

## Indian Polity affianced with law-breakers

Under current political dispensation to be an informed citizen, it's very important to understand the Indian Polity that is brothoed to law-breakers. Society is governed by tainted politicians. People in India vote for persons who govern us and they are termed as Public Servants. But there are some such elected persons who in the disguise of Public Servants are criminals. The system of electing representatives is faulty that suits best to illiterate, corrupt and criminal politicians to enter the Parliament. And further such stigmatized elected 'Law-Breakers' became as 'Law Makers' by the blessings of PM, who never thought of keeping his cabinet neat and clean. Basically in a refined society, the person with tainted history should be barred from contesting elections and parties giving mandate to such candidates be deregistered to contest elections. Under the existing law, politicians are banned from contesting elections for six years only if they are convicted for the crime. Supreme Court of India, in its judgment dated 10 July 2013 while disposing of the Lily Thomas v/s Union of India case ruled that any MP, MLA or MLIC who is convicted of a crime and given a minimum of two years' imprisonment, loses membership of the House with immediate effect. This was in contrast to the earlier position, wherein convicted members were held on to their seats until they exhausted all judicial remedy in lower, state and Supreme Court of India. In an attempt to overturn this decision, the Representation of the People (Second Amendment and Validation) Bill, 2013, was introduced into the Rajya Sabha on 30 August by the then Law Minister and by virtue of the proposed amendment; representa-

tives would not be disqualified immediately after conviction. The Indian government also filed a review petition, which the Supreme Court dismissed. The Government tried to bring the bill into effect as an ordinance. The controversial ordinance, which would have sidestepped a Supreme Court judgment disqualifying convicted MPs and MLAs, was withdrawn by the Government after it was publicly torn by ruling party's vice-President. Our Indian democracy has seen a steady increase in the level of criminalization creeping into Indian polity. This tends to disrupt constitutional ethos, strikes at the root of democratic form of government and makes citizens suffer. Nearly 1,700 MPs and MLAs, a little over a third of all elected representatives in India, face criminal charges. The PMs/CMS of the country had never bothered to keep their cabinet neat and clean and had been inducting tainted MPs/MLAs as ministers in their cabinet. A five-judge Constitution Bench, headed by Chief Justice of India, on 7th August 2014, held that while it cannot issue directives to the PM or CMs, a cabinet with clean leaders was legitimately expected and advised the Prime Minister and Chief Ministers not to induct in their ministries people against whom charges have been framed in criminal or corruption cases. In another judgment, Justice Kurian Joseph referred to the Constituent Assembly debate wherein Dr B R Ambedkar had said the issue was to be left to the good senses of the PM and the CMs, since it was expected that they would not induct an otherwise unfit person. Hence, it has become the bounden duty of the court to remind the PM and CMs of their duty to act in accordance with the constitutional aspira-

tions and advised to consider avoiding any person in the council of ministers against whom charges have been framed by a criminal court. In 2018, a bunch of petitions filed before the Supreme Court had argued that this should change. But in a judgment, The Supreme Court has declined to bar politicians with criminal cases from contesting elections but underlined that it is time Parliament enacts laws to ensure that people with criminal cases do not enter polities. Our Indian democracy has seen a steady increase in the level of criminalization creeping into Indian polity. According to the Association for Democratic Reforms, in the year 2004, 24% of the MPs had criminal cases pending against them, the number was 30% in 2009, and it shot up to 34% in 2014, while the number stands at 43% in the Parliament that was elected in the year 2019. Since 2014, during the regime of much boasted PM, there has been an increase of 13% MPs with criminal history. The 2014 cabinet of the present government had 20 or 31 per cent ministers who have declared criminal cases against themselves, while 11 ministers or 17 per cent were facing serious criminal cases. Presently of the 78 ministers in the cabinet, 33 (42%) have declared criminal cases against them in their election affidavits (ADR). Additionally, 24 ministers (31%) have declared serious cases against them, including those related to murder, attempt to murder and robbery.

These figures picture an alarming situation with regard to where we are heading to if things continue to go in the same direction. The Parliament over the years has failed to enact a law to set rules which would govern the penalties if legisla-

tors have criminal records or convictions. This, however, should not be a surprise because of the vested interests of people who had been sitting and are sitting in the Parliament. This tends to disrupt constitutional ethos, strikes at the root of democratic form of government and makes citizens suffer. A five-judge bench of the Supreme Court led by the Chief Justice of India has said that politicians with criminal cases must be "kept at bay". Such a law (the power to make laws is the prerogative of the legislature) should be enacted as soon as possible. The sooner the better, before it becomes fatal to democracy. Similarly in 2020, the central government opposed a plea, by a lawyer, to impose lifetime ban on all convicted politicians from contesting polls, in a bid to check rising criminalization of the polity and greater number of tainted politicians elected. The Centre's stand differs from that taken by the Election Commission, which endorsed a life ban as necessary to "champion the cause of decriminalization of politics".

