained whether they were violent protests, or terrorists from beyond the border. Amidst such chaos, the NDA government is contemplating implementation of full martial law in the Union territory.

STATE ASSEMBLY ELECTION RESULTS

Assam - The NDA government lost power, and Congress pulled off a shock victory as the single largest party.

West Bengal - An alliance between INC, CPI(M) and TMC is formed which barely holds power in West Bengal, BJP is the single largest party, and massive protests have erupted throughout Bengal, against the alliance which is in power.

Tamil Nadu - DMK seizes power unilaterally.

Puducherry - Status quo is maintained.

Kerala - Status quo is maintained.

POINT OF VIEW OF THE VARIOUS PARTIES INVOLVED AND THEIR POLICIES

THE KASHMIRI POLITICAL PARTIES



Jammu & Kashmir
**Peoples Democratic
Party**

PDP- The Jammu and Kashmir Peoples Democratic Party (JKPDP), PDP was headed and founded by Mufti Mohammad Sayeed. The PDP was founded in 1998 it captured power in Jammu and Kashmir in October 2002 Assembly elections.

Office Bearers: 1) Leader: Mehbooba Mufti

Ideologies: The PDP has believed in the ideology of self rule, that is autonomy of Kashmir inside the Indian Union, as opposed to secession from the country.

Most notably, they had an alliance with the BJP in 2016, forming the state government with them, a short-lived affair, which resulted in Ms. Mufti becoming the first female chief minister of the state.

The PDP has strongly condemned the abrogation of Article 370 in the region and has deemed the move *“illegal, unconstitutional and unacceptable”*.

POINT OF VIEW OF THE VARIOUS PARTIES INVOLVED AND THEIR POLICIES

THE KASHMIRI POLITICAL PARTIES



National Conference - The Jammu & Kashmir National Conference (JKNC) is a state political party in the Indian state of Jammu and Kashmir.

Office Bearers: 1) Farooq Abdullah
2) Omar Abdullah

Ideology - It supported the accession of the princely state to India in 1947.

Since 1947, the National Conference was in power in Jammu and Kashmir in one form or another till 2002, and again between 2009–2015.

The party with the pro-Indian stance, leaders of the National Conference felt Kashmir was betrayed at the hands of the rest of the rest of the country, while going into their 14 month long detention. Jammu & Kashmir People's Movement (JKPM)

The result of these sentiments, saw the NC and PDP, the two prime opponents among the Kashmiri local political parties to come together and lead a unique coalition.

PEOPLE'S ALLIANCE FOR GUPKAR DECLARATION



Gupkar Declaration - On 4th August 2019, the leaders of the major regional parties of Jammu And Kashmir, convened at Farooq Abdullah's residence on Gupkar Road, vowing to protect the special status of Kashmir and condemning the unilateral move by the Central government.

The communications blackout and their detention came into effect the next day.

When their freedom was restored in a restrained manner, the major regional parties of Kashmir and CPI(M) formed the PAGD as an alliance to further their cause on the 20th of October, 2020. This alliance performed well in the DDC elections held in the now union territory of Jammu And Kashmir.

The members of PAGD are:

- Jammu & Kashmir National Conference (JKNC)
- Jammu & Kashmir Peoples Democratic Party (PDP)
- Communist Party of India (Marxist) (CPI (M))
- Jammu & Kashmir People's Conference
- Jammu & Kashmir Awami National Conference
- Jammu & Kashmir People's Movement (JKPM)

POINT OF VIEW OF THE VARIOUS PARTIES INVOLVED AND THEIR POLICIES

POINT OF VIEW OF OTHER POLITICAL PARTIES



Bharatiya Janata Party (BJP) - The Bharatiya Janata Party or the BJP is the prima facie right wing party of the country. The party has its roots in the Jana Sangha, founded by Shyama Prasad Mukherjee in 1951.

Through their re-election campaign in 2019, the BJP included the scrapping of Article 370 and 35A of the Constitution, and delivered on their following promises.

"We are committed to annulling Article 35A of the Constitution of India as the provision is discriminatory against non-permanent residents and women of Jammu and Kashmir. We believe that Article 35A is an obstacle in the development of the state. We will take all steps to ensure a safe and peaceful environment for all residents of the state."

~ The BJP Manifesto for the 2019 General Elections.

Abolishing these articles have been one of the core cornerstones of BJP's agenda from its inception.

The Modi government has its entire agenda as a party which lives for 'sabka saath, saka vikaas.' Yet time and again, it has also portrayed itself as the party whose government gets stuff done.

POINT OF VIEW OF THE VARIOUS PARTIES INVOLVED AND THEIR POLICIES

POINT OF VIEW OF OTHER POLITICAL PARTIES



According to them, the fact that this government came back in power with an even mightier majority, is proof that the majority of the nation also sided with them on this issue.

