

CASESTUDY REPORT

Information Technology and Regularity Compliance

CASESTUDY 1

Q1. Prepare a State-wise, Union wise and Concurrent wise subject list. (Count and Names)

State list of Seventh Schedule

The state list is a list of 61 subjects that state legislatures enjoy jurisdiction over.

In layman's terms, the state legislature can pass laws and govern the said subjects.

The state list specifies jurisdiction over subjects like, public order, prisons, public health, production, manufacture, transport, purchase and sale of intoxicating liquors, agricultural education and research, fisheries, state public services etc.

Items in the List:

1. Public order (but not including the use of any naval, military or air forces or other armed forces of the Union or any other forces subject to Union control or any contingent or unit thereof in aid of civil Power).
2. Police (including railway and village police) under the provisions of entry 2-A of list-I.
3. Officers and employees of the High Court; proceedings in rent and tax courts; fees levied in all courts except the Supreme Court.
4. Prisons, correctional facilities, borstal institutions and other institutions of a similar nature and persons detained in them; agreements with other states on the use of prisons and other institutions.
5. Local self-government, i.e. the establishment and powers of municipal corporations, improvements, district councils, mining settlements and other local authorities for the purposes of local self-government or municipal administration.
6. Public health and hygiene; hospitals and ambulances.
7. Pilgrimages, other than pilgrimages to places outside India.
8. Intoxicating liquors, that is, the manufacture, manufacture, transportation, purchase and sale of intoxicating liquors.
9. Relief for the disabled and unemployable.
10. Cemeteries and Burial Grounds; cremation and cremation.
11. [Entry 11 omitted by the Constitution (Forty-second Amendment) Act, 1976, s. 11. 57 (w.e.f. 3-1-1977)]

12. Libraries, museums and other similar institutions controlled or financed by the state; ancient and historical monuments and records other than those declared to be national by Parliament or by an Act made by law.
13. Communication, that is to say roads, bridges, ferries and other means of communication not mentioned in list I; urban tramways, cableways, inland waterways and traffic thereon subject to the provisions of Schedule I and Schedule III in respect of such waterways; vehicles other than mechanically propelled vehicles.
14. Agriculture, including agricultural education and research; protection against pests and prevention of plant diseases.
15. Preservation, protection and improvement of the condition of animals and prevention of animal diseases; veterinary training and practice.
16. Ponds and prevention of cattle break-ins.
17. Water, that is, water supply, irrigation and canals, drainage and dykes, storage of water and hydropower, subject to the provisions of entry 56 of List I.
18. Land, meaning the rights to or over land, the tenure of land including the relationship between owner and tenant and the collection of rent; transfer and alienation of agricultural land; land improvement and agricultural credit; colonization.
19. ***[Entry 19 omitted by the Constitution (Forty-second Amendment) Act, 1976, s. 57 (w.e.f. 3-1-1977)]
20. ***[Entry 20 omitted by the Constitution (Forty-second Amendment) Act, 1976, s. 20. 57 (w.e.f. 3-1-1977)]
21. Fishing.
22. Courts of Ward; subject to the provisions of entry 34 of List I; encumbered and attached estates.
23. Regulation of mines and mining subject to the provisions of List I with respect to regulation and development under Union control.
24. Industries subject to the provisions of entries 7 and 52 of List I.
25. Gas industry and gas plants.
26. Trade and commerce in the State subject to the provisions of entry 33 of list III.
27. Production, supply and distribution of goods subject to the provisions of item 33 of list III.
28. Markets and fairs.
29. Weights and measures except setting standards.
30. Lending money and money lenders; alleviation of agricultural indebtedness.
31. Inns and innkeepers.
32. Incorporation, regulation and liquidation of companies other than those mentioned in Schedule I and universities; unregistered commercial, literary, scientific, religious and other societies and associations; cooperative societies.

