The Jammu and Kashmir Reorganization Bill, 2019 (Hindi: Jammu and Kashmir Reorganization Bill-9) was introduced by the Amit Shah on 5 August 2019 in the House Bala (Rajya Sabha), where it passed with a clear majority and later on 6 August 2019. The bill was likewise passed in the Lok Sabha. By this bill, Jammu and Kashmir will part into two midway directed regions Jammu and Kashmir and Ladakh on October 31, 2019. The bill repeals Article 370 of the Constitution of India by the request for the President of the Republic of India, after which all the arrangements of the Constitution of India will also be forced on Jammu and Kashmir and the legislature authorities will rebuild the administrative structure of Jammu and Kashmir.

**Background**:

The territory of Jammu and Kashmir is situated at the focal point of India, Pakistan and China. It has been a petulant and delicate region between the three nations, where every one of the three case their privileges. Article 370 of the Constitution of India gives extraordinary status to Jammu and Kashmir. India, in contrast to different states, has its own constitution of Jammu and Kashmir and is an autonomous authoritative unit. Specifically, residents of different states couldn't purchase land in Jammu and Kashmir.

Jammu and Kashmir is included three primary territories: Hindu dominant part Jammu, Muslim-majority shared Kashmir and Buddhist-majority Ladakh. After the elections in 1987, a progression of contentions and agitation began in Muslim-larger part Kashmir. In the midst of developing clashes and mobs in Jammu and Kashmir, the interest for its power and freedom started to rise. The Bharatiya Janata Party shaped its administration with a larger part in the 2014 elections and afterward the menu fest for the 2019 elections. It vowed to abrogate Article 370 so that Jammu and Kashmir could be given equivalent rights as different states.

**Bill Details:**

The Jammu and Kashmir Reorganization Bill partitions Jammu and Kashmir into two association domains; Jammu and Kashmir, which will have an assembly and the legislature, Ladakh (association region), will have no lawmaking body. Ladakh Union Territory incorporates District Leah and Kargil District. Every other locale will be a piece of Jammu and Kashmir. In Lok Sabha, Ladakh will get one out of 6 seats in Jammu and Kashmir, while 5 will go to Jammu and Kashmir. The Jammu and Kashmir High Court will mutually serve both Union Territories.

**Union Territory of Jammu and Kashmir:**

Association Territory of Jammu and Kashmir will be represented by Article 239 of the Constitution of India. Article 239A of the Constitution made for Puducherry will likewise be material to Jammu and Kashmir. The association domain will be managed by a Lieutenant Governor, who will be selected by The President of India. The Assembly will comprise of 107 to 114 individuals who will be chosen for a five-year term. The Legislature of the Jammu and Kashmir Legislature can administer regarding any matter on the Provincial List with the exception of the Police and the Public Order that they will be under the central power. The Council of Ministers and the Chief Minister will be assigned by the Lieutenant Governor. They will prompt the Lieutenant Governor on regulatory issues. In some cases the governor will be independent.

**Implementation:**

The Jammu and Kashmir Reorganization Bill was presented on August 5, 2019 by the Indian Home Minister Amit Shah in the Rajya Sabha. The Home Minister presented this bill in the Rajya Sabha under the course of President of India corresponding to Article 370 of the Constitution of India, whereby Article 370 was dropped and in this way all provisions of the Constitution of India like different conditions of Jammu, They will likewise be forced on Kashmir. In segment 3 of the 1954 Bill, there was an arrangement in which the focal government would not meddle in the fringe, name and zone of Jammu and Kashmir. After its dropping, the ways of the Jammu and Kashmir rearrangement bill cleared. Before presenting the Bill in the Rajya Sabha, Kashmir Valley was completely ensured and an enormous number of security powers were sent. Moreover, All open social occasions were prohibited and key government officials were house captured. On June 20, 2018, the legislature of Mehbooba Mufta fallen when the Bharatiya Janata Party pulled back its support. From that point forward President Raj was in power.

**Rajya Sabha:**

The Rajya Sabha was in unrest when the bill was presented. The two MLAs of the Jammu and Kashmir People's Democratic Party (PDP) tore down the Constitution of India, in which they were ousted from the House. 13 individuals from the All India Trinamool Congress left the house and boycotted the democratic of six individuals from the Janata Dal.

The bill was upheld by the Bahujan Samaj Party, the YSR Congress, the Telugu Desam Party and the Aam Aadmi Party, other than the National Democratic Alliance. A sum of 117 votes were supportive of the bill. In the Rajya Sabha, the bill was affirmed by 125 votes against 61.

**Voting in Rajya Sabha:**

Parties

Backed – criticism - boycott

BJP 78 - -

Congress - 46 -

JDU - - 6

AIDM 11 - -

TMC - 13 -

NCP - - 4

BJD 7 - -

SP - 11 -

TRS 6 - -

DMK - 5 -

Shiv Sena 4 - -

CPM - 5 -

BSP4 - -

RDD - 5 -

Aam Aadmi Party 3 - -

TDP2 - -

TSRC2 - -

Single heart 3 - -

YSRCP2 - -

RPIA-1 - -

NPF1 - -

LJP1 - -

BPF1 - -

AGP 1 - -

Nominees 4 - -

Free

Total 125 - 61 - 10

**Lok Sabha:**

On August 6, 2019, the bill showed up in the lower house of the Lok Sabha. The All India Trinamool Congress and Janata Dal thought of it as fitting to leave the House. The Indian National Congress, the Rashtravadi Congress Party and the Samajwadi Party unequivocally opposed the bill, while the Bharatiya Janata Party, Shiv Sena, Biju Janata Dal, YSR Congress, Telangana Rashtra Samiti, Telugu Desam Party, Shiromani Akali Dal and Bhojjan Samaj Party upheld it. On August 6, 2019, It was affirmed in Lok Sabha with 370 votes against 70.

**Havashi**:

Under the Decree of 1954, just certain provisions of the Constitution of India were applied to the State. The command that came later extended the degree however the Constitution of India couldn't be completely implemented for the state.