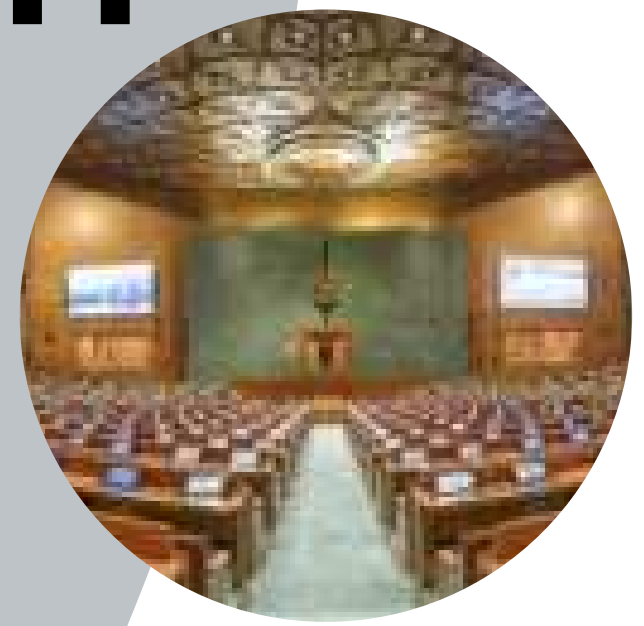




# HIMACHAL PRADESH UNIVERSITY

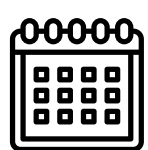
NATIONAL YOUTH PARLIAMENT

# 2024



Department of Laws,  
Himachal Pradesh University,  
Shimla

Fabricating Future Diplomats



24 - 25 October, 2024



Himachal Pradesh University, Shimla

## Contact Information



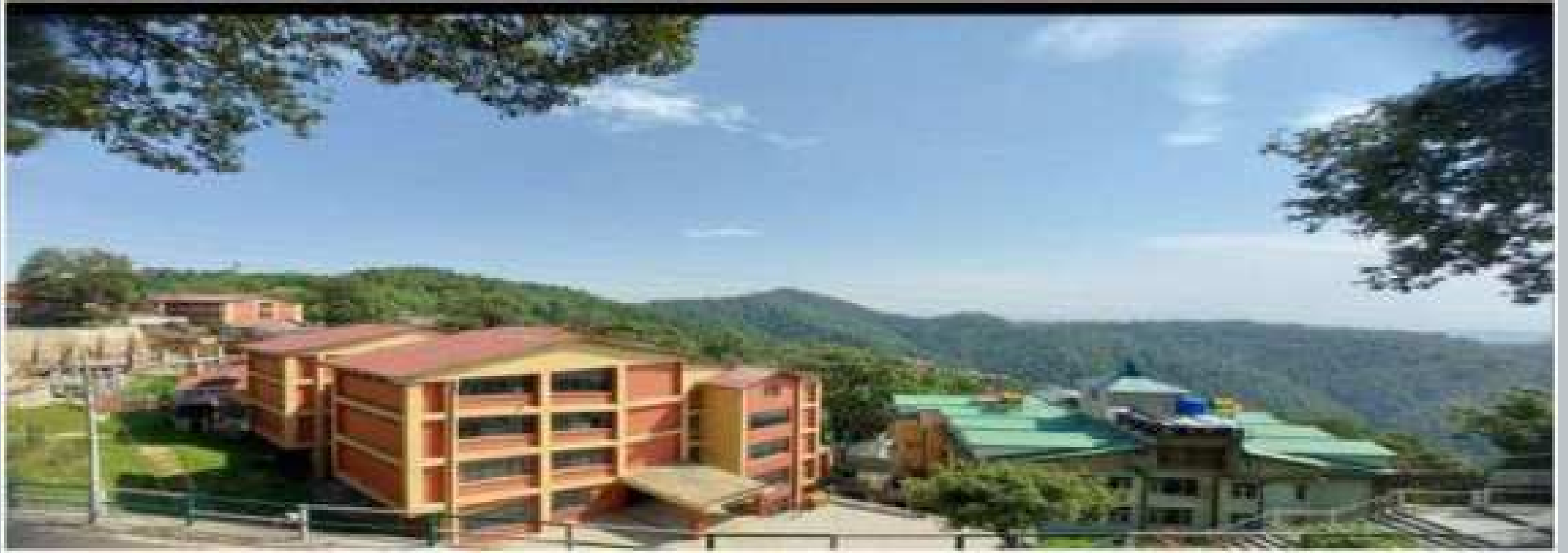
[youthparli2024.depttoflawshpu@gmail.com](mailto:youthparli2024.depttoflawshpu@gmail.com)