33. Theaters and dramatic performances; cinemas subject to the provisions of entry 60 of list I; sports, fun and entertainment.
34. Betting and gambling.
35. Works, lands and buildings owned or owned by the State.
36. Acquisition or confiscation of property, except for the purposes of the Union, subject to the provisions of item 42 of list III.
37. Elections to the Legislature of a State shall be subject to the provisions of any Act made by Parliament.
38. Salaries and allowances of members of the State Legislature, the Speaker and Deputy Speaker of the Legislative Assembly, and if a Legislative Council is established, its Speaker and Deputy Speaker.
39. Powers, privileges and immunities of the Legislature and its members and committees, and if there is a Legislative Council, of that Council and its members and committees; compelling the attendance of persons to testify or produce documents before committees of the state legislature.
40. Salaries and allowances of ministers for the state.
41. State public services; State Public Service Commission.
42. State pensions, that is, pensions paid by the State or from a consolidated State fund.
43. Public debt of the state.
44. Treasury.
45. Land revenue, including assessment and collection of revenue, maintenance of land records, survey for revenue purposes and registration of rights and alienation of revenue.
46. Taxes on agricultural income.
47. Duties when inheriting agricultural land.
48. Property tax on agricultural land.
49. Taxes on land and buildings.
50. Taxes on mineral rights are subject to restrictions imposed by Parliament under the Minerals Act.
51. Excise duties on the following goods manufactured or manufactured in the State and countervailing duties at equal or lower rates on similar goods manufactured or manufactured elsewhere in India -
 - a) alcoholic liquors for human consumption
 - b) opium, Indian hemp and other intoxicating substances and narcotics
52. Taxes on the entry of goods into a local area for consumption, use or sale in that area. (Under Hundred and First Amendment) Act, 2016
53. Taxes on consumption or sale of electricity.
54. Taxes on the sale of petroleum, high-speed diesel, motor spirit (commonly known as petrol), natural gas, aviation turbine fuel and alcoholic liquor for

human consumption, but not including the sale in interstate trade or commerce or the sale of such goods in international commerce or trade.

55. Taxes on advertising other than advertisements published in newspapers [and advertisements broadcast by radio or television] (as per Hundred and First Amendment) Act 2016
56. Taxes on goods and passengers carried by road or inland waterways.
57. Taxes on vehicles, whether mechanically propelled or not, suitable for use on roads, including tramcars subject to the provisions of section 35.

Union list of Seventh Schedule

The Union List is a list of 100 subjects that the Union or Centre government enjoys supreme jurisdiction over.

- Simply put, it is a list of matters of national importance that the central government has the sole power to take decisions on.
- The Union list consists of subjects of National Importance like defence, foreign affairs, banking, atomic energy, railways, post etc.

Items on the list

1. Defence of India and every part thereof including preparations for defence, and all such acts as may in time of war lead to its prosecution and after its termination to effective demobilization.
2. Naval, military and air forces; any other armed forces of the Union.
3. 2A. The deployment of any armed forces of the Union or any other force under Union control or any contingent or unit thereof in any State in aid of a civil authority; the powers, jurisdiction, privileges and obligations of members of such forces during such deployment.
4. Delineation of camp areas, local government in those areas, constitution and powers within those areas of camp authorities and regulation of accommodation (including rent control) in those areas.
5. Naval, military and aviation work.
6. Arms, firearms, ammunition and explosives.
7. Atomic energy and mineral resources needed for its production.
8. Industries declared by Parliament by law to be necessary for the purposes of defense or for the prosecution of war.
9. Central Bureau of Intelligence and Investigation.
10. Preventive detention for reasons connected with the defence, foreign affairs or security of India; persons so detained.

11. Foreign Affairs; all matters which bring the Union into relation with any foreign country.
12. Diplomatic, consular and commercial representation.
13. United Nations.
14. Participation in international conferences, associations and other bodies and the implementation of decisions taken at them.
15. War and Peace.
16. Foreign Jurisdiction.
17. Citizenship, naturalization and aliens.
18. Edition.
19. admission to India, emigration and expulsion from India; passports and visas.
20. Pilgrimages to places outside India.
21. Piracy and crimes committed on the high seas or in the air; crimes against the law of nations committed on land or on the high seas or in the air.
22. Railways.
23. Highways declared by law or under an Act made by Parliament to be national highways.
24. Shipping and navigation on inland waterways declared by Parliament to be national waterways in respect of power-driven vessels; traffic rules on such waterways
25. sea navigation and navigation, including navigation and navigation on tidal waters; the provision of education and training for merchant mariners and the regulation of such education and training provided by States and other agencies.
26. Beacons, including beacons, beacons and other measures for the safety of shipping and aircraft.
27. Ports declared by law or under an Act made by Parliament or under existing law to be principal ports, including their delineations and provisions and powers of port authorities therein.
28. port quarantine, including hospitals connected with it; naval and naval hospitals.
29. Airways aircraft and air navigation; provision of airports; regulation and organization of air traffic and airports; the provision of aviation education and training and the regulation of such education and training provided by States and other agencies.
30. Carriage of passengers and goods by rail, sea or air or by inland waterways in mechanically propelled vessels.
31. Posts and telegraphs, telephones, wireless, radio and other similar forms of communication.

