# Former Advisor to LG of J&K visits IIM Jammu

#### **STATE TIMES NEWS**

JAMMU: Kewal Kumar Sharma, (IAS Retd.), former Advisor to the Lieutenant Governor of Jammu and Kashmir, visited the Indian Institute of Management (IIM) Jammu on Friday. During his visit, he was given a campus tour of the stateof-the-art IIM Jammu Jagti Campus, including

and the smart classrooms. The visit commenced with a warm welcome by Prof. B.S. Sahay, Director of IIM Jammu, who accompanied Kewal Kumar Sharma

on the campus tour.

significant landmarks such

as the Nalanda Library



Kewal Kumar Sharma, (IAS Retd.), former Advisor to LG J&K visiting IIM Jammu.

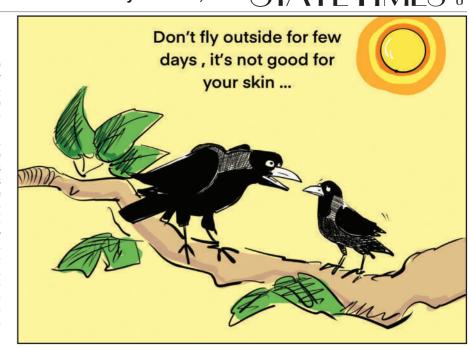
Sharma was briefed on the various academic and infrastructural recent years.

advancements that the institute has achieved in

The tour included a detailed overview of the cutting-edge facilities and serene, conducive learning environment that IIM Jammu offers to its students. Present on the occasion was Shailesh. K. Lohiya, Librarian, and Officiating Administrative Officer

(CAO), IIM Jammu. Kewal Kumar Sharma mentioned, "It is a pleasure to visit IIM Jammu and witness the impressive infrastructure and academic environment. The institute's commitment to excellence is evident in every aspect of the campus. I am confident that IIM a beacon of high-quality education and will significantly contribute to the development of future lead-

Prof. Sahay mentioned "We are happy to have Kewal Kumar Sharma visit our campus today. His vast experience and insights are invaluable to us. The stateof-the-art facilities at IIM Jammu are designed to provide our students with the best possible environment for learning and development. We are committed to fostering an academic culture that promotes excellence and inno-



## ADM Jammu discusses Civil Defence Plan



**STATE TIMES NEWS** 

JAMMU: Additional District Magistrate Ansuya Jamwal chaired a meeting here on Friday to discuss the Civil Defence Plan for the district. Officers from across all stakeholder departments attended

the meeting. Each department

was briefed about its role in case of any eventuality, including natural calamities. Speaking at the meeting,

Ansuya Jamwal emphasised the importance of preparation and general awareness about disaster management among the members of society. "We should foresee any and all prospective calamities and pre-

pare beforehand," she said. She stressed the need for action plans to be prepared and shared among all stakeholders and underlined the importance of conducting regular training and mock drills.

Deputy Controller Civil Defence Jammu Anita Pawar, Dy SP provided valuable insights during the meeting. She highlighted the necessity of preparedness in case of disaster, which involves regular reviews of required measures, periodic mock exercises to ensure efficiency and effectiveness and a clear understanding of the risks involved. She emphasised the need for simple,

well-documented plans with specific objectives, defined duties and identified escape routes and shelters. She also called for training different functionaries and effective public awareness campaigns to ensure plans reach the lowest levels. The meeting served as a foundational gathering among different departments to prepare a future roadmap for civil

defence.

The meeting was attended by the Director of Fire & Emergency Superintending Engineers of PWD, ARTO, District Social Welfare Officer and other

BJP holds Parliamentary Election Management Committee review meeting

#### STATE TIMES NEWS

SRINAGAR: The J&K Branch (NIRC) of the Institute of Chartered Accountants of (ICAI) and Srinagar Representative Office. Srinagar under the aegis of the Auditing & Assurance Standards Board of ICAI and the Committee for Members in Industry & Business (CMI&B), organized a seminar on "Audit Trail and Use of Excel for Analysis Data Enhancing Audit Quality" on May 30 and the "CFO Next Forum 2024 Meet" on Friday in Srinagar.

