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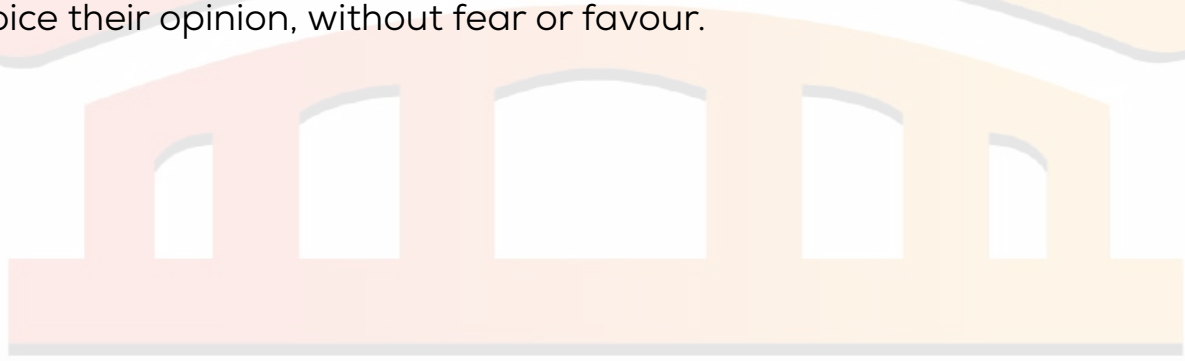
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About NYPO

National Youth Parliament Organisation (NYPO) is an initiative to bring youth to participate in all issues of socio-economic-political interest.

NYPO believes that these issues have long term repercussions and impact the fabric of a nation. Therefore it is important that youth in schools and colleges be exposed to all sensitive topics through a reasoned debate. NYPO believes that such debate paves way not only to better appreciation of complex issues by youth and the politicians, but also it has the power to create new ideas and policies which are inclusive and implementable.

The motto of NYPO is "Every Voice Counts", implying governance should not be limited to voting rituals but should include voice of citizens in every aspect of policy making and service. This is possible only by educating citizens about various aspects of sensitive issues and creating solutions through which they can voice their opinion, without fear or favour.



President's Memo

"Be the change you wish to see in the world."

- Mahatma Gandhi

Started in 2019, the National Youth Parliament Organization is now transforming into a movement. All credit goes to the enthusiastic participation of our young generations. We believe the youth of a nation should be aware of the ground realities and hence we're thrilled to announce that we've started setting up National Youth Parliament in ace colleges. We know our ambitions are humongous and a single voice may not be significant enough to bring the change, but together we're inevitable.

Sincerely,
Kartikeya Goel

Comment from General Secretary

The National Youth Parliament Organization will act as a manufacturing unit of the future leaders of India. Recurrent debates will help our young generations develop a bright personality which eventually will lead us to a better society. An army of sheep led by a lion is much better than an army of lions led by a sheep. Hence, it is extremely important for a leader to take a firm stand for his beliefs and values. The primary aim of National Youth Parliament Organization is to provide a well-deserved leadership to our nation. It is going to be long journey but we believe it's going to be worth it. Hence, we request the youth to play their part in this movement and help us create a better future for the nation.

Regards,
Rohan Mahajan



National Youth Parliament Organisation

Presents

Budget Dialogues 2021

7th - 8th January

Proceedings of Budget Dialogues 2021



Shri Om Birla's Addressal



The Budget Dialogues 2021 organised by National Youth Parliament has brought with itself a new gust of enthusiasm and exhalation. Our young generations got an opportunity to watch and understand the Indian Parliamentary Procedures closely through the medium of this mock parliament.

We need to incorporate our constitution as a basic foundation into the lives of Indian citizens and hence we should emphasize on KYC-Know Your Constitution. Students in schools and universities should know the strength of our constitution as it also informs us about our fundamental rights and duties.

I believe Budget Dialogues 2021 will lead the way for our young generations and play a significant role in strengthening our democracy.

Shri Om Birla,
Hon'ble Speaker of Lok Sabha





Purohit Ghate presented Animal Husbandry Budget

- We have very low resources and infrastructure for poultry farming in India.
- A major challenge for the government in the present state of the scenario is to control the widespread disease of bird flu in India.
- By 2025 we're planning to develop vaccines to prevent our livestock from fatal diseases and illnesses.
- In our 2,932 crores estimated budget, we're allotting a major portion to fisheries. This is because we have foreign exchange earnings from sea products.



Parimala Rao presented Budget for Ministry of Fertilizers & Chemicals

- To ensure fertilizer's availability in the covid-19 pandemic, the Department of Fertilizers and Chemicals closely monitored the production, movement, and availability of Fertilizers.
- Ministers had meetings with fertilizer companies to ensure an uninterrupted supply of fertilizers to the farmers during the Kharif season.
- The demand for chemicals, petrochemicals is expected to grow by 9% a year, and the size of the industry is also likely to grow by 2025.
- The government should encourage a balanced use of all types of fertilizers including the traditional organic and other varieties.



