

CONTENT

	PAGE
1. OVERVIEW	2
2. OBJECTIVES	3
3. PROCEEDINGS	5
4. BILL OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURAL AFFAIRS	14
5. BILL OF THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT	20
6. BILL OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT	27
7. BILL OF THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS	33

AMIP 2018

REPORT

OVERVIEW :

The Second Edition of the Advitiya Model Indian Parliament commenced proceedings on August 18, 2018 in Anandalaya Campus, NDDDB. The number of delegates increased from 65 to an amazing 118 coming from 5 schools from all around Anand and Nadiad district. The Parliament consisted of four committees - The Ministry of Women and Child Development, The Ministry of Cultural Affairs, The Ministry of Home Affairs, and The Ministry of Human Resource Development. The second day consisted of an Open House where the committees defended their bills and ensured that they gained the

support of the opposition. The topic covered by the Ministry of Women And Child Development was Women Empowerment. The topic of discussion in the Ministry of Cultural Affairs was Religious Intolerance. The Ministry of Home Affairs perused on Nepotism and on Left Wing Extremism and their effects. The agenda for the Ministry of Human Resource Development was the State of the Education System in India and its improvement.

OBJECTIVES :

The Model Indian Parliament is a new concept which originated in 2017 by the inauguration of the AMIP - 2017. It brought the students actively participating in the MUNs (Model United Nations) to pay more attention to the Parliamentary proceedings of our own country. The MIP follows a very simple set of Rules Of Procedure which are easy to imbibe and which is conducive for debate and discourse. The advantages of the MIP are multifold. It brings about a sense of awareness of the

country's politics in the students' thoughts. It creates an environment which helps students improve their speaking skills and gain confidence. It helps students in decision making, the art of convincing other people, and also in effective communication. It places students in the shoes of the actual decision makers and helps them understand the various issues and problems that plague the country. It improves general awareness of the students and helps them to find solutions to make them understand the country better. With these objectives in mind and the AMIP at Anandalaya is conceived. We expect many more students from different schools all over Gujarat to take part in this activity the next year and hope that the parliamentarians in our country can learn and imbibe some of the values the delegates possess would lead them towards creating a better political genre in future.

PROCEEDINGS :

The first day started at 8 A.M. and ended at 4 P.M. The students were divided into four groups as per the allocation of ministries given to them in advance. The day started with the formal opening of the parliamentary sessions by the acting Prime Minister, M. Amulya Prasad and a speech by the Principal of Anandalaya Shri Nishesh Kumar Sinha. The delegates were then sent to their respective committees. There they discussed at length all the issues decided for their ministries and came out with a bill to be discussed on the next day in the open house.

Annexed below are reports of the committees.

MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT

The committee was briefed by the respective chairs and co-chairs and following were the points discussed on the first day. There are a huge numbers of rape cases that are reported daily, not to mention the ones which are not reported, and they are caused due to a variety of reasons such as lack of public safety, low status of women in the society, etc. These were discussed at length in the Ministry and a set of substantial and practical solutions were suggested by the stakeholders. It was suggested that remote and lonely areas in a city should be thoroughly patrolled at night to maintain security in these areas. Family counselling should be promoted especially in rural areas to eradicate the social stigma. The Ministry also discussed at length, sexual harassment done by misusing technology. Sexual harassment as part of cybercrime includes the circulation of lewd pictures, jokes, and messages which harm the social status of the victim. One of the suggested solutions was cyber patrolling which will facilitate the monitoring of such unacceptable activities. The divorce law in India, although meant to end unhealthy marital relationships, has become a

medium of exploitation to women, leaving many strangled and in need of help. The root cause of all the crimes committed against women is the low status they are given in the society due to the social stigma and orthodox thinking of the people. A very practical solution to this problem is counselling children at a very young age to teach them to value and respect the opposite sex and treat them equally. Parents in rural areas should also be counselled on treating their children equally without being gender biased and provide equal opportunities.

MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS

The Ministry of Home Affairs chaired by Aryan Balyan and Freya Dholakia commenced their proceedings on August 18, 2018. It was a committee consisting of 32 delegates and the topic of discussion was 'Left Wing Extremism, Naxalism and, the Nepotism prevailing in our government'. The topic was extremely relevant and the solutions put forward by the parliamentarians were worth paying heed to. There was almost no support for the extremists and everyone was quick to condemn their actions without any perusal. The surprising revelation was that Naxalism was termed as greater

‘terrorism’ than the ongoing issue with Kashmir. Parliamentarians were quick to jump to conclusions about the extremists rather than understanding the fear causing the violence. Nepotism on the other hand showcased the sensibility and sagaciousness of our leaders. But everyone was quick to point out that nepotism was one of the major causes for the country to slow down its progress. Although no solutions were reached upon, the level of discussion was extremely high.