# Himachal Pradesh University



Himachal Pradesh University was established on 22nd July, 1970 as a response to the needs and aspirations of the Union Territory, poised for full statehood in the Union of India on 25th January, 1971. The headquarters of the University is located at Summer Hill, the picturesque suburb of Shimla. The University has a total area of 241.11 bighas with stately buildings set among rhododendron, silver oak, pine and deodar trees. It affords a salubrious climate and congenial atmosphere for reflection, study and research. The prime objective of the University is to disseminate knowledge, advance learning and understanding through research, training and extension programmes. It stands for knowledge, learning, progress, humanity, tolerance, intellect, morality, determination, thought, and discernment. It is a grade 'A' accredited university by the National Assessment and Accreditation Council. The teachers of the University are rich in intellect, skills and professional expertise. HPU organizes conferences, and workshops in collaboration with national and international organizations. Its Human Resource Development Centre is acknowledged as one of the best academic staff colleges in the country. HPU is the first University to offer post graduation through the distant mode. Students of the University perform commendably at the national level in sports and cultural activities. Every year ample number of students qualifies the NET, SET, JRF, and other competitive examinations. The University has garnered achievements in NSS and Youth Welfare Programmes at the national level.

# Department of Laws



The Department of Laws came into existence in 1970 when the University was established. Initially it was housed in D.A.V. School, Middle Bazar. Later it was shifted to Ava Lodge, Chaura Maidan where it remained functional for some years. The Department was relocated in the University campus in 1984 and finally shifted to its own building in 1993. Since its inception the department has been actively engaged in imparting legal education, training and legal research benefiting students desirous of pursuing their career in law. The Department has a distinction of producing best professionals, statesmen and officers rendering useful service to the nation. Its Alumni include Judges of High Courts, Union Cabinet Ministers, State Cabinet Ministers, and Senior Bureaucrats, and Police Officers, officers of subordinate judiciary, law officers, civil servants and members of the legal profession. Law graduates from this department are serving all over the country in the lower courts, High Courts and Supreme Court. Its Alumni include Judges of Supreme Courts and High Courts, Union Cabinet Ministers, State Cabinet Ministers, , Senior Bureaucrats, Police Officers, officers of subordinate judiciary, law officers, civil servants and members of the legal profession. Law graduates from this department are serving all over the country in the lower courts, High Courts and Supreme Court.





# Our Vision

**Our vision for the National Youth Parliament is to empower young minds by providing a dynamic platform to engage in meaningful discussions on national issues. Through active participation, youth will gain valuable insights into parliamentary procedures, develop leadership skills, and enhance their understanding of governance and public administration. This initiative aims to inspire future leaders who will contribute to the political landscape with integrity, innovation, and a deep sense of responsibility toward society. By fostering debate and dialogue, the National Youth Parliament seeks to cultivate a generation of informed, passionate, and capable leaders for tomorrow.**