No political party or any leader in India across all the parties and governments will ever think of decriminalization of polities as they are neck down in accomodinating tainted people in their party and while in power pushing them into the Cabinet thus promoting 'Law breakers' as Law Makers'. When Polity is affianced to law-breakers, we can never expect a neat and clean government.

Mahadeep Singh Jamwal  
(Rtd SSP & freelance writer).



OFFICE OF THE EXECUTIVE ENGINEER MECHANICAL DIVISION  
BAGLIHAR HYDRO ELECTRIC PROJECT CHANDERKOTE

### Corrigendum

Subject: Providing of security manpower services of different categories for security of 900MW BHEP

Ref: This office E-NIT NO 06 of 2020-21 Dated 18/08/2021

In partial modification to above referred E-NIT floated by this office, please read following clauses as under:

Clause 9.1.2 (1): "Proof of permission/license issued from the controlling authority appointed under J&K PSARA act of 2015" instead of "Proof of valid DGR sponsorship or proof of being run by Ex-servicemen/ex-Para-Military personnel".

Annexure III, Point 5. : "We do hereby undertake that complete security of the Corporation shall be ensured by our Security Agency, as well as any other Point considered by our Agency. Our Security Service shall be covered under "Fidelity Bond" through Insurance Agency for minimum sum of Rs. 1.0 Lakhs (Rupees One lac only). The Insurance charges for Fidelity Bond shall be paid by me/us. The loss on account of theft, if any, shall be recoverable from me/us through fidelity bond."

### REVISED CRITICAL DATES

1. Last date of Bid submission	07-09-2021
2. Date & time of opening of prequalification & Techno commercial bid (Online).	08/09/2021 (12:00 PM)

No.: MECH/BHEP/828-32 DIP/J-2737-P/21  
Dated: 03/09/2021 Dated: 08/09/2021

Sd/  
Executive Engineer  
Mechanical Division  
BHEP Chanderkote.



### Notice of 83<sup>rd</sup> Annual General Meeting of the Bank & E-Voting

NOTICE is hereby given that the 83<sup>rd</sup> (Eighty Third) Annual General Meeting (AGM) of Jammu and Kashmir Bank Limited ("Bank"), will be held on Thursday, September 30, 2021 at 11:00 A.M through Video Conferencing (VC) /Other Audio Visual Means (OAVM), to transact the business, as set out in the Notice of the AGM.

The Bank has sent the Notice of the AGM alongwith the Annual Report for the Financial Year 2020-21 on Wednesday, September 08, 2021 through electronic mode to the Members whose e-mail addresses are registered with the Bank/ Depository Participant in compliance with MCA Circular Nos. 14/2020 dated 8<sup>th</sup> April, 2020, 17/2020 dated 13<sup>th</sup> April, 2020, 20/2020 dated 5<sup>th</sup> May, 2020 and 2/2021 dated 13<sup>th</sup> January, 2021 and other applicable circulars issued by the Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI) and Regulation 44 of SEBI (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015 ("Listing Regulations"). The Notice of the AGM and the Annual Report for the Financial Year 2020-21 are also available on the Bank's website at <https://www.jkbank.com/investor/financials/annualReports.php> and on the websites of the Stock Exchanges i.e. The BSE Limited at [www.bseindia.com](http://www.bseindia.com) and National Stock Exchange of India Limited at [www.nseindia.com](http://www.nseindia.com). Further, in compliance with Section 108 of the Companies Act, 2013 read with Rule 20 of the Companies (Management and Administration) Rules, 2014 as amended from time to time and Regulation 44 of the Listing Regulations, Members will be provided the facility to cast their votes on all resolutions set forth in the Notice of the AGM using electronic voting system i.e. via remote e-voting platform provided by M/s KFin Technologies. Private Limited, our Registrar and Share Transfer agent (RTA).

