



3rd Youth Parliament 2018

Organised by:



INDIAN INSTITUTE OF LEGAL STUDIES

SILIGURI, P.O.: SALBARI, DIST.- DARJEELING, PIN- 734002, WEST BENGAL, INDIA
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24TH – 25TH November, 2018

About the Institute

The Indian Institute of Legal Studies is situated in the foothills of the picturesque Himalayas in the Terrai-Dooars confluence bestowing it with natural landscape, sharing boundaries with SAARC nations. The Indian Institute of Legal Studies is affiliated to the University of North Bengal and is recognized by the Bar Council of India and approved by the University Grants Commission, under Sections 2(f) & 12(B) of the Act of 1956. The Institute offers law programs for both 3 years LL.B. and 5 years integrated courses in B.A. LL.B. (HONS), B.Com. LL.B. (HONS) and B.B.A LL.B. (HONS).

The role of an academic institution in the present context, a law school like the Indian Institute of Legal Studies, is unique and distinctive. Indian Institute of Legal Studies adheres to fulfilling the basic tenets of providing legal education by creating modern and necessary infrastructure, good teachers and staffs and lay emphasize on methods of teaching, clinical experiences and assessment of teaching. It is necessary that law and its interpretations change with time and are able to confront the challenges that are caused by the social, economic and political transformations in the society.

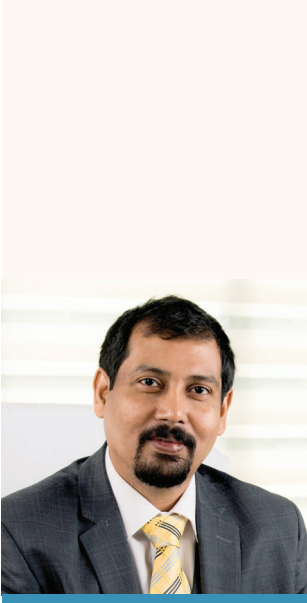
The Indian Institute of Legal Studies acts as a transformer or rather a catalyst in Socio-Economic transformation and through its research based education is establishing a law-abiding society thereby helps shape the quality of 'Rule of Law'.

Indian Institute of Legal Studies always promotes the academic culture and proper research environment by creating greater opportunity for faculty and students to undertake original and serious research on identifiable issues relating to law and justice that affects the Indian society which in turn serves as a facilitator to the efficient and effective administration of justice.

Such aims can be fulfilled by comparative research and institutional partnership on faculty and student exchange basis and methods which shall be mutually beneficial.

In the context of Indian Parliamentary Democratic system, IILS aims to provide a platform to the best young minds and to imbibe parliamentary system in India and to mark as a 'Law Day', We are organizing the 3rd Youth Parliament on the 24th-25th November, 2018.





JOYJIT CHOUDHURY

Founder Chairman
Indian Institute of Legal Studies

Message from The Chairman

At the foremost, I, thank you for creating this opportunity for me to express my thoughts about the legal education.

The idea of setting up the Indian Institute of Legal Studies stems from such conceptions by way of contributing to the society in my own small ways. Even the Almighty showered all its blessings upon me in my Endeavour- by not only removing all the thrones and spikes and mother nature also chipping in, which is evident from the fact- IILS- like a baby in the arms of nature- bestowed with all the natural beauty being set up in the foothills of the Himalayas- and the majestic mountain Kanchenjunga in the background. There is a latin maxim- 'Res Ipsa Liquitor' - which means 'the things speaks for itself' - IILS speaks for itself.

The need of the hour is not only pro-active legislature or judicial activism but legal education particularly IILS playing a vital role in law reform through legal research and survey, facilitating new laws on any current issue or changing/amending the existing law/s, which is not adequate for their proper implementation.

IILS does not restrict itself the methods of legal training but paramount in its mind is to provide with a 'social vision', believing that law is not merely an instrument of 'social control' but also an instrument of 'social change'. IILS aspires to base its educational curricula not only on mainstream law syllabus but offers applied law programs which led to sustaining good legal talent by promoting excellence in teaching and research.