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MINISTRY OF CULTURAL AFFAIRS

The dynamic Ministry of Cultural Affairs chaired by the decisive C. Niranjan and the cognitive Nitanth Sujith was indeed a nexus of ideas, controversies, and fervent exchange of dialogues and a convulsing array of debate and deliberation which commenced on August 18, 2018. The committee consisted of 32 delegates discussing upon the agenda: Religious Intolerance in India. After the conventional

procedural beginning, the ministry kicked off with the delegates introducing themselves and stating their stance. The gathering, as could be noticed, was categorically divided into three major groups: the pro- Hindu group, the pro- Islam group and the third group that chose to remain neutral on the agenda for the best of the nation. These guardians of the Indian Constitution verbalized their opinions, objurgated arguments, and countered points. There were tendentious and inflammatory debates regarding the historical cases of 1992-Babri Masjid Demolition, 2002-Gujarat Riots as well as contemporary agendas of Love Jihad and Triple Talaq also found place for discussion. The two major sides got into a heated argument which exacerbated the stability of the committee. At an instant, disappointingly the sole purpose of the delegates seemed to be to demonize the other side, isolate them and delegitimize their very existence. This detrimental situation was very tactfully handled by the executive board and the committee was on its path to discuss some pragmatic solutions to the crisis. Grave accusations made by each side, highlighting hypocrisies and perspicacious replies brought life to the discussion. The committee went on to discuss the possible, practical solutions of the crisis in every aspect, be it

socio-economical or cultural and educational, all scopes of discourse were thoroughly looked into. Implementation of a Uniform Civil Code, as a solution to the intolerance also was a keynote of the deliberation, which later was discarded.

MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT

The Ministry of Human Resource Development chaired by Preet Shah and co chaired by Sahil Dholakia commenced on August 18, 2018. The agenda of the discussion was: The State of Education in India and its Improvement. The Ministry addressed issues like the implementation of the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education, 2009 (RTE) and its ratification. The continuous education policy interferences by the education board were also discussed. Improvement of the state of the education of India became the keynote of the deliberation. A fusion of opinions from the delegates constructed the path of debate of the committee which led to the possible solutions for the improvement of the implementation of the act.

Suggestions like the government should use modern ideas so that the students do not go abroad for further studies gripped the committee. Delegates opined regarding the improvement of the conditions of the government schools. The current literacy rate became a major element of the debate that threw some light on the alarming situation of the education system of our country. The Indian education system when tried to facsimile the western ideas turns out to be eventually lagging behind them was one of the opinions. Government should take steps to reduce rote learning: students should learn for curiosity and inquisitiveness and not fear. Funds allocation should be reformed and the reservation system should be based on economic policies and not caste based policies. Exam patterns are also in a dire need of change. Reforms in the RTE suggesting improvements in the mid day meal program, a student friendly learning environment and scholarships were also included.

The second day began with the committees coming up with their bills in the first session. The second session was the open house and the speakers were Tattvam Nair and Nupur Pandya. The committees

defended themselves extremely well and majority of the bills were passed except the bill proposed by the Ministry of Cultural Affairs which was highly debated upon by the full house. Many bills were amended and extremely innovative and excellent solutions were given by all the delegates.

AMIP

BILLS:

AMIP

**MINISTRY OF CULTURAL
AFFAIRS**



THE GAZETTE OF INDIA

EXTRAORDINARY

PART I - SECTION I

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY

ANAND, SATURDAY, AUGUST 18, 2018

PREAMBLE

*WE, THE PEOPLE OF INDIA, having solemnly
resolved to constitute India into a SOVEREIGN
SOCIALIST SECULAR DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC*

and to secure to all its citizens

JUSTICE, social, economic and political;

*LIBERTY of thought, expression, belief, faith and
worship;*

*EQUALITY of status and of opportunity; and to
promote among them all*

*FRATERNITY assuring the dignity of the individual
and the unity and integrity of the Nation;*

*IN OUR CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY this 26th day of
November, 1949, do HEREBY ADOPT, ENACT AND
GIVE TO OURSELVES THIS CONSTITUTION.*

MINISTRY OF CULTURAL AFFAIRS

*Be it enacted by Advitiya Model Indian
Parliament in the 69th year of the Republic of
India*

PROTECTION OF RELIGIOUS INTERESTS ACT

CHAPTERS:

- 1. RELIGIOUS PRIMARY
EDUCATION**
- 2. FORMATION OF EXECUTIVE
COMMITTEE FOR RELIGIOUS
INTOLERANCE ISSUES**
- 3. SOCIAL AWARENESS**

4. IMPLEMENTATION OF SECULAR LAWS

Preliminary

1. This act may be called the Protection of Religious Interests Act.
2. It extends to the whole of India.

CHAPTER 1

RELIGIOUS PRIMARY EDUCATION

- Primary students should be given basic education regarding all the religions as the roots of all are same.
- Should practise ‘Sarva Dharma’ atmosphere in all the educational institutions.