CA Charanjot Singh Nanda, Vice-President of ICAI, was the Chief Guest on both the occasions.

In his address, CA Nanda stressed the importance of using AI for automation and encouraged members to explore opportunities in the capital market.

The event was also graced by Central Council Members, ICAI, CA Durgesh Kabra, CA (Dr.) Sanjeev Kumar Singhal,



J&K Branch NIRC of ICAI holds two-day seminar at Srinagar

and CA (Dr.) Raj Chawla. All the Central Council Members addressed the attendees on both days, encouraging them to benefit from the seminar.

CA Vineet Kohli, Chairman of the J&K Branch, assured the audience that they would gain fruitful insights from both sessions in his inaugural address. He also urged them to contribute to the CA Benevolent fund gener-

CA Priya Seht, Secretary of the J&K Branch, CA. Khateeb Yousaf, Convener and CA. Mujtaba Joo Deputy Convenor of the Kashmir CPE Chapter, conducted the proceedings

the subjects on both days. respectively. On the first day, CA Utsav Dogra, a speaker, addressed the audience on the topic of Audit Trail, while on the second day, he spoke about Opportunities for CAs in

second day. Both sessions significantly contributed to the atten-Capital Market. dees' understanding of cru-practices.

Analysis

Data

Enhancing Audit Quality" on the first day and "Use of AI for Automation" on the

The seminars provided valuable insights and practical knowledge to all attendees, aiming to enhance the quality and efficiency of their audit

cial areas in auditing,

offering practical guidance

and insights to enhance

their professional practices and responsibilities.

CA Sourav Pargal, Vice Chairman, presented the

formal vote of thanks. The

event was also attended by

CA Vikas Purdhani,

Immediate Past President

& Treasurer; CA Nakul

Saraf, Past Chairman,

along with many senior

members and several

Chartered Accountants.

## Crash course for New Criminal Laws concludes at DTC



Partciptants of five-day Crash Course posing with senior police officers at closing ceremony

## **STATE TIMES NEWS**

JAMMU: Bharativa Janata Party (BJP), Jammu & Kashmir, held a meeting of its Parliamentary election management committee to review the election working during the Parliamentary elections at the party headquarters, Trikuta Nagar, Jammu.

Ravinder Raina, President, J&K BJP, chaired the meeting, while he, along with Ashok Koul, General Secretary (organization), J&K BJP, discussed and sought detailed about Parliament election 2024 from the State Incharges of various departments under State Election Management Committee.

Tarun Chugh, National General Secretary BJP & Prabhari of J&K BJP also addressed the meeting through virtual mode. Dr. Nirmal Singh, former



President J&K BJP, Ravinder Raina speaking at Parliamentary election management committee meeting.

Dy. CM, Cluster Incharge Parliament Constituencies of Jammu & Kashmir, Shamsher Singh Manhas, former MP (Rajya Sabha), Sunil Sharma, General Secretary J&K BJP. Adv. Vibodh Gupta, General Secretary J&K BJP, Dr. Devinder Kumar Manyal, General Secretary

J&K BJP & State Convenor J&K $_{\mathrm{BJP}}$ Parliament Election Management Committee also addressed the meeting.

Pawan Khajuria, Vice-President J&K BJP & Co- $_{\mathrm{BJP}}$  $_{
m J\&K}$ convenor Election Parliament Management Committee coordinated the proceedings of the meeting.

Tarun Chugh, while addressing the meeting, appreciated the dedicated work by the party cadre throughout the parliamentary elections. He asked the Incharges and the members of the various committees under Election Management Committee to

note down their experiences during this election and use this knowledge in the forthcoming Assembly and Local Body elections in Jammu & Ravinder Raina said that the party cadre worked with

extreme grit and dedication and faced every challenge with utmost professionalism during the entire election period.

He said that the party cadre worked relentlessly which will result into the massive win of the party on both the Parliament seats contested by BJP in

Jammu & Kashmir. He asked the party cadre to further improve their skill by taking advantage of their experiences during these elections and working with even more vigor in future elections.

Ashok Koul, while interacting with all the Incharges under the State election management committee, prompted them to share their experiences and pointed out the various specified areas that will need further effort by the party cadre.