32. The property of the Union and the income arising therefrom, but in respect of property situated in a State which is subject to the laws of the State, unless Parliament otherwise provides by law.
33. Acquisition or requisition of property for the purposes of an Act of the Union (under the Seventh Amendment) Act of 1956
34. Courts for the Estates of Rulers of Indian States.
35. Public debt of the Union.
36. Currency, coinage and legal tender; foreign exchange.
37. Foreign loans.
38. Reserve Bank of India.
39. Postal Savings Bank.
40. Lotteries organized by the Government of India or the Government of a particular State.
41. Trade and trade with foreign countries import and export across customs borders delimitation of customs borders.
42. Interstate trade and commerce.
43. Establishment, regulation and liquidation of commercial companies, including banking, insurance and financial companies, but excluding cooperative companies.
44. Incorporation, regulation and winding up of companies, whether trading or not, with an object not limited to one State, but not including universities.
45. Banking.
46. Promissory notes, cheques, promissory notes and other similar instruments.
47. Insurance.
48. Exchanges and futures markets.
49. Patents, inventions and designs; Copyright; trademarks and trade marks.
50. Determination of standards of weights and measures.
51. Fixation of quality standards for goods to be exported from India or transported from one State to another.
52. Industries whose control by the Union is declared by Parliament to be expedient in the public interest by law.
53. Regulation and development of oil fields and mineral oil resources; oil and oil products; other liquids and substances declared by Parliament by law to be dangerously flammable.
54. Regulation of mines and mining to the extent that such regulation and mining under the control of the Union is by law declared by Parliament to be expedient in the public interest.
55. Regulation of work and safety in mines and oil fields.

- 56. Regulation and development of interstate rivers and river valleys to the extent that such regulation and development under the control of the Union is by law declared by Parliament to be expedient in the public interest.
- 57. Fishing and fishing outside territorial waters.
- 58. production, supply and distribution of salt by Union agencies; regulations and control of the manufacture, supply and distribution of salt by other agencies.
- 59. Cultivation, production and sale of opium for export.
- 60. Approval of cinematographic films for screening.
- 61. Labor disputes relating to employees of the Union.
- 62. The institutions known at the commencement of this Constitution as the National Library, the Indian Museum, the Imperial War Museum, the Victoria Memorial and the Indian War Memorial and any other similar institution financed wholly or in part by the Government of India and declared by Parliament by law to be an institution of national importance.
- 63. The institutions known at the commencement of this Constitution as Benares Hindu University, Aligarh Muslim University and Delhi University; a university established under Article 371-E; any other institution declared by Parliament by law to be an institution of national importance.
- 64. Institutions for scientific or technical education financed wholly or partly by the Government of India and declared by Parliament by law to be institutions of national importance.
- 65. Union agencies and institutions for professional, vocational or technical training, including police training

Concurrent list of Seventh Schedule

- The concurrent list is a list of 47 subjects on which both the Union and State legislatures enjoy jurisdiction over.
- The constitution of India specifies subjects like, criminal law, criminal procedure, preventive detention, forests, protection of wild animals and birds, trade unions, industrial and labour disputes, population control and family planning etcetera to the concurrent list.

Items in the list:

1. Criminal law, including all matters included in the Indian Penal Code at the commencement of this Constitution but excluding offences against laws with respect to any of the matters specified in List I or List II and excluding the use of naval, military or air forces or any other armed forces of the Union in aid of the civil power.
2. Criminal procedure, including all matters included in the Code of Criminal Procedure at the commencement of this Constitution.
3. Preventive detention for reasons connected with the security of a State, the maintenance of public order, or the maintenance of supplies and services essential to the community; persons subjected to such detention.
4. Removal from one State to another State of prisoners, accused persons and persons subjected to preventive detention for reasons specified in Entry 3 of this list.
5. Marriage and divorce; infants and minors; adoption; wills, intestacy and succession; joint family and partition; all matters in respect of which parties in judicial proceedings were immediately before the commencement of this Constitution subject to their personal law.
6. Transfer of property other than agricultural land; registration of deeds and documents.
7. Contracts including partnership, agency, contracts of carriage, and other special forms of contracts, but not including contracts relating to agricultural land.
8. Actionable wrongs
9. Bankruptcy and insolvency.
10. Trust and Trustees.
11. Administrators – general and official trustees.
1. 11-A. Administration of justice; constitution and Organisation of all courts, except the Supreme Court and the High Courts.
12. Evidence and oaths; recognition of laws, public acts and records, and judicial proceedings.