In the 2020 DDC polls, BJP emerged as the biggest winner, preserving its strong voter base in the Hindu population dominant Jammu, and winning a couple of elections in Kashmir.

Yet in the future beyond 2020, the BJP saw a lot of defections among its workers from the valley,



Indian National Congress (INC) - Founded by A.O Hume the Indian National Congress conducted its first session in Bombay from 28–31 December 1885. The Congress Party prides itself for being the true representative of national interests during the freedom struggle.

After Indian independence in 1947, the Indian National Congress became the dominant political party in the country. In 1952, in the first general election held after Independence, the party swept to power in the national parliament and most state legislatures.

The INC voted against the abrogation of Article 370 in the voting in upper house and for in the lower house during the vote on Jammu and Kashmir Reorganisation Act, 2019.

POINT OF VIEW OF THE VARIOUS PARTIES INVOLVED AND THEIR POLICIES

POINT OF VIEW OF OTHER POLITICAL PARTIES



Indian Union Muslim League (IUML) - The IUML or The Indian Union Muslim League or I.U.M.L. (commonly referred to as the League inside Kerala) is an Indian political party primarily based in the Indian state of Kerala. It is recognized by the Election Commission of India as a State Party.

The IUML claimed that the people of Kashmir had been cheated by the Centre of their rights upon the abrogation of Article 370.

Leadership:

President: K. M. Kader Mohideen



Shivsena - Shiv Sena is a right-wing Marathi regional political party in India founded in 1966 by cartoonist Bal Thackeray.

Shivsena had fully supported the scrapping of Articles 370 and 35A, but the former ally and now opposition to BJP has raised serious concerns over the continued communications blockade in the valley over an extended period of time.

Shivsena also demanded the rehabilitation of the Kashmiri Pandits who had to flee the valley, back in their homeland.

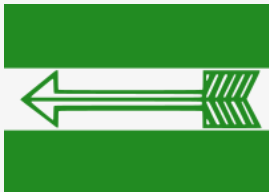
President - Uddhav Thackeray

Lok Sabha leader - Vinayak Raut

Rajya Sabha leader - Sanjay Raut

POINT OF VIEW OF THE VARIOUS PARTIES INVOLVED AND THEIR POLICIES

POINT OF VIEW OF OTHER POLITICAL PARTIES



Janata Dal United (JDU) - Janata Dal (United) abbreviated as JD(U) is a centre-left Indian political party with political presence mainly in eastern and north-eastern India. JD(U) is recognised as a state party in the states of Bihar and Arunachal Pradesh and is a part of government in Bihar.

JD(U) had a two-way reaction on the Revocation of Article 370. After strongly opposing the act for a day, it struck a reconciliatory note and said the law that had come into force should be abided by all.

JDU had recently won the Bihar Assembly Elections as a part of an alliance with BJP, but they fought separately in Assam Assembly Elections, and chose not to support BJP, to supersede INC in forming a government.

President - Ramchandra Prasad Singh

Lok Sabha Leader - Lalan Singh

Rajya Sabha Leader - Ramchandra Prasad Singh

POINT OF VIEW OF THE VARIOUS PARTIES INVOLVED AND THEIR POLICIES

POINT OF VIEW OF OTHER POLITICAL PARTIES



Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam (DMK) - Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam is an Indian state political party in the state of Tamil Nadu and the Union Territory of Puducherry founded by C. N. Annadurai in 1949 as a breakaway faction from the Dravidar Kazhagam. DMK was the first party other than the Indian National Congress to win state-level elections with a clear majority on its own in any state in India.

Office Bearers:

President – M.K Stalin

Secretary General - Durai Murugan

The DMK had stiff opposition to the scrapping of Article 370, calling it a “murder of democracy”.



ALL INDIA MAJLIS-e-ITTEHAD-ULMUSLIMENN(AIMIM) -

The All India Majlis-e-Ittehad-ulMuslimeen or AIMIM is a recognized regional political party based in the Indian state of Telangana, founded in 1927 in the Hyderabad State of British India.

The AIMIM was initially a city-based party, with influence only in Old Hyderabad, but the party won two seats in the 2014 Maharashtra Legislative Assembly election and emerged as the second largest party in the Aurangabad municipal elections. The party has long been seen as a political representation of Muslims in the state of Andhra Pradesh, and now Telangana.

POINT OF VIEW OF THE VARIOUS PARTIES INVOLVED AND THEIR POLICIES

POINT OF VIEW OF OTHER POLITICAL PARTIES



Office Bearers:

President: Asaduddin Owaisi

The AIMIM has fiercely criticised and fought against the abrogation of Article 370, and has repeatedly asked for its reenactment and opening of communication lines for all Kashmiris.