# Youth Parliament Scheme



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 compromise decision is taken.. Such decisions are frequently taken by Parliament. The decisions of Parliament are important since they affect the whole country. For conducting debates in Parliament a detailed procedure of rules is followed. The rules are based on democratic principles. By these rules it is ensure that everybody gets a chance to be heard and a proper decorum is maintained in the course of discussion. The Indian Constitution which came into force on 26 January, 1950, has set up a democratic form of government. It is a system in which free public opinion is the main source of law. In order to actively and meaningfully participate in the democratic functioning of our civic and political institutions, citizens are required to have certain competencies. It is, therefore, necessary that a suitable programme is devised to train young generation 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.. The meaning of citizenship is not only confined to knowing rights and duties, but also extended to areas of human behavior Youth Parliament is a programme in which group discussion and role-playing techniques can effectively be used to develop skills and attitudes to deal with problems of group life The framers of the Indian Constitution deliberately choose the parliamentary democracy in which Parliament is the supreme law-making body and exercises financial and administrative control over the government. The parliamentary system is both responsive and responsible. Over the years the law-making procedure has become complex and, therefore, requires training and special effort to be conversant with it. Familiarity with the procedure is an imperative for effective and purposeful participation in parliamentary debates. Association of young leaders with the parliamentary activities is good for the country, but their purposeful participation depends upon their acquaintance with the procedure. Even political parties have felt the need for training and orienting their youth legislators. In the light of this development the scheme of Youth Parliament should go a long way in equipping future legislators for their role in the country's parliament and state legislatures.

## **Objectives of Youth Parliament**

- To make students understand the parliamentary procedure.
- To develop in students an insight into the working of parliament
- To make students consider public issues and form their opinion on them.
- To train students in the technique of group discussion
- To develop in students an ability to arrive at a decision after group discussion.
- To develop them in them respect and tolerance for the views of others.
- To develop in them an understanding that respect for rules is essential for conducting any discussion systematically and effectively.
- To train students in group behaviour.
- To make students aware of various problems facing our society and the country.
- To develop in students the quality of leadership.
- To make students understand the common man's point of view and express it in an articulated manner.
- Creamy Layer and Reservation Policy





# Theme

## **Creamy Layer and Reservation (Amendment) Bill, 2024**

# Creamy Layer and Reservation (Amendment) Bill, 2024

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The "creamy layer" establishes a cut-off point below which OBC, SC, and ST reservation privileges are available. The basic right to equality served as the foundation for the "creamy layer theory".

## Creamy Layer for OBC

The government announced a twenty seven percent reservation for "Socially and Educationally Backward Classes (SEBCs)" in vacancies for civil posts and services that are to be filled through direct recruitment in August 1990 based on the recommendation of the "Second Backward Classes Commission (Mandal Commission)."

Following a challenge, the Supreme Court affirmed the twenty seven percent OBC reservation in November 1992 (Indra Sawhney case), subject to the creamy layer's exclusion.

Although there is a quota of twenty seven percent for OBCs in government employment and higher education, those who fall into the "creamy layer" (different groups based on income and parental rank) are not eligible to profit from this quota.

## Creamy Layer for SCs/STs

In the Nagaraj case (2006), it was argued that the government's four constitutional amendments — "the 77th Constitutional Amendment Act of 1995, the 81st Constitutional Amendment Act of 2000, the 82nd Constitutional Amendment Act of 2000, and the 85th Constitutional Amendment Act of 2001" — were invalid because they were intended to overturn the court's rulings in the Indra Sawhney Case.

Although the five-judge Bench in the Nagaraj case<sup>[5]</sup> supported the constitutional legality of all four amendments, the Supreme Court's subsequent two validations in this case became a source of controversy:

- First, according to the Court, the State is not required to create reservations for SCs and STs in matters involving promotions. The State must, in addition to complying with Article 335, gather measurable facts demonstrating the class's backwardness and the inadequate representation of that class in public employment if they intend to exercise their discretion and make such a provision.
- Second, it changed its former position in the Mandal case, where it had eliminated the idea of the creamy layer for SCs and STs (that was applicable on OBCs). The Nagaraj case ruling made it apparent that even if the State has compelling reasons (as described above), it must make sure that its reservation provision does not result in excess—breaching the ceiling-limit of 50%, breaking the creamy layer principle, or prolonging the reserve indefinitely. As a result, in this decision, the Court added SCs and STs to the creamy layer principle.



# Creamy Layer and Reservation (Amendment) Bill, 2024

## Current demand by centre

□ The Centre asked the Court to review its stance on the above two issues:

1.) As collecting quantifiable data showing backwardness is contrary to the Mandal case pronouncement where it was held that Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes are the most backward among backward classes. It is, therefore, presumed that once they are added in the Presidential List under Articles 341 and 342 of the Constitution of India, there is no question of proving backwardness of the SCs and STs all over again.