13. Civil procedure, including all matters included in the Code of Civil Procedure at the commencement of this Constitution, limitation and arbitration.
14. Contempt of court, but not including contempt of the Supreme Court.
15. Vagrancy; nomadic and migratory tribes.
16. Lunacy and mental deficiency, including places for the reception or treatment of lunatics and mental deficient.
17. Prevention of cruelty to animals.
2. 17-A. Forests.
3. 17-B. Protection of wild animals and birds.
18. Adulteration of foodstuffs and other goods.
19. Drugs and poisons, subject to the provisions of Entry 59 of List I with respect to opium.
20. Economic and social planning.
4. 20-A. Population control and family planning.
21. Commercial and industrial monopolies, combines and trusts.
22. Trade unions; industrial and labour disputes.
23. Social security and social insurance; employment and unemployment.
24. Welfare of labour including conditions of work, provident funds, employers' liability, workmen's compensation, invalidity and old age pensions and maternity benefits.
25. Education, including technical education, medical education and universities, subject to the provisions of Entries 63, 64, 65 and 66 of List I; vocational and technical training of labour.
26. Legal, medical and other professions.
27. Relief and rehabilitation of persons displaced from their original place of residence by reason of the setting up of the Dominions of India and Pakistan.
28. Charities and charitable institutions, charitable and religious endowments and religious institutions.
29. Prevention of the extension from one State to another of infectious or contagious diseases or pests affecting men, animals or plants.
30. Vital statistics including registration of births and deaths.
31. Ports other than those declared by or under law made by Parliament or existing law to be major ports.
32. Shipping and navigation on inland waterways as regards mechanically propelled vessels, and the rule of the road on such waterways, and the carriage of passengers and goods on inland waterways subject to the provisions of List I with respect to national waterways.
33. Trade and commerce in, and the production, supply and distribution of,-

- (a) the products of any industry where the control of such industry by the Union is declared by Parliament by law to be expedient in the public interest, and imported goods of the same kind as such products
 - (b) foodstuffs, including edible oilseeds and oils
 - (c) cattle fodder, including oilcakes and other concentrates
 - (d) raw cotton, whether ginned or not ginned, and cotton seed; and
 - (e) raw jute.
5. 33-A. Weights and measures except establishment of standards.
34. Price control.
35. Mechanically propelled vehicles including the principles on which taxes on such vehicles are to be levied.
36. Factories.
37. Boilers.
38. Electricity.
39. Newspapers, books and printing presses.
40. Archaeological sites and remains other than those declared by or under law made by Parliament to be of national importance.
41. Custody, management and disposal of property (including agricultural land) declared by law to be evacuee property.
42. Acquisition and requisitioning of property.
43. Recovery in a State of claims in respect of taxes and other public demands, including arrears of land-revenue and sums recoverable as such arrears, arising outside that State.
44. Stamp duties other than duties or fees collected by means of judicial stamps, but not including rates of stamp duty.
45. Inquiries and statistics for the purposes of any of the matters specified in List II or List III.
46. Jurisdiction and powers of all courts, except the Supreme Court, with respect to any of the matters in this List.
47. Fees in respect of any of the matters in this List, but not including fees taken in any court.

Q2. Discuss any Bill and Law.

The Energy Conservation (Amendment) Bill, 2022

The Conservation of Energy (Amendment) Bill, 2022 was introduced in the Lok Sabha on 3 August 2022. The Bill aims to amend the Conservation of Energy Act, 2001. The key proposals under the Bill are:

- i. **Mandatory use of non-fossil energy sources:** The Act empowers the central government to set standards for energy consumption. The bill adds that the government can require designated consumers to meet a minimum proportion of energy consumption from non-fossil sources. It will also trigger an additional fine of up to twice the oil equivalent price of energy consumed above the prescribed norm.
- ii. **Carbon Trading:** The Bill empowers the central government to specify a carbon credit trading scheme. Any other person can also voluntarily purchase a carbon credit certificate.
- iii. **Energy Conservation for Buildings Act:** The Act empowers the Central Government to specify an energy conservation code for buildings. This new code will provide standards for energy efficiency and energy conservation, use of renewable energy and other requirements for green buildings.
- iv. **Applicability to Residential Buildings:** By law, the Energy Conservation Act applies to commercial buildings:
 - a. Constructed after code notification
 - b. Having a minimum connected load of 100 kilowatts (kW) or a contract load of 120 kilovolt-amperes (kVA). According to the bill, the new law on energy savings and sustainable buildings will also apply to office and residential buildings that meet the above criteria. The bill also empowers state governments to lower load thresholds.
- v. **Standards for vehicles and vessels:** Energy consumption standards may be set by law for equipment and appliances that consume, generate, transmit or supply energy. Vehicle manufacturers who violate fuel consumption norms will be liable to pay a fine of up to Rs 50,000 per unit of vehicles sold.
- vi. **Regulatory Powers of SERC:** The Act empowers the State Electricity Regulatory Commission (SERC) to decide on penalties under the Act. The Bill adds that SERCs can also issue regulations for the exercise of their functions.
- vii. **Composition of the BEE Management Board:** The Act provides for the establishment of the Bureau of Energy Efficiency (BEE).