- Regular parleys and dialogues between religious leaders and the federal and state levels.
- Education ministry will take care of spreading the above said point.

CHAPTER 2

FORMATION OF EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE FOR RELIGIOUS INTOLERANCE ISSUES

- An Executive body taking care of the religious interests of all the citizens.
- An equal status provided to all citizens.
- The body will work and look onto the orthodox laws of all the religions which prevent them from practising their fundamental rights.
- Members will be selected through a national exam and they will be interviewed by CJI and Supreme Court of India.

CHAPTER 3

SOCIAL AWARENESS

- Ambassadors should be appointed as they can convey the message of secularity in our country.
- People promoting fraternity in the society will be awarded.
- Gram panchayat and all the committees at rural levels will take care of social and religious harmony.

CHAPTER 4

IMPLEMENTATION OF SECULAR LAWS

- Executive will work as a strict committee to ensure the rules made under social awareness.
- Faith and dignity of all the religions should be protected and should be taken care of.

**MINISTRY OF HUMAN
RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT**



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IN OUR CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY this 26th day of November, 1949, do HEREBY ADOPT, ENACT AND GIVE TO OURSELVES THIS CONSTITUTION.

MINISTRY OF HRD

*Be it enacted by Advitiya Model Indian
Parliament in the 69th year of the Republic of
India*

ERRA (Educational Reservation Revocation Act, 2018)

1. Short title and commencement—

1. This Act may be called the Educational Reservation Revocation Act, 2018
2. This Act is applicable for all educational institutions established, under any Act of the Parliament including all private educational institutions recognised by the government of India.

2. Definitions:

Students – Any individual studying in a recognised educational institution.

Teacher – Any individual duly qualified by the Government of India teaching in aforementioned institution.

SEBC – All socially and economically backward classes given special reservations by the government.

Reservation – Special provision granted by the government to certain classes.

CHAPTERS

Chapter 1:

(a) Reservation

1. Instead of caste and/or economic based reservation, merit-based, fair, economic scholarship of Rs. to be provided after rigorous screening processes for students in 5th grade.
2. Screening processes may include aptitude tests, psychometric tests determining skills and academic prowess, personal interview.

(b) Uniformity:

1. States are to be provided with uniformly and proportionately distributed funding based on area, population density and infrastructural costs.
2. A uniform grading system to be followed across the country, i.e., CGPA (Cumulative Grade Point Average) System.

(c) Information:

1. Awareness to be spread regarding different governmental policies to the students by the Human Resource Development Ministry through poster, advertisements, rallies, orientations in school in the local language.

(d) Training:

1. More schools to be opened across the country, following the RTE provision stating that there should be at least one school in the radius of 1 kilometre from the nearest settlement, through fund reallocation by the Minister of State in the HRD Ministry.
2. Teacher training programmes to be implemented to increase the competence of teachers. Montessori courses will be mandatory for Pre-primary teachers.
3. Re-skilling of people involved in professions where their skills have been

rendered obsolete. For example, pottery industry, telegraph operators, etc.

4. Providing vocational courses to students for better employment opportunities.
5. Interdisciplinary courses to be offered in secondary educational institutions (viz. Physics with Music and Biology with History)

(e) Incentives:

1. Providing added incentives to teachers for their retention like higher salaries (as per the 7th Pay Commission) 3-BHK housing facilities and medical insurance (of Rs. 5 lakhs) for teachers, and their family members at a nominal installment rate.
2. Continuation of Mid-day Meal scheme for retention of students
3. Decreasing student-teacher ratio by training more teachers and opening more schools.

**MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND
CHILD DEVELOPMENT**



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MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT

*Be it enacted by Advitiya Model Indian
Parliament in the 69th year of the Republic of
India*

WOMEN EMPOWERMENT AND PROTECTION ACT, 2018

An act to empower and protect women for gender mainstreaming and combat the grave issues of Rape, Acid Attacks, Sexual Harassment in Cyberspace and rehabilitation of victims through employment and reservation.

