



## **Vidhi Manthan 1.0**

# **“NATIONAL LEVEL LEGAL TRIFECTA COMPETITION”**

**19<sup>th</sup> Shankarrao Kanitkar Moot Court Competition 2025**

## **MOOT PROPOSITION**

Indistan has a similar constitutional provision as India. The Indistan Parliament enacted the Citizenship Act, 1955, under the powers granted by the Constitution, establishing framework for acquiring and determining Indistan citizenship. On December 10, 2003, the Government of Indistan, exercising its authority under the Citizenship Act, 1955, issued the "Citizenship (Registration of Citizens and Issue of National Identity Cards) Rules, 2003."

On September 8, 2015, the Ministry of Home Affairs, through Notifications 124 and 234, amended the Passport (Entry into Indistan) Rules, 1950, and the Foreigners Order, 1948. These amendments allowed entry into Indistan for individuals from minority communities in Banglaparv, Paktan, and Aaftan—namely Hindus, Sikhs, Buddhists, Jains, Parsis, and Christians—who were forced to seek refuge in Indistan due to religious persecution or the fear of it. This applied to those who entered Indistan without valid documents on or before December 31, 2014.

Illegal immigration, primarily from Banglaparv to Bassam, has reportedly reduced the native population of Bassam to a minority,

leading to a loss of livelihood and a threat to their cultural identity. The Government of Bassam updated National Register of Citizens (NRC) and list was published on August 31, 2019. Out of 3.3 crore applicants, the final list included 3.11 crore people, while 19.06 lakh individuals were excluded. It remains unclear how many people, based on their religion, specifically Hindus and Muslims, were excluded through the NRC process in the state of Bassam.

On December 12, 2019, the President of Indistan gave assent to the Citizenship (Amendment) Act, 2019. This Act amended certain provisions, stating that individuals from minority communities—Hindus, Sikhs, Buddhists, Jains, Parsis, and Christians—from Aaftan, Banglaparv, and Paktan, who had been exempted by the Central Government under clause (c) of subsection (2) of Section 3 of The Passport (Entry into Indistan) Act, 1946, or any related orders, would not be considered illegal migrants under that Act.

Meanwhile, the **Republican Youth Movement of Indistan (RYMI)**, a prominent youth organization, has protested against the Citizenship Amendment Act, 2019.

The Republican Youth Movement of Indistan (RYMI) has claimed that the Citizenship Amendment Act violates the fundamental rights enshrined in the Constitution of Indistan and has **filed a petition** in the Hon'ble Supreme Court of Indistan (WP No. 568/2019), seeking to have the **Act declared unconstitutional and arbitrary**. The protests had significant repercussions on various stakeholders in the state, bringing company operations, educational institutions, and government functions to a halt. Interstate transportation was blocked by protesters, affecting revenue and disrupting emergency healthcare services. The protests caused substantial damage to both public and private property, leading to severe economic losses.

The **Modern Law Research Centre (MLRC)** is an organization dedicated to safeguarding the legal rights of the common people in Indistan. The president of MLRC has submitted a **Public Interest**

**Litigation** (PIL No. 602/2019) to the Hon'ble Supreme Court of Indistan, **challenging the protests** conducted by the Republican Youth Movement of Indistan (RYMI). The challenge is based on various reasons, primarily focusing on the violent activities associated with the protests. MLRC is also seeking compensation from RYMI for the losses incurred by private individuals and the public sector, estimated to be around Rs. 30 crores.

The Government of Indistan issued a circular on December 20, 2019, directing that no protests, agitations, or demonstrations by any political party, community, or organization would be permitted in the state moving forward. Furthermore, the Government of Indistan ordered an Internet shutdown in sensitive areas of the country. The government also emphasized that any protesters causing disturbances would be detained and face strict penalties, including criminal charges.

The Republican Youth Movement of Indistan (RYMI) **challenged the circular** dated December 20, 2019, before the Hon'ble Supreme Court of Indistan (**WP No. 650/2019**), arguing that it violates their constitutional rights to freedom of speech and expression, as well as their right to protest. RYMI asserted that the citizens' right to organize meetings, assemblies, or protest demonstrations is being increasingly restricted.

The Case is for hearing today. Argue on behalf of the Petitioner/respondent as per the lots. All the laws and regulations in Indistan are *pari materia* to India.

**Note: Participants are expected to identify the issues involved in the matters**

Disclaimer: This moot problem has been framed for academic purposes only. The institution does not intend to impose or subscribe to any views described in the moot problem.