The remote e-voting period will commence from **Monday, September 27, 2021 at 9:00 a.m. and will end on Wednesday, September 29, 2021 at 5:00 p.m.** During this period, Members can select the Event- J&K-BANK - to cast their vote electronically. The remote e-voting module will be disabled thereafter. The facility for e-voting through electronic means shall also be provided at the AGM. Those Members, who are present at the AGM through VC/OAVM facility and have not already cast their votes on the resolutions via remote e-voting and are otherwise not barred from doing so, shall be eligible to vote through e-voting system during the AGM. Members who have already cast their vote by remote e-voting prior to the AGM may attend the AGM through VC/DAVM facility but shall not be entitled to vote again or change their vote at the AGM.

The voting rights of Members shall be in proportion to the equity shares held by them in the paid-up equity share capital of the Bank as on **Friday, September 24, 2021**, being the cut-off date for this purpose. A person whose name is recorded in the Register of Members maintained by the RTA/Depositories as on the cut-off date shall only be entitled to avail the facility of remote e-voting as well as voting at the AGM. Any person who acquires shares of the Bank and becomes a Member after dispatch of the Notice and holds shares as on cut-off date being **Friday, September 24, 2021**, will obtain the User ID and the E-Voting password through e-mails as well. However, if a member is already registered with RTA/Depositories for e-voting, then he/she can use the existing User Id and Password for casting his/her vote. Members who have not updated their latest email addresses in the records of the Bank / Depository Participants, are requested to update the same at the earliest.

For Members who have not registered their email addresses, kindly register the same at the link <https://ris.kfintech.com/clientservices/mobilereq/mobileemailreq.aspx> as copy of the Notice as well as the other documents will not be sent to them in physical mode and will be sent only by emails.

For detailed instructions pertaining to remote e-voting, shareholders may please refer to the section "Notes" in Notice of the Annual General Meeting. In case of queries pertaining to the remote e-voting procedure shareholders, may refer the Frequently Asked Questions (FAQs) for Members and e-voting user manual available at the 'download' section of <https://evoting.karvy.com> or may contact:

M/s KFin Technologies Private Limited	Jammu and Kashmir Bank Ltd
Address	Selenium Tower B, Plot 31 & 32, Financial District, Nanakramguda, Serilingampally Mandal, Hyderabad -500 032, Telangana
Name & Designation	Ms. Sheetal Doba, Manager - Corporate Registry
Contact Number	040-61761509/ 1-800-309-4001
E-mail	einward.ris@kfintech.com

For Jammu and Kashmir Bank Limited

Place: Srinagar  
Date: September 08, 2021

DIP/J-2779-P/21

Mohammad Shafi Mir  
(Company Secretary)

I slept and dreamt that life was joy. I awoke and saw that

life was service. I acted and behold, service was joy.

-Rabindranath Tagore

tors have criminal records or convictions. This, however, should not be a surprise because of the vested interests of people who had been sitting and are sitting in the Parliament. This tends to disrupt constitutional ethos, strikes at the root of democratic form of government and makes citizens suffer. A five-judge bench of the Supreme Court led by the Chief Justice of India has said that politicians with criminal cases must be "kept at bay". Such a law (the power to make laws is the prerogative of the legislature) should be enacted as soon as possible. The sooner the better, before it becomes fatal to democracy. Similarly in 2020, the central government opposed a plea, by a lawyer, to impose lifetime ban on all convicted politicians from contesting polls, in a bid to check rising criminalization of the polity and greater number of tainted politicians elected. The Centre's stand differs from that taken by the Election Commission, which endorsed a life ban as necessary to "champion the cause of decriminalization of politics".

No political party or any leader in India across all the parties and governments will ever think of decriminalization of polities as they are neck down in accomodinating tainted people in their party and while in power pushing them into the Cabinet thus promoting 'Law breakers' as Law Makers'. When Polity is affianced to law-breakers, we can never expect a neat and clean government.

Mahadeep Singh Jamwal  
(Rtd SSP & freelance writer).

## OFFICE OF THE DEAN ACADEMIC AFFAIRS UNIVERSITY OF JAMMU, JAMMU (NAAC Accredited 'A+' University)

### NOTIFICATION - 01

#### ADMISSION TO THE UG PROGRAMMES (Under the Ambit of JUET) (ACADEMIC SESSION 2021-22)

This is for the information of all concerned that in view of the extra-ordinary circumstances caused due to the spread of COVID-19 pandemic and the subsequent restrictions and guidelines issued by the various authorities (MHA/ MHRD/ UGC), the University of Jammu shall not be conducting the **Jammu University Entrance Test (JUET)** for the purpose of Admission for the **Academic Session 2021-22**. The Admission of candidates to various **UG / PG programmes** (falling under the ambit of JUET) for the **Academic Session 2021-2022** shall be made only on the basis of the Academic Merit to be determined on the basis of the Marks obtained by a candidate in the Qualifying Examination.