CHAPTERS

1. Preliminary
2. Rape
3. Acid attack
4. Sexual Harassment in Cyberspace
5. Employment and reservation

CHAPTER 1

PRELIMINARY

1. This act may be called the Women Empowerment and Protection Act 2018.
2. It extends to the whole of India.
3. Definitions:-
 - (i) Rape: The penetration, no matter how slight, of the vagina or anus with any body part or object, or oral penetration by a sex organ of another person, without the consent of the victim.

CHAPTER 2

RAPE

- (i) The presence of a female officer or a female counsellor at the time of lodging an FIR is mandatory.

- (ii) The health officer conducting the medical examination must explain to the victim the procedure, and the victim's privacy must be respected.
- (iii) The prosecutor appointed to the victim must ensure that the victim and her family are enrolled in counselling sessions either through the Police or NGOs(Non-Governmental Organizations)
- (iv) It is mandatory for the school curriculum to include sex education and self-defense programmes.

CHAPTER 3

ACID ATTACK

- (i) The sale of acids will be regulated and under the purview of the State Governments.
- (ii) Micro finance facilities shall be provided to the victims for their rehabilitation and social acceptance.

CHAPTER 4

SEXUAL HARASSMENT IN CYBERSPACE

- (i) The cybercrime department shall follow cyber patrolling protocol.
- (ii) Private information shall be protected and the protection shall be continuously upgraded.

CHAPTER 5

EMPLOYMENT AND RESERVATION

- (i) The seats in educational institutions and various job sectors must be reserved up to at least 2% for a period of 5 years.
- (ii) Provision of employment for women in the transport sector during night time with assurance for safety.

MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS



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MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS

LEFT WING EXTREMISM PREVENTION ACT,2018

*Be it enacted by Advitiya Model Indian
Parliament in the 69th year of the Republic of
India*

- **Chapters (sub – agendas)**
 1. **Reasons for existence of Naxalism.**
 2. **Left wing extremism and its prevention.**

Preliminary

This act may be called Left Wing Extremism and Prevention Act.

This act extends to the whole of India.

Left-Wing Extremism

Left-Wing Extremism is the consolidated political vanguard of the Indian working class. Marxism-Leninism-Maoism is the ideological

basis guiding its thinking in all the spheres of its activities.

Definitions pertaining to the bill

Naxalite: a member of an armed revolutionary group advocating Maoist communism.

Left wing Extremism: Left-wing terrorism (sometimes called Marxist–Leninist **terrorism** or revolutionary/**left-wing terrorism**) is **terrorism** meant to overthrow conservative or capitalist systems and replace them with Marxist–Leninist, socialist, or anarchist societies.

Chapter 1

REASONS FOR EXISTENCE

1. The differences in caste and disparity between poor and rich.
2. Lack of awareness amongst tribal groups.
3. Indifference towards education in specific regions.

4. Insufficient resources available to backward groups.

Reasons for South east states affected most;

5. Education is given less importance.

6. Density of tribal population in these areas.

7. Development is usually overlooked in these states.

Chapter 2

LEFT-WING EXTREMISM AND ITS PREVENTION

1. Increasing the budget of infrastructural development in Left wing Extremism affected areas.

➤ This will help in development of areas under LWE influence and discourage people from joining extremist groups out of desperation and need.

- Take approval from Economic Ministry to sanction required funds and adjust the budget as per requirements.
 - Cripple LWE influence by providing necessities to the affected people.
2. Redistribution of police force throughout the country

- The type of place involved, and the security enforcement required.
- History of violence and anti-social activities prevalent in that area.
- The calibre, character and integrity of the deployed policemen.
- Population of the area (more population or less population).
- This will help in vigilance and security against Naxals.

3. Providing vocational training and skill development to groups affected by Left Wing Extremism.

- People join extremist groups in dire need of money and employment.
- If proper training and opportunity is/are provided, these groups can act as assets for our country instead of being blinded by Maoist propaganda.
- Necessary training specific to their talents and skill sets will be provided hence encouraging self-sufficiency.

4. Using technology to bridge communication gap between the government and cut-off states (States under LWE influence.)

- Using telecommunication services to build a platform on which affected groups can communicate their problems to the government effectively and efficiently.

- Giving telecom companies subsidies to make it easier for them to establish communication with cut off areas.
- This will prevent further groups from coming under LWE influence as they are made aware of help in form of schemes and provisions provided by the government.

5. Increasing royalties given to these people for use of land and other resources.

- As employment opportunities decline, other sources of income **MUST** increase to provide them with alternate source of income.
- Increasing traditional royalties of 0.5% to 25% will discourage these groups from joining LWE groups.
- This can be done by diverting specific funds (for example- taxes) for this cause.