**Jammu and Kashmir Reorganisation Act 2019**

1. Reorganisation of Jammu and Kashmir:The Act 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.

*Features of the Act:*

(i) Lieutenant Governor: The Union Territory of Jammu and Kashmir and Ladakh will be administered by the President, through an administrator appointed by him known as the Lieutenant Governor.

(ii) Legislative Assembly of Jammu and Kashmir: The Act 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.

**Citizenship Amendment Act (CAA), 2019**

1. The amendment provides that illegal migrants who fulfil four conditions **will not be treated as illegal migrants under the Act**. The conditions are:

 (i) They are Hindus, Sikhs, Buddhists, Jains, Parsis and Christians

 (ii) They are from Afghanistan, Bangladesh or Pakistan.

 (iii) They entered India on or before December 31, 2014.

2. Nothing in this section shall apply to tribal area of Assam, Meghalaya, Mizoram or Tripura as these states are included in the Sixth Schedule of the Constitution of India and the area covered under "The Inner Line" notified under the Bengal Eastern Frontier Regulation, 1873 ( Areas under ‘Inner Line Permit’ regime of Arunachal, Mizoram and Nagaland)

3. The period of naturalisation has been reduced from 11 years to 5 years for above category of migrants.

4. Grounds for cancelling OCI registration: The amendment provides that the central government may cancel registration of OCIs, if the OCI has violated Citizenship Act or any other law so notified by the central government.

**National Register of Citizens (NRC):**

The NRC has its roots in the Memorandum of Settlement or the Assam Accord signed between the Assam State Students Union and the Government of India in 1985.

1. The Citizenship Act of 1955 was amended after the Assam Accord for all Indian-origin people who came from Bangladesh before January 1, 1966 to be deemed as citizens.
2. Those who came between January 1, 1966 and March 25, 1971 were eligible for citizenship after registering and living in the State for 10 years while those entering after March 25, 1971, were to be deported.
3. It is governed by the Citizenship Act, 1955, and the Citizenship (Registration of Citizens and Issue of National Identity Cards) Rules, 2003 (amended in 2009) and a 2010 order of the Ministry of Home Affairs, published in the Gazette of India.
4. It will include persons whose names appear in any of the electoral rolls upto the midnight of 24th March, 1971 or National Register of Citizens, 1951 and their descendants.

About Foreign Tribunals:

* The foreigners tribunals are quasi-judicial bodies, unique to Assam, to determine if a person staying illegally is a "foreigner" or not.
* The new Foreigners (Tribunals) Amendment Order 2019 :
	+ Empowers all states to constitute their own FTs, earlier unique to Assam, to address the question of citizenship of a person.
	+ Empowers district magistrates in all states and union territories to set up FTs to detect foreigners. Also allows District Magistrates to refer individuals who haven't filed claims against their exclusion from NRC to the Tribunals to decide if they are foreigners or not
	+ Empowers individuals to approach the Tribunals.

**National Population Register (NPR)**

1. It is a list of ‘usual’ residents of the country’. According to the Ministry of Home Affairs, a “usual resident of the country” is one who has been residing in a local area for at least the last six months, or intends to stay in a particular location for the next six months.
2. The NPR is being prepared under provisions of the Citizenship Act 1955 and the Citizenship (Registration of Citizens and issue of National Identity Cards) Rules, 2003.Under it,
	1. The Central Government may compulsorily register every citizen of India and issue National Identity Card.
	2. Out of the universal data set of residents, the subset of citizens would be derived after due verification of the citizenship status.
	3. It will be conducted by the Office of the Registrar General of India (RGI) under the Home Ministry.
	4. The NPR will collect both demographic data and biometric data.
3. The NPR was updated earlier in 2010 and 2015.

**Amendment under Constitution**

**1. 104thConstitutional Amendment Act**

The Act:

1. Extends reservation for Scheduled castes (SC) and Scheduled Tribes (ST) to Lok Sabha and legislative bodies for another 10 years till 25th Jan 2030.
2. Remove provision of nominating Anglo Indians to Lok Sabha and legislative bodies.

Article 334 originally provided that reservation of seats and special representation would cease 10 years after the commencement of Constitution. But this was extended every 10 years (8th, 23rd, 45th, 62nd, 79th and 95th amendments)

**2. 103rd Constitutional Amendment Act**

It provides 10 per cent reservation for economically weaker sections of society for admission to Central Government-run educational institutions and private educational institutions (except for minority educational institutions), and for employment in Central Government jobs.

The Important components of the 103rd constitutional Amendment are:

1. The amendment changed two fundamental rights, Article 15 and 16. Clause (6) has been added to both the Articles.
2. The amendments provide for the advancement of the “economically weaker sections” of the society.
3. The amendment aims to fulfil the commitments of the directive principles of state policy under Article 46, to promote the educational and economic interests of the weaker sections of the society.