2.) The said List cannot be altered by anybody except Parliament under Articles 341 and 342- defining who will be considered as SCs or STs in any state or Union Territory.

o And, the creamy layer concept has not been applied in the Indra Sawhney case.

□ The Court clarifying its stance in Jarnail Singh vs Lachhmi Narain Gupta case (2018) refused to refer the above issue to a larger bench.

1.) However, it invalidated the requirement of collecting quantifiable data by states on the backwardness of SCs and STs while granting quota in promotions as laid down by the Court in Nagaraj verdict, but states need to back it with appropriate data showing the inadequate representation of SCs & STs in the cadre.

2.) On the creamy layer principle for excluding the well-off amongst the SC/ST communities from availing the benefit, the Court followed the Nagaraj verdict.

- The Court held that socially, educationally, and economically advanced cream of Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes communities must be excluded from the benefits of reservation in government services in order to transfer quota benefits to the weakest of the weaker individuals and not be snatched away by members of the same class who were in the “top creamy layer”.

- The Court also observed that it will not be possible to uplift the weaker sections if only the creamy layer within that class bags all the coveted jobs in the public sector and perpetuate themselves, leaving the rest of the class as backward as they were.

The Supreme Court's decision in the Jarnail Singh case was overturned, and the government is now asking the court to revisit that decision in light of the creamy layer principle.

Reservation offers adequate positive discrimination to advance the interests of the economically and socially underprivileged segments of society. Additionally, the idea of the "creamy layer" contributes to guaranteeing that only the genuinely worthy and most oppressed members of any given community receive those reserve benefits.

# Eligibility Criteria

**NOTE- The event is open for participation by colleges and university students.**

## Eligibility

- Only a bonafide, full-time student, who is enrolled in a degree programme in any College/ University/ Institution, can register for National Youth Parliament, 2024 organized by Department of laws, Himachal Pradesh University.

- Only students, who are less than 25 years of age, as of 1st July 2024, can participate.

## Rules and Regulations

### Rules.

- There will be individual participation
- Participants should seek confirmation of their registration prior one week of the event.
- There will be provision for on the spot registration as well.
- The participants shall report at the venue hall by sharp 8: 30 a.m.
- No formal dressing is required. However, it would be appreciated for wearing attire similar to the politician of their constituency, carried in decent manner.
- Participants may use bilingual language (Hindi/English) during their speech.
- Constituencies would be allotted according to the previous experiences of each participant.
- There is no limitation on the number of participations from one institute. (i.e. any number of students can participate from one institute).
- Participants creating any kind of indiscipline shall be disqualified on the discretion of the judges.
- Participants thereby should adhere by the rules and regulations of the event



# Meet the Core Members



**Prof.(Dr.) Sat Prakash Bansal,  
Vice Chancellor, Himachal Pradesh University  
Patron in Chief**



**Prof.(Dr.) Rajinder Verma,  
Pro Vice Chancellor, Himachal Pradesh University,  
cum  
Dean and Chairman Department of Laws, H.P.U., Shimla  
Patron**