CASESTUDY 2

Discuss the different actions written in Indian Constitution for the following:

1. Assassination of Indian Executive – Mr. Lal Bahadur Shastri, Mrs. Indira Gandhi, Rajiv Gandhi.

Mr. Lal Bahadur Shastri



Lal Bahadur Shastri was an Indian politician and statesman who served as the country's second Prime Minister from 1964 to 1966 and as its sixth Home Minister from 1961 to 1963. He supported the Amul milk co-operative of Anand, Gujarat, and established the Nationwide Dairy Development Board to promote the White Revolution, a national drive to expand milk production and supply. In 1965, Shastri championed the Green Revolution in India, emphasising the need to increase India's food production. This resulted in an upsurge in food grain production, particularly in Punjab, Haryana, and Uttar Pradesh.

Shastri died on 11 January 1966 in Tashkent, Uzbekistan (then Soviet Union), one day after signing a peace accord to terminate the 1965 Indo-Pakistan War. Many of Shastri's supporters and close relatives refused to believe the circumstances of his death and have refused to believe them thereafter. Conspiracy theories arose within hours of his death and have persisted since. He was hailed as a national hero, and the Vijay Ghat memorial was built in his honour. Following his death, Gulzarilal Nanda took over as acting prime minister until the Congress Parliamentary Party chose Indira Gandhi over Morarji Desai to succeed Shastri.

Shastri's wife, Lalita Shastri, claimed he was poisoned after his death. Krant M. L. Verma released *Lalita Ke Aansoo*, an epic poetry book in Hindi, in 1978. The tragic account of Shastri's death has been told in this book by his wife Lalita. Gregory Douglas, a journalist, conducted a series of interviews with CIA operative Robert Crowley in 1993.

Douglas stated in a book published after Crowley's death that Crowley euphemistically told him the CIA had slain Shastri, claiming "We also got Shastri right. Another raghead who adores cows ", as well as Indian nuclear scientist Homi Bhabha, thirteen days later, to impede India's nuclear programme.

The Indian government made no announcement regarding his death, and the media remained mute. The 'Outlook' magazine in India reported on the possibility of a conspiracy. Anuj Dhar, author of CIA's Eye on South Asia, later asked the Prime Minister's Office to declassify a document allegedly related to Shastri's death under the Right to Information Act, but the Prime Minister's Office refused, citing the risk of harming foreign relations, causing disruption in the country, and violating parliamentary privileges.

Another RTI request by Kuldip Nayar was also denied, with the PMO citing exemption from disclosure. The home ministry has failed to answer to questions about whether a post-mortem was performed on Shastri and whether the government investigated claims of foul play. In response to an RTI request, the Delhi Police stated that they have no record of Shastri's death. The Ministry of External Affairs has already stated that no post-mortem examinations were carried out in the USSR. In his response dated July 29, 2009, the Central Public Information Officer of the Delhi Police stated, "In this district, there is no record of the death of India's former Prime Minister Lal Bahadur Shastri.

As a result, the required information for the New Delhi district should be treated as nil." This has raised more concerns. One of the biggest unresolved mysteries in Indian politics is the death of Lal Bahadur Shastri.

The PMO responded to only two queries in the RTI application, claiming that it only possessed one secret document relevant to Shastri's death that is exempt from disclosure under the RTI Act. The remaining queries were forwarded to the Ministries of External Affairs and Home Affairs to be answered. According to the MEA, the only document from the former Soviet Government is "the report of the Joint Medical Investigation undertaken by a team including R. N. Chugh, Doctor in Attendance to the PM, and several Russian doctors," and no post-mortem was performed in the USSR.

The Home Ministry submitted the subject to the Delhi Police and the National Archives for a response regarding any post-mortem performed on Shastri's body in India.

Mrs. Indira Gandhi

Indira Priyadarshini Gandhi was a prominent Indian politician and member of the Indian National Congress. She was chosen as India's third prime minister in 1966 and remains the country's first and only female prime leader to this day.

Death (Operation Blue Star)



Following the 1977 elections, the Sikh-majority Akali Dal led a coalition to power in the northern Indian state of Punjab. Gandhi's Congress Party assisted in bringing the orthodox religious leader Jarnail Singh Bhindranwale to prominence in Punjab politics in order to split the Akali Dal and garner popular support among Sikhs.

Later, Bhindranwale's Damdami Taksal organisation became entangled in conflict with another religious sect known as the Sant Nirankari Mission, and he was accused of encouraging the murder of Jagat Narain, the proprietor of the Punjab Kesari newspaper.

After being arrested in this case, Bhindranwale left the Congress Party and joined the Akali Dal. In July 1982, he led the movement to have the Anandpur Resolution, which advocated greater autonomy for the Sikh-majority state, implemented. Meanwhile, after being harassed by government officials and police for supporting the Anandpur Resolution, a small minority of Sikhs, including some of Bhindranwale's followers, turned to militancy. Bhindranwale and over 200 armed followers went into the Guru Nanak Niwas, a guest house near the Golden Temple, in 1982.