Maharashtra Navnirman Sena (MNS) : It is a nationalist far-right Indian political party based in the state of Maharashtra and operates on the motto of "Sons of the Soil". It was founded on 9 March 2006 in Mumbai by Raj Thackeray.

Office Bearers:

President and Chairperson: Raj Thackeray

Raj Thackeray criticised the government for repealing the special status granted to Jammu and Kashmir under Article 370 of the Indian Constitution. Thackeray hit out at the Centre for putting the region in a complete lockdown days after he welcomed the government's decisions.

“Today there are security personnel with guns outside people's homes in Kashmir,” he said at an event with party workers in Mumbai's Prabhadevi neighbourhood. “There is no internet, no television, no landlines and there is no cellphone. Tomorrow, the same security personnel could be standing outside your homes in Mumbai or Vidarbha. Your views will be irrelevant.”

POINT OF VIEW OF THE VARIOUS PARTIES INVOLVED AND THEIR POLICIES

POINT OF VIEW OF OTHER POLITICAL PARTIES



However, after the Home Minister announced the Centre's decisions to revoke the special status and bifurcate Jammu and Kashmir into two Union Territories in Parliament, Thackeray had lauded the government's move. "After a long time, the Central Government makes an exceptional decision!" he had tweeted.



AAM AADMI PARTY(AAP) Aam Aadmi Party is an Indian political party, formally launched On 26 November 2012, and is currently the ruling party of the National Capital Territory of Delhi. A significant part of its agenda was to quickly introduce the Jan Lokpal bill in the National Capital Territory of Delhi.

Office Bearers:

Convener: Arvind Kejriwal

National Secretary: Pankaj Gupta

Treasurer: Narain Das Gupta

"We support the government on its decisions on J & K. We hope this will bring peace and development in the state."

~ Arvind Kejriwal, 5/8/2019

POINT OF VIEW OF THE VARIOUS PARTIES INVOLVED AND THEIR POLICIES

POINT OF VIEW OF OTHER POLITICAL PARTIES



All India Anna Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam(AIADMK) It is an Indian regional political party in the state of Tamil Nadu and union territory of Puducherry. AIADMK is a dravidian party founded by M. G. Ramachandran (M.G.R) at Madurai on 17 October 1972 as a breakaway faction of the Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam.

Leadership:

Chairperson: O. Panneerselvam

Lok Sabha Leader: P. Raveendranath Kumar

“Article 370 is only temporary in nature. And also, Part 21 of the Constitution reads the article as temporary, transitional with special provisions. So Article 370 is temporary in nature and now the Union government has correctly brought in two resolutions and the two enactments. Further, there is nothing to worry on this issue,” Navaneetha Krishnan said.



Samajwadi Party (SP) - Samajwadi Party (SP ; founded 4 October 1992 by Mulayam Singh Yadav) is a political party in India headquartered in New Delhi. It is mainly based in Uttar Pradesh. It has won the Uttar Pradesh Assembly elections thrice.

On the revocation of Article 370, SP stated that it was welcome to decisions meant to strengthen the integrity of India but opposed its immediate declaration. “In a democracy, decisions must be made by consensus, not by threat, force or fear” was their statement.

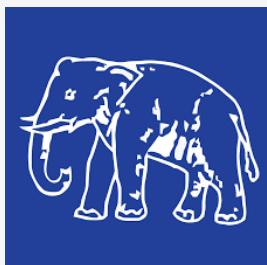
President - Akhilesh Yadav

Lok Sabha Leader - Mulayam Singh Yadav

Rajya Sabha Leader - Ram Gopal Yadav

POINT OF VIEW OF THE VARIOUS PARTIES INVOLVED AND THEIR POLICIES

POINT OF VIEW OF OTHER POLITICAL PARTIES



Bahujan Samaj Party (BSP) - The Bahujan Samaj Party (BSP) is a national level political party in India that was formed to represent Bahujans (literally means "people in majority"), referring to Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, and Other Backward Classes (OBC), along with religious minorities. It was founded in 1984 by Kanshi Ram.

During the entire Article 370 episode, BSP favoured the Centre's decision and extended its support to the BJP-led Government.

President - Mayawati

Lok Sabha Leader - Kunwar Danish Ali

Rajya Sabha Leader - Satish Chandra Mishra



Rashtriya Janata Dal (RJD) - The Rashtriya Janata Dal (RJD) is an Indian political party, based in the state of Bihar. The party was founded in 1997 by Lalu Prasad Yadav. The mass base of the party has traditionally been backward classes and the party is considered a champion of lower caste politics. Unsurprisingly, RJD opposed the Article 370 move of the Centre throughout.