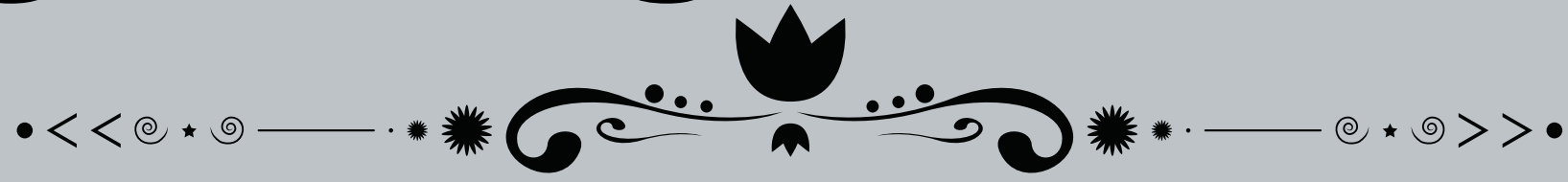


**Prof.(Dr.) Shiv Kumar Dogra,  
Coordinator**



**Dr. Shalini Kashmiria,  
Convener**

# Organising Committee



**Prof.(Dr.) Sunil Deshta**

**Prof.(Dr.) Sanjay Sindhu**

**Prof.(Dr.) Lalit Dadwal**

**Prof.(Dr.) Runa Mehta Thakur**

**Prof.(Dr.) Umesh Kumar**

**Dr. Sasha Chauhan**

**Dr. Abhishek Singh Negi**

**Dr. Ramesh Verma**

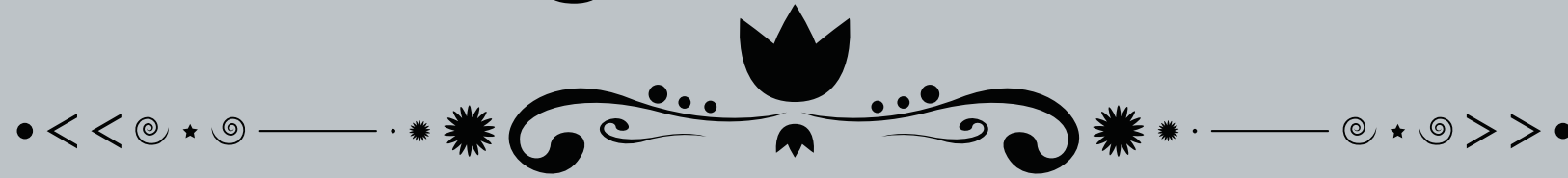
**Dr. Geetika Sood**

**Dr. Vandana Thakur**





# Advisory Committee

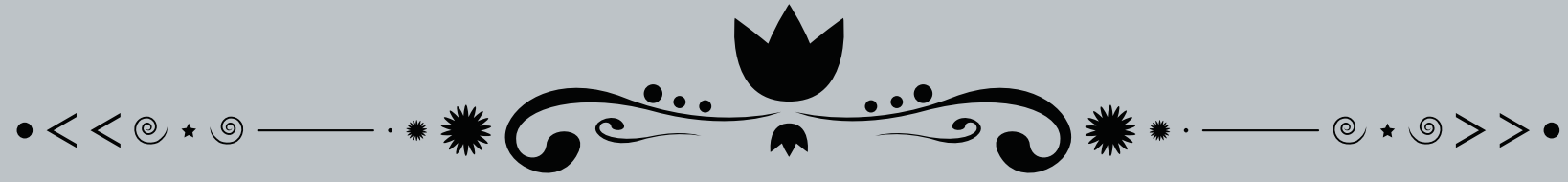


**Prof.(Dr.)Kamaljeet Singh**  
**Hon’ble Vice Chancellor,**  
**Madhusudan Law University,**  
**Cuttack, Odisha**

**Prof. (Dr.) Devinder Singh**  
**Dean, Department of Laws,Panjab**  
**University, Chandigarh**  
**Cum**  
**Hon’ble Senate member, Panjab**  
**University, Chandigarh**