The Temple complex had become a fortress for numerous insurgents by 1983. Later, the Statesman stated that light machine guns and semi-automatic rifles had been carried into the compound. A. S. Atwal, Deputy Inspector General of the Punjab Police, was shot dead as he exited the Temple compound on April 23, 1983. The next day, Harchand Singh Longowal (then-President of Shiromani Akali Dal) confirmed Bhindranwale's involvement in the murder.

After numerous fruitless conversations, Gandhi directed the Indian army to enter the Golden Temple and remove Bhindranwale and his supporters. In the Operation Blue Star, the army used heavy weapons, including tanks. Parts of the Temple complex, including the Akal Takht shrine and the Sikh library, were severely damaged or destroyed during the operation. It also resulted in the deaths of numerous Sikh combatants and pilgrims. The number of casualties is still being debated, with estimates ranging from hundreds to thousands.

Gandhi was accused of using the attack for political purposes. Harjinder Singh Dilgeer claimed that she attacked the temple complex in order to portray herself as a great hero in order to win the general elections scheduled for the end of 1984. Sikhs in India

and around the world were outraged by the move. In the aftermath of the attack, there were also reports of Sikh soldiers.

Rajiv Gandhi



Rajiv Gandhi was an Indian politician who was the country's sixth Prime Minister from 1984 until 1989. He became the youngest Indian Prime Minister at the age of 40 after his mother, then Prime Minister Indira Gandhi, was assassinated in 1984.

Rajiv Gandhi's last public appearance was on May 21, 1991, in Sriperumbudur, a village about 40 kilometres (25 miles) from Madras (modern-day Chennai), when he was assassinated while campaigning for the Sriperumbudur Lok Sabha Congress candidate.

At 10:10 p.m., a woman identified as Then Mozhi Rajaratnam, a member of the Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam, approached Gandhi and greeted him in public. She then knelt to touch his feet and exploded a belt placed beneath her dress that contained 700 g (1.5 lb) of RDX explosives.

Gandhi, Rajaratnam, and at least 14 other persons were murdered in the blast. A 21-year-old local photographer, whose camera and film were discovered at the scene, witnessed the assassination. The cameraman, Haribabu, was killed in the blast, but the camera was unharmed. Gandhi's mangled body was flown to New Delhi's All India Institute of Medical Sciences for post-mortem, reconstruction, and embalming.

On May 24, 1991, a state funeral was performed for Gandhi, which was televised live and attended by officials from over 60 countries. He was cremated in Veer Bhumi, near the shrines of his mother Indira Gandhi, brother Sanjay Gandhi, and grandfather Jawaharlal Nehru on the banks of the Yamuna.

CASESTUDY 3

Discuss any special court case study under the following points:

Establishment year, Overview of the case, Current State

Ravi and Beas Water Tribunal

Establishment: Ravi & Beas Waters Tribunal was constituted in 1986 for verification of the quantum of usage of water claimed by Punjab, Haryana and Rajasthan regarding their shares in remaining waters. The Tribunal forwarded a report in January, 1987. The States of Punjab, Haryana and Rajasthan and Central Government made references to the tribunal seeking clarification/ guidance on certain points of the report under the provisions of the Inter-State River Water Disputes (ISRWD) Act, 1956. The matter is subjudice before Tribunal.

Overview of the Case:

Punjab and Haryana, the main parties involved in this dispute, are both agricultural surplus states, also termed as the 'granary of India'. Both states produce large quantities of grains. In view of the scarcity and uncertainty of rainfall in this arid area, irrigation is the mainstay of agriculture and is responsible for its tremendous progress. With the introduction and widespread adoption of high-yielding varieties of food grains by forward looking farmers of these states, irrigation became increasingly important from the late 1960s onwards. Through an inter-state meeting, an initial agreement on the sharing of the waters of the Ravi and Beas after partition of India was reached in 1955.

With the reorganization of Punjab in November 1966, Punjab and Haryana were carved out as successor states. Thereafter, the present dispute between Punjab and Haryana about Ravi-Beas water started. Four perennial rivers, Ravi, Beas, Satluj and Yamuna, flow through these states.

As a result of protests by Punjab against the 1976 agreement allocating water from Ravi-Beas, further discussions were conducted (now including Rajasthan as well), and a new agreement was accepted in 1981. This agreement faced opposition and a series of events led to the constitution of a tribunal to examine the Ravi-Beas issue in 1986. Both states sought clarifications of aspects of the award by this tribunal, but the centre has not provided these. Hence, the original award has not been notified (listed in the government gazette to give it final force), and does not have the status yet of a final, binding decision.