There is a distance between the 'law in books' and the 'law in reality' which is ever widening. If Indian society is to wake up to this challenge and for good governance to be based only on 'Rule of Law', it is essential that all school education play an active and responsible role. The future development in India requires scholars/students to develop research inputs on the various contemporary issues, for better understanding in the reform of law.

It has always been my effort and relentless persuasions of making IILS an institution of recognition and aspiring to impart legal education in a holistic manner and further inculcating into the students the spirit of freedom, commitment, humanity, modesty towards own self, the society and the country.

Thus, I, take this opportunity to invite your esteemed institution to be a part of the 3rd Youth Parliament, 2018 and take away the same values and skills, which shall transform the aspiring young minds into agents of social change.

My best wishes with the participants.


JOYJIT CHOUDHURY

INVITATION TO PARTICIPATE IN INDIAN INSTITUTE OF LEGAL STUDIES 3rd YOUTH PARLIAMENT - 2018

24TH – 25TH November, 2018

Respected Head of the Institution,

Indian Institute of Legal Studies popularly known as ILS takes immense pleasure in announcing its Third Youth Parliament. After its glorious success in the previous two sessions, the Institute is all set to host its third youth parliament on 24th- 25th November 2018. Youth Parliament aims to develop self-confidence so that one may take concrete steps towards becoming vigilant citizen and is also a forum to explore the laws prevailing, its implementation and impact in the society, so that they can become a good citizen and play a vital role in the Pursuit of Transformation.

In the contemporary era, where youngsters are aiming to foster parliamentary democracy through their actions, this event would provide a platform to them in understanding the process of making of law in the parliament thereby enhancing their skills as a responsible citizen.

As 26th November is marked as the Law Day, ILS takes this opportunity to host this event and make them a more vigilant citizen. Hence, we would like to extend our Invitation to your esteemed Institution to be a part of this glorious event to discuss and deliberate on the following agendas.

1. Effective implementation of Indian Citizenship Act, 1955 through National Registration of Citizenship (NRC).
2. Playing National Anthem in theatre depicts patriotism.

Warm Regards,

Principal

Indian Institute of Legal Studies



GUIDE TO YOUTH PARLIAMENT

■ Why IILS organizing Youth Parliament on Law Day?

Constitution day, also known as Samvidhan Divas, is observed in India in honour of Dr. B.R Ambedkar, known as the architect of the Indian Constitution. The Government of India declared 26 November as Constitution day. On this day in 1949, the constituent assembly of India adopted the constitution of India, and it came into effect on 26th January 1950. IILS taking every initiative to educate the masses at large aims to organize its 3rd Youth Parliament to make the youth aware about the parliamentary proceeding. In the contemporary era, where youngsters are aiming to bring a radical change in the society through their actions, this event would provide a platform to them in understanding the process of making of law in the parliament and to enhance their skills that is required to be a responsible citizen.

■ INDIAN PARLIAMENT AT A GLANCE

The law-making bodies are required to discuss various local, national and international issues and then make suitable laws on them. The members of these bodies present all points of views and try to represent all kinds of interests related to a problem. Eventually there is accommodation of various interests and a comprehensive decision is taken. An effort is always made to take such a decision as would please most and antagonize least. Such decisions are frequently taken by Parliament. The decisions of Parliament are important since they affect the whole country. Each one of us is affected by the decisions of Parliament. The decisions are the result of long drawn debates. For conducting debates in Parliament a detailed procedure of rules are followed. The rules are based on democratic principles. By these rules it is ensured that everybody gets a chance to be heard and a proper decorum is maintained in the course of discussion that goes on in Parliament.