# Student Conveners



**Abhishek**

**Amrit**

**Ankita**

**Atul**

**Bhishan**

**Dimple**

**Himanshu**

**Kajal**

**Kanishak**

**Mansi**

**Nikhil**

**Nitish**

**Pushkar**

**Naved**

**Nazia**

**Ridhi**

**Sakshi**

**Sakshi**

**Shashwat**

**Sheetal**

**Shreyashi**

**Sonali**

**Tanya**

**Vikrant**

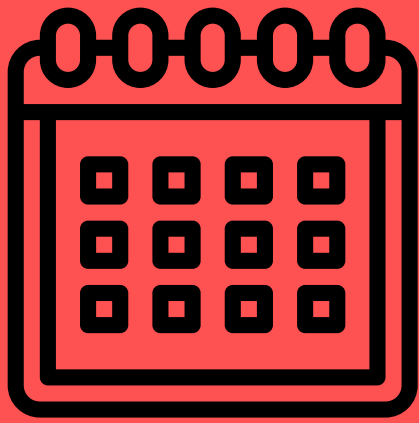
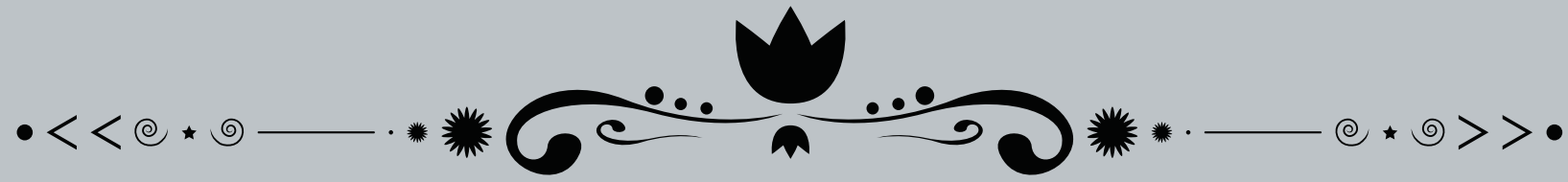
**Vishal**

**Yogesh**

**Yogita**



# Key Engagements

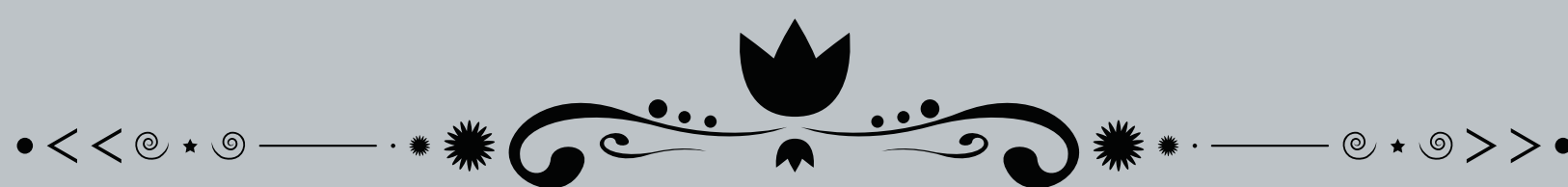


**24 - 25 October, 2024**



**Department of Laws,  
Himachal Pradesh University, Shimla**

# Fee Details & Registration Link



**H.P.U. Delegation fee: 500/- per individual  
(Without Accommodation)**

**Non H.P.U. Delegation fee: 1000/- per individual  
(Without Accommodation)**

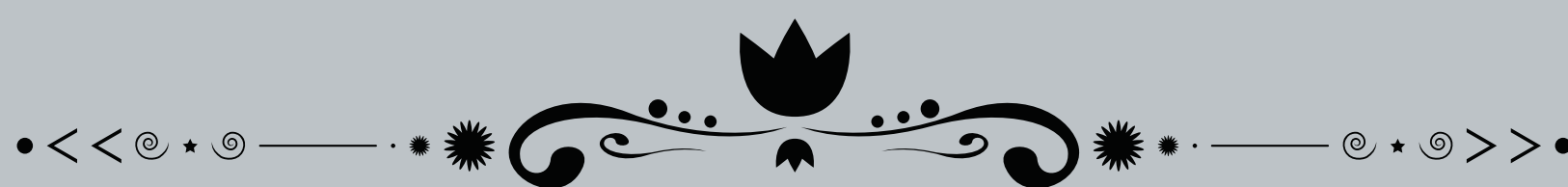
**For accommodation kindly contact our  
organising team. There will be extra  
charges for accommodation.**

**Portfolios will be allocated on the basis  
of preference and interaction with the  
participants by organising committee.**