On the basis of the flow data available from 1921-45, the waters of the Ravi and the Beas (mean flows) were estimated to be 15.85 MAF (19,550.66 MCM) over and above the actual pre-partition use. In an inter-state meeting convened by the Central Government in January 1955, these waters were allocated to various states as: Rajasthan 8.00 MAF (9,767.8 MCM); Punjab 7.20 MAF (8,881 MCM); and Jammu and Kashmir 0.65 MAF (801.76 MCM).

The Indus Waters Treaty was signed in 1960 whereby waters of the three eastern rivers (the Ravi, the Beas and the Satluj) were reserved for exclusive use by India. The state of Punjab was reorganized with effect from 1 November 1966 and this raised the question of Haryana's share in the waters allocated to Punjab under the 1955 agreement.

In exercise of the power conferred by the Punjab Reorganization Act, Central Government issued a notification in March 1976 allocating 3.5 MAF (4,317 MCM) to Haryana out of the 7.2 MAF (8,881 MCM) earlier allocated to the composite Punjab state. However, Punjab was not happy with this decision. Therefore, after a number of discussions, a fresh agreement was accepted between the party states in December 1981 whereby the available supplies were estimated to be 17.17 MAF (21,178.86 MCM) on the basis of the 1921 to 1960 flow series. These were allocated to different states as: Punjab 4.22 MAF (5,205 MCM); Haryana 3.50 MAF (4,317 MCM); Rajasthan 8.60 MAF (10,608 MCM); Jammu and Kashmir 0.65 MAF (801.76 MCM); and Delhi Water Supply 0.20 MAF (246.7 MCM).

Even after this agreement, sharing of water resources continued to be a politically live issue in Punjab. An accord called *The Punjab Settlement* was signed between the then Prime Minister of India and Sant Longowal on 24 July 1985. In the accord, the clauses relevant to water were as follows:

- Quantum of usage of waters from the Ravi-Beas System by different states as on 1 July 1985 should be verified by a tribunal.
- The claim of Punjab and Haryana regarding their shares in the remaining waters was to be referred to for adjudication to a tribunal the decision of which would be binding on both parties.

Accordingly, the tribunal was constituted on 2 April 1986. It was to give its award within a period of six months, which was extended thereafter. Since the main dispute was over the allocation of waters between the Punjab and Haryana the tribunal

examined various factors in the Punjab and Haryana, such as the geographical area, basin area, cultivable area, water requirements, population density, extent of arid areas, rainfall, etc. It found that the ratios of these parameters between Punjab and Haryana varied from 1.05 to 1.30. Finally, it allocated the waters between Punjab and Haryana in the ratio of 1.3:1. Apart from accepting the 1981 assessment of the available water by the Central Government as 17.17 MAF (21,113.5 MCM), the tribunal also considered the surplus water available below the base stations, of which 40% (amounting to 2,882 MCM) was considered utilizable. Out of these utilizable supplies, only 60% (i.e., 1,369 MCM) was considered for allocation between Punjab and Haryana. Thus, the final allocation among the various states as given by the tribunal was: Rajasthan 8.60 MAF (10,608 MCM); Jammu and Kashmir 0.65 MAF (801.76 MCM); Delhi Water Supply 0.20 MAF (246.7 MCM); Punjab 5.00 MAF (6,167.4 MCM); Haryana 3.83 MAF (4,724.2 MCM): total 18.28 MAF (22,548 MCM).

Current State:

Surplus Ravi-Beas waters refers to available Ravi-Beas waters excluding the pre-partition utilization of 3.13 MAF by Rajasthan, the then Punjab and J&K. The surplus Ravi-Beas waters were first allocated in a Conference of the Chief Ministers held in January 1955, then by a Govt. of India Notification dated 24.3.1976 subsequent to the reorganization of Punjab in Nov. 1966 and later, in an agreement dated 31.12.1981 among the Chief Ministers of Punjab, Haryana and Rajasthan. As the issues got re-opened, there were prolonged negotiations which culminated in signing of the Punjab Memorandum of Settlement (Rajiv-Longowal Accord) on 24.7.1985 between the then Prime Minister of India, Shri Rajiv Gandhi and the then President of Shiromani Akali Dal, Sant Harchand Singh Longowal.

CASESTUDY 4

Discuss any one from below list under the following condition: Timeline, Judge Bench, Overview of the case, the current state.

Constitutionality of Aadhaar Act

Timeline: On September 26th 2018, the Court delivered its judgment. It upheld the Aadhaar Act as constitutionally valid. It ruled that the Act empowers disenfranchised sections of society by providing them better access to fundamental entitlements, such as State subsidies. The Court held that the Act was competently passed by Parliament, even though it was passed as a Money Bill. The Court held that the Act does not violate the fundamental rights guaranteed under Articles 14, 15, 19 and 21.