Later in the review meeting of the Jammu-Reasi Parliamentary Constituency was also held, which was addressed by Ravinder Raina, Ashok Koul, Jugal Kishore Sharma, Sunil Sharma, Balwant Singh Mankotia, Chander Mohan Bharat and

## **STATE TIMES NEWS**

JAMMU: 10th batch of 89 Police officers/officials from various units of Jammu District on Friday concluded, five-day Crash Course on the New Criminal Laws-2023 at District Training (DTC),DPLCentre Jammu.

The course aims to equip Police officers/officials including SHOs, Incharge Police Posts, Investigating Officers and other staff from various units of the DAR Jammu R.S. Kotwal. District Police Jammu with the essential understanding of the new promulgated laws by the Central Government, which are going to be implemented on ground from July 1, 2024.

The crash course was organized under the directives of the Police Headquarters J&K, the primary objective of this course

is to ensure that the Police officers/officials are wellversed with the key provisions of the new Criminal Laws-2023, so that they can be effectively implemented on the ground in both letter and spirit.

The concluding ceremony of the course was graced by the presence of SSP Jammu Dr. Vinod Kumar along with SP Hqrs Jammu Irshad H. Rather-Coordinator) and DySP

SSP Jammu underscored the significance of familiarizing oneself with all three new Criminal Laws, namely Bharativa Nvava Sanhita-2023 (BNS), Bharatiya Nagarik Suraksha Sanhita-(BNSS),Sakshya Bharativa Adhiniyam-2023 (BSA), stressing their crucial role in

enhancing law enforcement

practices.

On the occasion, certificates were distributed among the officers/officials who successfully completed the five-day crash course.

With the successful completion of crash of 10th batch on New Criminal Laws-23 and 6th batch on "Practical Demos for Investigating Officers regarding New Criminal Laws & NDPS Act," about 1200 police personnel have been successfully imparted training regarding New Criminal Laws-2023 and Investigation techniques at DTC, DPL Jammu so far.

District Police Jammu is committed to foster continuous learning and professional development among its personnel to ensure the highest standards of service delivery and community

# One may ask from whom President has to preserve, protect & defend constitution in terms of Art - 60? Institution of President as Preserver Protector Defender of COI weakened after Art-74 was amended during 1970s Emergency

Amendments made to Art-74 through 42nd and 44rth CAAs are not fair to the spirits of Oath enshrined in Art-80 of COI Team Ambedkar provided checks & balances on Elected Leadership going Undemocratic/Autocratic With President as Head of State' & Prime Minister as head of Govt. all actions are taken in name of President President of India is designated on Oath as Preserver, Protector and Defender of Constitution.

## DAYA SAGAR

otwithstanding review jurisdictions, those who drafted The Constitution of India in 1949 through the Constituent Assembly surely wanted the Constitution to be an adaptable citizen friendly democratic socialist document but they were at the same time very much conscious of their limitations, circumstances in hand, having no any previous experience of having lived in such like system of governance and experience of the type they did not want to give their generations a rigid/ closed framework for governance so they had also kept a provision in Art 368 for amendment by Parliament using power like constituent power but not beyond the principles enshrined in the document adopted in 1949.

Article 368 of the Constitution may give to some the impression that Parliament's amending powers are absolute and encompass all parts of the document but the position is not like that . The Supreme Court can go for checks through reviews and has at occasions acted for suitable checks on legislative enthusiasm since independence. It has been only in that context, with the intention of preserving the