# Fee Details & Registration Link



**Non H.P.U. Delegation fee: 1000/- per individual  
(Without Accommodation)**

**For accomodation kindly contact our  
organising team. There will be extra  
charges for accommodation.**

## **Payment details:-**

**Bank name - State Bank of India (S.B.I.)**

**Branch name - Summer Hill, Shimla, Himachal Pradesh**

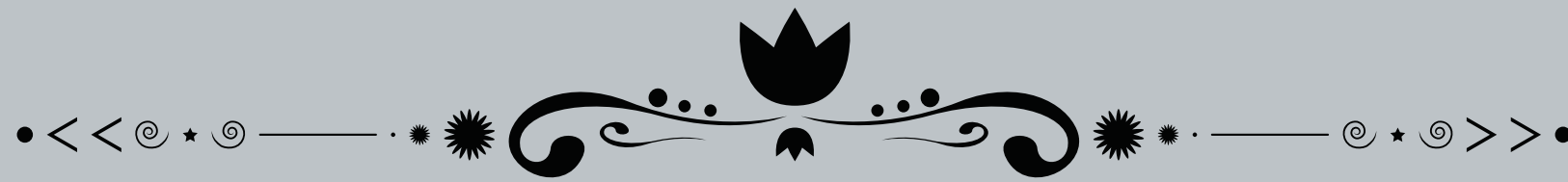
**Account number: 43406732468**

**I.F.S.C. number - SBIN0002490**

**Portfolios will be allocated on the basis  
of prefrence and interaction with the  
participants by organising committee.**



# Why Attend?



**Participating in the National Youth Parliament offers a unique opportunity to sharpen your debating and leadership skills while gaining firsthand experience in the democratic process. It provides a platform to voice your ideas on national issues, engage with like-minded peers, and understand the intricacies of policy-making. By stepping into the shoes of lawmakers, you not only develop critical thinking and public speaking abilities but also foster a deeper sense of civic responsibility. This enriching experience will equip you with the tools to become a confident and informed leader, ready to contribute to the nation's future.**