It is, therefore, necessary that from school level itself a suitable programme is devised to train students for their role as citizens in a democracy. Education should make students competent enough to consider public issues and form their opinion on them judiciously. Youth is a season of hope and aspiration. It is proper to take advantage of this and develop in our young students the necessary civic competence. A good citizen is supposed to be an expert in human relations. This expertness is needed at many points, in inter-group relations; across the table in discussion; in family affairs; in local and national affairs. The meaning of citizenship is not only confined to knowing rights and duties, but also extended to areas of human behavior.

■ INDIAN PARLIAMENT AT A GLANCE

Parliament makes laws for the whole country. It is the supreme law-making body in the country. The Union Government receives money through taxation. It spends this money on the welfare of the people. The income and expenditure are shown in the budget prepared and presented before Parliament every year by the Government. The budget is approved by Parliament. Without the Parliament's sanction the Government can

neither impose any taxes nor spend any amount. Thus, Parliament keeps a control on the income and expenditure of the Government. The most important function of Parliament is to exercise control over the ministers and their work. A member of Parliament can ask any minister questions about his/her department. Through these questions the members keep a check on the functioning of various departments. The Prime Minister and his/her cabinet is responsible to Parliament for their work. The Lok Sabha can remove them by passing a no-confidence motion against them. A proposed law is first introduced in Parliament in the form of a bill. There are two types of Bills- Money Bills and Bills other than money Bills. Any Bill relating to income and expenditure is called a Money Bill. A Money Bill cannot be introduced in the Rajya Sabha. It must be first introduced in the Lok Sabha. After it has been passed in the Lok Sabha, the Money Bill is sent to the Rajya Sabha for return. The Bills which are not Money Bills, can be introduced in either House of Parliament.

Every Bill that is introduced in Parliament has to go through three readings in each of the Houses. Copies of the bill are given to the members in advance to enable them to study and to raise objections, if any, at the introduction stage. The minister or any other members introduces the Bill. In the second reading a general clause-by-clause discussion on the Bill takes place. The members who support the Bill argue why the Bills is important and necessary. The members who oppose it, criticize and suggest improvement in the Bill. If so desired, it can be sent to a Select Committee composed on the members of the House, or to a joint committee of both the houses of Parliament which examines the Bill in detail. The Committee reports back with or without proposals for amendments. In the third reading the Bill as a whole is finally discussed and put to vote. If the majority of the members are in its favor, the Bill is passed.

■ PROCEDURE IN THE HOUSE

The rules of procedure and conduct of business in Lok Sabha and directions issued by the speaker from time to time there under regulate the procedure in Lok Sabha. The items of business notice of which is received from the ministers and private members and admitted by the speaker, are included in the daily list of business which is printed and circulated to members in advance

■ QUESTION HOUR

The first hour of every sitting of Lok Sabha is called the question hour. Asking of questions in parliament is the free and unfettered right of members. It is during the question hour that they may ask question on different aspects of administration and government in the national as well as international spheres. Every minister whose turn it is to answer to questions has to stand up and answer for his ministry's acts of omission or commission.

INDIAN PARLIAMENT AT A GLANCE

Every Member of Parliament has the privilege of freedom of speech. No member is liable to any action in any court of law for speaking anything in the House. His/her statements in the House cannot be questioned in any court. No member of Parliament can be arrested under civil cases during the session of the House or forty days before or after the session. There is a collective right of the House to make rules to regulate its procedure and conduct of business. No court is competent to call in question any proceedings of the House. If the conduct of any member is found to be derogatory to the dignity and status of the House, he/she can be punished by the House for his/her misbehavior. There is a Privilege Committee of the House, which investigates the alleged misbehavior. On the basis of the report of this Committee the House takes action. Thus, the House has the power to punish any person for breach of its privileges or for contempt. The members of Parliament receive a monthly salary and daily allowances for attending the sessions of Parliament. They also get other benefits, such as railway pass,

telephone and housing facilities. When they cease to be members, they are given pension benefits.