Judge Bench: The Aadhaar scheme has been challenged before the Supreme Court by Justice K.S. Puttaswamy, a retired judge of the Karnataka High Court. He claims that Aadhaar infringes upon fundamental rights guaranteed by the Constitution. Broadly, his objections include:

1. The government has not put in place adequate privacy safeguards. Any private entity may request authentication by Aadhaar for any reason subject to regulations by the UIDAI. There are no checks on the power of the government to use the biometric data collected.
2. Entitlements granted to the individuals by the State's social sector schemes are themselves a fundamental right. They cannot be limited for any reason, including the failure to produce an Aadhaar Card/Number when applying for benefits.

Overview of the Case: In 2011, the Central Government initiated a new identity document known as the Aadhaar Card and established a new agency, the Unique Identification Authority of India (UIDAI), to issue the card. Aadhaar is a 12 digit unique identity number. The government intended for Aadhaar to be the primary identity number for all legal Indian residents. It has made Aadhaar available to every legal resident free of cost. In order to apply for the card, a resident must submit their biometric data, which includes a scan of their fingerprints and retinas. The UIDAI is responsible for storing the data in a centralized database. The Government progressively made the Aadhaar Card mandatory for numerous welfare schemes. These include subsidised food under the Public Distribution System and the Mid-Day Meal Scheme and guaranteed wage labour under the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme.

CASESTUDY 5

Q. Discuss the different business model with the help of any company.

The Business Model of Zomato

Zomato

During the initial phase of the company, Zomato used to scan the menu of the restaurants, keep it on the site and the menu was received by people. It still follows the same formula, but has also added other services to its operation. The business model of Zomato is quite different from that of other food delivery company such as Swiggy and Foodpanda. The key partners of Zomato are Uber and London & Partners that could launch Zomato in UK within expected timeline.

While the key resource of the company is that it has a large database of restaurants across **10,000 cities in 24 different countries**. The business model is based on providing local restaurants search services and collecting data on food menus, contacts and providing relevant information to their customers. The main channels for Zomato are the mobile applications and its online website. The target audience of the company are the users who try to find local restaurants of various cuisine and restaurants who want their name to reach a large number of people.

Zomato also caters to customers that prefer home delivery, it **helps out database and market research companies**. While the online service is built with mandatory rating mechanism. The business model of Zomato has revolutionized the food business industries by incorporating various restaurants and making it convenient for people to find restaurants, provide feedback, check listings, and availability according to their choice of cuisine.

Zomato is one of the biggest online food ordering platforms in India, and in 22 other countries across the world. People eat almost 90 million times every month. Zomato started its operation as an Information portal where they providing information about the restaurants across India. Eventually with growing demands, Zomato introducing online food ordering services and table booking facilities and restaurants. It is a money-making business. Most of the revenue Zomato spends comes into delivery marketing and discounts. Delivery guy gets paid for delivery that can be rs

30-50 or more in some of the higher markets like Mumbai, Delhi, Bangalore. Prices are paid according to delivery, and maintaining the target of delivery per day.

1. **Advertisements** are one of the major contributors to income for Zomato, as Zomato provides hyperlocal advertising for restaurants that are beneficial for both the restaurants and customers too. They are charging a flat amount from the businesses who want to promote their businesses at the top of their list. It will be the great deal for low volume business and start-ups who wants to gain market in short span of time. Almost 62% of Zomato's revenue comes from advertisement.
2. **Food Delivery:** Zomato charges a commission to restaurants on the basis of orders. While users pay delivery fee, Zomato earns to restaurants who pay commissions for each deliver. This money is split among the delivery partner and the company.
3. **Consultation:** Zomato is not only providing food solutions but also provides consulting services to new restaurant to owners by delivery data and information about where and how's the starting of restaurants. Zomato quickly understands the opportunities and setbacks for any new restaurants in a particular location and earns by providing consulting services.
4. **Zomato Book and Gold:** Through Zomato book services, anyone can reserve the table in their favourite restaurant with minimal pay. Similarly, Zomato Gold services Zomato Gold services provides membership to customers at their cost and provide additional benefits to them. Whenever, they dine in or orders from a restaurant, Zomato Gold fetches about 12% revenue monthly.
5. **Live Events:** With Zomaland, Zomato entered the branded live events market last year. Zomato charges users and entry fee to enter zomaland. With précised food they can enjoy live performances and music and other acts. In 2018, it has organized an Entertainment Carnival in Delhi, Pune and Bangalore.
6. **Food and Work:** Zomato offers disguised cafeteria and management services to companies. Zomato was serving 70 companies with 300 partner caterers in 2019.