# Perks and Awards



**Participation Certificate**



**Merit Certificate signed by our Honourable  
Chief Guest**



**Cash Prize, Momentos & Exciting  
Gifts**



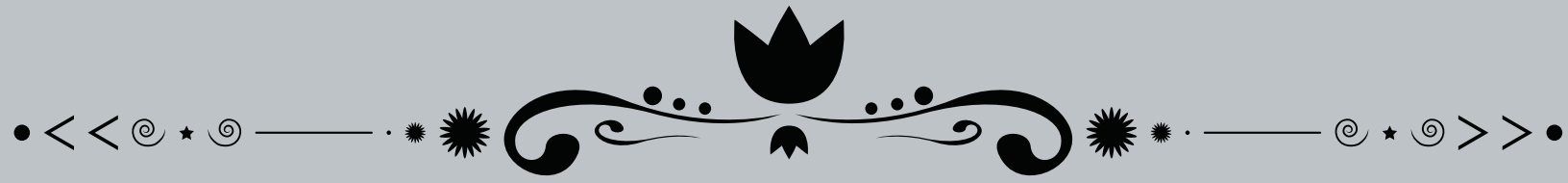
**Social Media & Newspaper  
Coverage**



**Delegate Kit, Breakfast, Lunch &  
High Tea**



# Cash Prizes



**1st Prize - 11,000/-**



**2nd Prize - 7,000/-**



**3rd Prize - 5,000/-**



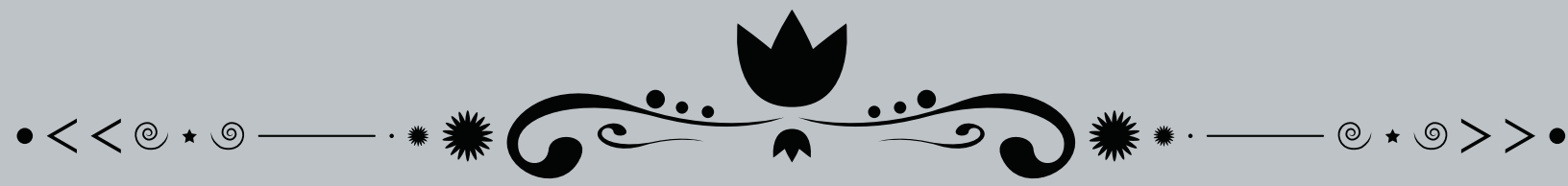
**Consolation Prize - 1,000/-**



**Best Parliamentarian - 2,000/-**



# Don't Miss This Opportunity

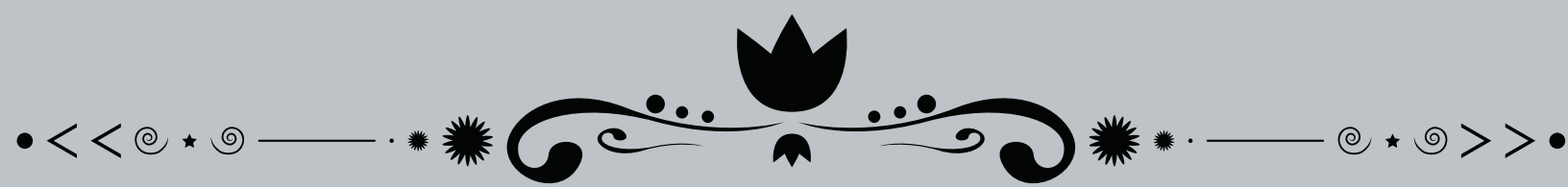


Register now to be part of the National Youth Parliament and seize the opportunity to engage in impactful discussions, develop leadership skills, and make your voice heard on national issues. Don't miss this opportunity to gain valuable experience and contribute to shaping the future!

## Register Now!



# Reach us



## Students Conveners

**Rahul S.Jagota - +91 9816800875**

**Sanidhya Sharma - +91 7876582914**

**Shashwat Saini - +91 9882316997**

## Students Organising Committee

**Kanishak Sharma - 9816166217**

**Pushkar - 8541068312**

**Ridhi Verma - 6230682238**

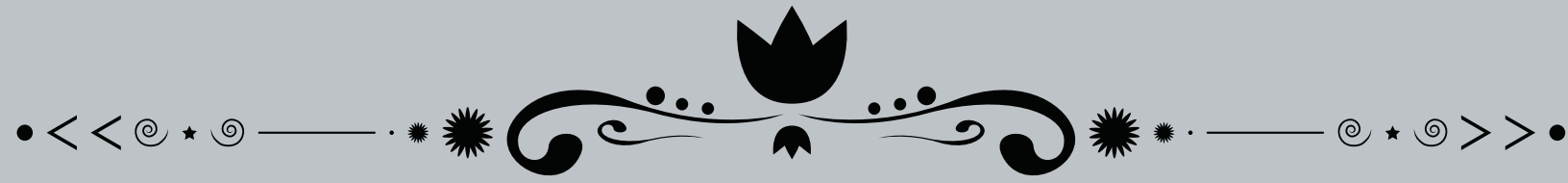
**Tanya - 9958609596**

**Yogita Sharma - +91 8544736607**





# Faculty Organisers



## Patron

**Prof.(Dr.) Rajinder Verma**

**Pro Vice Chancellor,**

**Cum**

**Dean and Chairman, Department of Laws.**

**Himachal Pradesh University, Shimla**

## Coordinator

**Prof.(Dr.) Shiv Kumar Dogra**

**Faculty, Department of Laws, Himachal Pradesh**

**University, Shimla**

## Convener

**Dr. Shalini Kashmiria**

**Faculty, Department of Laws,**

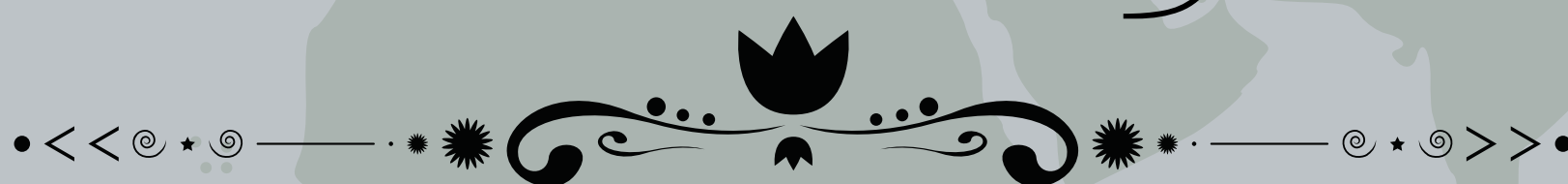
**Himachal Pradesh University,**

**Shimla**





# Thank you



## Contact Information



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Sanidhya Sharma - 7876582914