ideals of the visionary constitutionmakers enshrined



there in, that the Supreme Court of

India laid down in 1973 (through the

Judgment 13 judge Constitution

Bench in The Kesavananda Bharati

judgment (Kesavananda Bharati

Sripadagalavaru etc. v. State of Kerala

and another etc. Writ Petitions

Nos. 135/70,  $351-52i\sim73-74$  and

 $\mathrm{L}\pm\mathrm{UO}$  of 1972 , delivered on 24 April

used by Parliament to amend the con-

stitution so as to distort, damage or

alter the basic features of the

Constitution under the pretext of

amending it. Although the phrase

'basic structure' itself" is not found in

the Constitution but the Supreme

Court had placed before the citizens

this concept in black & white for the

first time in Kesavananda Bharati case

in 1973 as something like commonly

understood as Doctrine of Basic

Structure . But supreme court has in a

way reserved the jurisdiction to 'self' to

name the elements of basic structure

that Article 368 cannot be

A Look through the Mist PART IV

of COI as and when for review comes before the apex court. So far the Indian

Constitution has

been amended 105 times by Parliament of India using constituent power resting in Art -368. Some of the amendments have been made to explicitly project the spirits/principles enshrined in the 'hearts' of constitution like the insertions made in the text of the Preamble { using/substituting "Sovereign Socialist Secular Democratic Republic" by Forty-second Act, 1976, s.2, for Amendment "Sovereign Democratic Republic" (w.e.f. 3-1-1977). And using expression/ substituting "unity and integrity of the Nation "by s.2, ibid., for "Unity of the Nation" (w.e.f. 3-1-1977) by making insertions } and some of the amendments have been made keeping in view implementation of welfare

intentions laid down in some articles of

the constitution/directive principles /

fundamental rights / like as through

Constitution first the Constitution

(First Amendment) Act, 1951 June 18

1951 where under Art 15, Art 19, Art

31, Articles 85, 87, 174, 176,341, 342, 372 .376 were amended and Ninth Schedule was added after 8th Schedule and 4rth Amendment Act (The Constitution (Fourth Amendment) Act, 1955 17 April 1954 where under articles 31, 31A & 305 of, and the Ninth Schedule to the Constitution were amended.

The substitutions made in the text of Preamble of Constitution of India have been very much within the powers of Parliament as laid in Art 368 of COI since the concerned section of the 42nd amendment Act of 1976 have very much within the doctrine of basic structure of COI as professed in The 13 Judge - Bench Judgment of Supreme Court of India delivered on 24 April 1973 in Kesavananda Bharati Vs State of Kerala (His Holiness Kesavananda Bharati Sripadagalavaru etc. v. State of Kerala and another etc. had held that Parliament has powers to amend the Constitution using Art-368 but the Parliament cannot go beyond disturbing the basic structure of the Constitution of India and all amendments made to constitution are

subject to judicial review). Even Art 368 has been amended after

1950 like , < Constitution (Twentyfourth Amendment) Act. 1971 s3 where under "Procedure for amendment of the Constitution" was substituted with the text Power of Parliament to amend the Constitution and procedure therefor (w.e.f. 5-11-1971); Clause- 1 inserted bys3; Art. 368 renumbered as cl. (2) thereof by s. 3, ibid. w.e.f. 5-11-1971; Clause -3 was added "Nothing in article 13 shall apply to any amendment made under this Article " inserted by the Constitution (Twenty-fourth Amendment) Act, 1971, s. 3 (w.e.f. 5-11-1971); vide s 55 of the Constitution (Forty-second

Amendment) Act, 1976, s. 55 (w.e.f. 3-1-1977): Section 4 { No amendment of this Constitution (including the provisions of Part III) made or purporting to have been made under this article [whether before or after the commencement of section 55 of the Constitution (Forty-second Amendment) Act, 1976) shall be called in question in any court on any ground and Section-5 (For the removal of doubts, it is hereby declared that there shall be no limitation whatever on the constituent power of Parliament to amend by way of addition, variation or repeal the provisions of this Constitution under this article.) . But Section 04 added to Art 368 by Parliament had been declared invalid by the Supreme Court in Minerva Mills Ltd. and Others Vs. Union of India and Others 1980 in terms of doctrine of

basic structure of Constitution. Elders who drafted the constitution of India were conscious enough that those who get elected for a term and constitute the two houses of Parliament of which President of India is also a part may in their wisdom "accidently operate upon the constitution through Art-368 or conduct the affairs of the State in a way that may not be in the spirits of the basic structure / common welfare intentions/ democratic parliamentary system and hence there may arise need for preserving , protecting and defending the COI even from two elected houses & may be from the "Executive" too. So has been installed in COI the President on oath under Art 60 to preserve, protect & defend the Constitution.

To be continued ....

(The writer is Sr Journalist social activist and analyst J&K affairs).