DEBATE IN THE HOUSE

After the member who initiates discussion on an item of business has spoken, other members can speak on that item of business in such order as the Speaker may call upon them. Only one member can speak at a time and all speeches are directed to the Chair. A matter requiring the decision of the House is decided if the House is decided by means of a question put by the Speaker on a motion made by a member.

DIVISION

A division is one of the forms in which the decision of the House is ascertained. Normally, when a motion is put to the House members for and against it indicate their opinion by saying 'Aye' or 'No' from their seats. The Chair goes by the voices and declares that the motion is either accepted or rejected by the House.



3rd YOUTH PARLIAMENT, 2018

School Students of Class XI and XII and college Student of first year of any educational institution can participate in the third edition of Youth Parliament, organized by the Indian Institute of Legal Studies. The event shall be organized following the schedule given below:

SCHEDULE	
Last Date of Online Registration	10th October, 2018
Last date for Submission of Soft Copy of Write up	25th October, 2018
Confirmation of the selection of write up	31st October, 2018
Inauguration/ registration and 1st Session of Parliamentary Proceedings	24th November, 2018 9 AM onwards
2nd Session of Parliamentary Proceedings	25th November, 2018

AGENDA

- Effective implementation of Indian Citizenship Act, 1955 through National Registration of Citizenship (NRC).
- Playing National Anthem in theatre depicts patriotism.

SUBMISSION BY PARTICIPANTS

Every participant is required to send a complete document of their write up in form of an article, essay or bill on the above given topic by 25th October, 2018 at iilsyouthparliament2018@gmail.com. The participants need to write both for and against the topic.

All research, writing and editing must be solely the product of the members of the participating team. Persons other than the members of the participating team are not permitted to research on the Statement of Problem of the competition or to provide any other kind of assistance to the participating members. The word limit of the specimen should not be more than 1500 words.

A draw of lots will be held on the day of the event.

3rd YOUTH PARLIAMENT, 2018

■ RULES AND REGULATIONS

1. ELIGIBILITY

The Students of 11th and 12th standard and the college Student of First Year.

2. LANGUAGE

The Competition will be conducted both in English & Hindi language.

3. REGISTRATION

Registration to the competition is open to all the students as per the eligibility criteria. A minimum of one and a maximum of three can participate from a concerned institution. The Students have to participate individually. One Teacher is allowed to accompany the participating institution. Registration Fee per Institution – INR 1500/-

4. DRESS CODE

The participants are expected to be dressed in Indian Formals.

5. AWARDS AND CERTIFICATES

1. “Best Parliamentarian” – INR – 7000/-
2. “High commendation”-INR – 5000/-
3. “Best Speaker”- INR – 3000/-

4. “Best Scribe”- INR – 3000/-

5. “Special Mention”- INR – 1000/-

6. “Verbal Mention”- INR – 1000/-

In addition, all the participants will be awarded with participation certificate which will be issued at the end of the event.

6. QUERIES & CLARIFICATIONS:

The Participants may ask for clarifications from the below named Faculty Co-Ordinators of ILS YOUTH PARLIAMENT 2018.

FACULTY CO-ORDINATORS

1. Mr. Souradeep Rakshit, Asstt. Professor of law, ILS.
CONTACT NO. +918918716693
2. Ms. Rupa Pradhan, Asstt. Professor of law, ILS.
CONTACT NO. +918250385206
3. Ms. Mamta Thapa, Asstt. Professor of law, ILS.
CONTACT NO. +918346957413

STUDENT CO-ORDINATORS

7. Mr. Sandip Singh – 5 years B.Com LLB, 7th Semester
8. Mr. Pankaj Agarwal – 5 years B.Com LLB, 7th Semester
9. Mr. Binesh Kumar Prasad – 3 years LLB, 3rd Semester





INDIAN INSTITUTE OF LEGAL STUDIES

**AFFILIATED TO THE UNIVERSITY OF NORTH BENGAL,
RECOGNISED BY THE BAR COUNCIL OF INDIA, NEW DELHI
APPROVED BY THE UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION, NEW DELHI**

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