Online Applications are, therefore, invited for Admission to the **Under Graduate Programmes, i.e. [B.A LL.B (5 Years); BBA (Hotel Management); B.Com (Honours)]** offered by the University of Jammu (UoJ), Jammu and its Offsite Campuses/ Affiliated Colleges for the **Academic Session 2021-22**.

#### ADMISSION SCHEDULE FOR UG PROGRAMMES, ACADEMIC SESSION 2021-22

1. Commencement of the filling of the Online Admission Form on the Admission website: <a href="https://juetonline.in">https://juetonline.in</a> (The link is also available on the website: <a href="https://jammuuniversity.ac.in">https://jammuuniversity.ac.in</a> )	10/09/2021
2. Last date for the filling of the Online Admission Form (without late fee)	22/09/2021
3. Last date for the filling of the Online Admission Form on the website with late fee of Rs.130/- through online mode only (Debit/Credit Card/ Net Banking etc.)	24/09/2021

#### SCHEDULE FOR OTHER COMPONENTS OF THE ADMISSION PROCESS SHALL BE NOTIFIED ON THE JUET WEBSITE

#### IMPORTANT INSTRUCTIONS / INFORMATION FOR CANDIDATES

1) The applicant has to keep the following ready before applying:

Email ID; Mobile No; Scanned photograph (<100KB); Scanned signature (< 100KB); Self Attested and scanned Documents as per Item 3 below; Credit/Debit Card, Net Banking etc for online payment of Admission fee.

2) The admission process is FULLY ONLINE, as such filling up of the Online Admission Form and uploading of all the requisite documents/certificates are pre-requisite for Admission. The candidates are required to fill/upload the same carefully as per the Statutes/Guidelines. The University will not be responsible for any mistake/lapse on the part of the candidate while filling up the Online Admission Form and uploading of the required certificates. No Certificate /Document will be accepted offline.

3) CHECK LIST for applying online: **(Self Attested Documents to be uploaded)**

i) Date of Birth Certificate / 10th Class Certificate      iv) Category Certificate/s  
ii) All Mark Sheets of qualifying examination (Single pdf File)      v) Domicile Certificate / State Subject  
iii) Provisional / Character Certificate      vi) Self Declaration (Affidavit by Notary-Annexure "A")

4) Once the Admission Form is submitted Online, the system will generate online application fee link, wherein the Candidates are required to pay the requisite fee through **Online mode only (i.e. Debit/ Credit Card; Net Banking etc.)**. It is only on the payment of the requisite fee that the registration for the Admission will be completed. No application shall be accepted without fee and in such cases the application is rejected.

5) The Online Application Fee for all candidates is **Rs. 850/-** however, for SC/ST Categories the fee is **Rs. 730/-** only. The candidate desirous to be considered under the **Self Financing Seat** has to pay an additional fee of **Rs. 730/-** along with the application fee. The online payment gateway charges would be extra and shall be borne by the applicant. **The Online Application Fee & Self Finance Fee is non refundable.**

6) A Candidate, who does not opt for the **Self Financing Seat/s** at the time of the filling up of the Online Admission Form itself along with the requisite fee, will not be considered for Admission under the **Self Financing Seats** at the later stage.

7) If seeking Admission under Reserved / Achievement Categories the applicant has to upload Self Attested copy of the **Domicile Certificate/ State Subject along with Reserved / Achievement Category Certificate/s issued by the competent authority. No 'Under Process Certificate' shall be entertained under any circumstances for Admission under any Category.**

8) A Candidate, seeking Admission under any Achievement Category (i.e. Sports, Cultural & Literary Activities, NCC, NSS and Bharat Scouts and Guides) as mentioned under Statute 6 (B) (ii) & (iii) (Refer Admission guidelines/details) are required to upload a single **PDF File**, containing all the achievement certificates, for evaluation. Separate Achievement Certificate/s uploaded in addition to this single **PDF file** shall not be considered for evaluation.

9) A Candidate selected for Admission under any Reserved/ Achievement Category has to be ready with the Original as well as the Attested Copies of the **State Subject/Domicile Certificate** and the other relevant **Reserved Category Certificate/s** as required and as issued by the Competent Authority. Such a Candidate is required to submit these certificates to the concerned Department/ Nodal Department as and when called for. The admission of such candidate is subject to verification / vetting / endorsement / authenticity by the Member/s of the Admission Committee of the concerned Department/ Nodal Department.

10) All the applicants applying for admission are required to submit an undertaking in the form of an affidavit