Manoj Kumar Jha of RJD said the (abolition of) Article 370 was not possible to execute in this lifetime.

RJD is a party having very strong roots in the state of Bihar. It was in power in Bihar Assembly from 1990 to 2005.

President - Lalu Prasad Yadav

Rajya Sabha Leader - Misa Bharti

POINT OF VIEW OF THE VARIOUS PARTIES INVOLVED AND THEIR POLICIES

POINT OF VIEW OF OTHER POLITICAL PARTIES



All India Trinamool Congress(AITC) - Founded on 1 January 1998, the party is led by its founder and current chief minister of Bengal Mamata Banerjee. The Trinamool Congress was registered with the Election Commission of India during mid - December 1999.

Apart from its government in Bengal the party also operates in the states of Tripura, Manipur and Kerala.

Office Bearers:

AITMC President: Mamata Banerjee

General Secretary: Subrata Bakshi

Leader in Lok Sabha: Sudip Bandhopadhyay.

The official leadership of TMC has refrained from voting in the upper house and walked out of the lower house. However, a few interesting conflicting statements have been made by the party members.



Communist Party Of India (MARXIST) - The CPI (M) was formed at the Seventh Congress of the Communist Party of India held in Calcutta in 1964.

Over the years, the Party has emerged as the foremost Left force in the country. The CPI (M) has grown steadily since its formation in 1964. The CPI (M) as the leading Left party is committed to build a Left front.

Office Bearers:

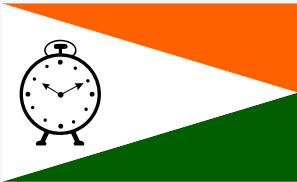
General Secretary: Sitaram Yechury

The CPI(M) has unequivocally asked for the reinstatement of Article 370 in the Kashmir valley.

CPI(M) is also a part of the PAGD, as discussed above.

POINT OF VIEW OF THE VARIOUS PARTIES INVOLVED AND THEIR POLICIES

POINT OF VIEW OF OTHER POLITICAL PARTIES



Nationalist Congress Party - The NCP was formed on 25 May 1999, by Sharad Pawar, P. A. Sangma, and Tariq Anwar. At the time of formation of the NCP, the Indian Congress (Socialist) party merged with the new party.

Despite the NCP being founded in opposition to the leadership of Sonia Gandhi, it has joined the Congress led UPA to form government on numerous occasions at the State level as well at the National level.

Office Bearers:

President: Sharad Pawar

Lok Sabha Leader: Supriya Sule

They have been strongly vocal against removing special status for Kashmir.

NOTE FROM THE ORGANISING COMMITTEE

Hello Delegates!

Firstly, welcome to **NITMUN IX**.

AIPPM is a unique committee. Even in real life. It has no legal powers, yet it always signifies and leads to important events on the national spectrum.

Kashmir is an issue which has seen decades of regional instability, terrorism, human rights outrages, civil unrest and deaths.

And this is not the future we want to see for the region, and our country. The updated timeline is not the kind of future we ever want to see, but it is, sadly a possibility which cannot be undermined. Through this MUN, our thought was to put you in the shoes of the men and women who make choices which affect millions.

And how you choosing your leaders matter.

We as the OC, expect solutions from this committee. Nothing in this study guide is quotable when committee is in session, you will need to do your research for that, and the various sources viable will be intimated to you by your Executive Board.

We hope, that this NITMUN helps you see the world in a different light, and you make the right decisions.

Do not settle for the ordinary. Take nothing for granted.

QUESTIONS WHICH NEED RESOLUTION

- Should the Union Territory of Jammu And Kashmir lose its legislature forming powers as decreed in the 2019 Act in accordance with Article 239A of the Constitution, and come directly under the ambit of a Lieutenant Governor?
- Should martial law be implemented in the union territory?
- How should the humanitarian crisis be solved?
- Is the re-enactment of Article 370 a viable option?
- How will personal liberties be guaranteed in the crisis?
- How to make sure proper medical care is given and vaccination reaches all Kashmiris?

LINKS FOR FURTHER RESEARCH

- <https://www.nationalgeographic.com/culture/2019/03/kashmir-conflict-how-did-it-start>
- <https://www.bbc.com/news/world-south-asia-16069078>
- <https://www.trtworld.com/asia/kashmir-s-never-ending-conflict-a-timeline-of-70-years-11666>
- <https://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/india/parliament-passes-article-370-changes-bifurcation-of-jk/articleshow/70561690.cms>
- <https://economictimes.indiatimes.com/news/politics-and-nation/ddc-polls-pagd-bags-over-100-seats-bjp-emerges-as-single-largest-party-by-winning-73-seats/articleshow/79910053.cms>
- <http://egazette.nic.in/WriteReadData/2019/210407.pdf>