Ajinkya Metkar presented Budget for Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship

- As per the Manpower Talent Shortage Survey via OECD, India is listed second after Japan in the context of shortage of skilled employees.
- Lack of good infrastructure and facilities at educational institutions is a major problem in India.
- We need to focus on 'Job Matching Skills' and create a framework for institutionalizing skill development and vocational education within school ecosystems.
- Internship drives for students of different streams along with lifelong learning opportunities and quality education should be promoted.



Jyotsna Priyadarshini presented Budget for Department of Science and Technology

- Some of the country's major bottlenecks are poverty, corruption in the bureaucracy, lack of professionalism in planning, and creating an innovative eco-system.
- During this pandemic, we not only realized the importance of scientific solutions for mankind but for our livelihood and development also.
- We need to trigger our youth to create new mechanisms by thinking out of the box technology solutions.
- We should popularize science and technology in young generations by promoting 'Jai Vigyan' and emphasizing on science education and researches.



Kartik Keshari presented Budget for Ministry of Youth Affairs & Sports

- Covid-19 has affected the entire world including the sports sector and other sectors related to youth.
- Providing platforms to youth in these times of challenges should be a major priority for the government.
- The establishment of the Youth & Sports Coordination Commission is the need of the hour.
- Introduction of Major Dhyan Chand Khel Protsahan Nidhi based on the PPP model would prove to be a great step.



Smit Khambholja presented Budget for Ministry of Food Processing Industries

- The transportation issue is a major challenge Food Processing Industries are facing in the current state of the affairs due to the post lockdown effects.
- Supply chain blockages and cold storage chain constraints are the other factors hindering the growth of this sector.
- Due to the covid-19 pandemic, the availability of raw materials has been reduced significantly.
- Safety measures of Human Resources from grass root levels along with food safety and hygiene management are required.



Shruti Pathak presented Budget for Ministry of Consumer Affairs and Food Distribution

- During the covid-19 pandemic, India had two biggest challenges to address: To prevent the spread of corona and to ensure that nobody dies of food scarcity due to the lockdown.
- Optimal implementation of ration card schemes by the government mitigated the impact of the dire circumstances in lockdown to an extent.
- Black-market has emerged as a huge stumbling block in front of the Consumer Affairs and Food Distribution Ministry.
- The 'Jaago Grahak Jaago' movement by the government needs to be emphasized to raise consumer awareness.



Amreesh Singh presented Budget for Ministry of Tribal Affairs

- The previous Budget for Tribal Affairs in the financial year 2019-20 was 7340.16 crore rupees which was increased to 7411 crore rupees in the financial year 2020-21.
- There is a slight improvement in scholarships and central schemes & programs for the tribal people in the last few years.
- Land alienation, poverty, poor education infrastructure, and unemployment are some of the major critical challenges for the Ministry.
- The government should ensure that their schemes like PM Jan Dhan Yojna, Kaushal Vikas Yojna, and Eklavya School Program are reaching all the tribal areas.



Sukant Kumar presented Budget for Ministry of Minority Affairs

- In the budget for the Ministry of Minority Affairs, 4868.98 crore rupees were allocated in the financial year 2020-21 which was only an increase of about 228.99 crore rupees from the previous budget.
- Poor literacy rate and socio-economic condition of the minority communities is a big task ahead of the government.
- The government should take effective steps to administer the educational systems set up for the minorities.
- Unemployment is a prominent factor due to which minorities are still socially and economically backward. Hence, the government should focus on providing more employment opportunities.



Vishal Kumar presented Budget for Ministry of Rural Development

- We should take timely actions for the development of our rural areas as Mahatma Gandhi has said “The soul of a country lives in its villages.”
- Fewer job opportunities, lack of quality education, migration of the natives, and shortage of electricity are some of the critical challenges ahead of the Rural Development Ministry.
- The government should also put a sight on the lack of systematic markets in rural areas and fewer revenue particulars.
- As a significant number of people from rural areas have lost their job in the pandemic, investing money in the ‘Revival Project’ would be a great step.



Balram Basak presented Budget for Ministry of Foreign Affairs

- The Budget for foreign affairs has reduced from 17,347.27 crore rupees in the financial year 2019-20 to 17,346.71 crore rupees in the financial year 2020-21.
- Although the government spends a huge capital of Budget on Foreign Affairs still there is negligence for countries like Bangladesh, Sri Lanka, and Nepal.
- Being a close neighbour of India, the Ministry should try to maintain good relations with these countries.
- Also, the government should focus on resolving the border issues with the neighbouring countries for better trading relations.



Aditya Arajit Mohapatra presented Budget for Health Ministry

- 2020 was the most challenging year for the health ministry. Covid-19 has shown us the reality of our health infrastructure.
- During the pandemic, the insufficiency of doctors and hospitals surfaced as one of the major problems in our health sector.
- Due to the lack of facilities in medical institutions of India, most of the medical students choose to pursue their higher studies outside India.
- Developing a sufficient number of quarantine centres and test kits in a short span of time was a major success for the Health Ministry.



Vikas Singh Bungla presented Budget for Environment Ministry

- 'Control of Pollution' allocation has increased exponentially from 2018-19 to 2020-21 while National River Conservation Programme allocation has been cut off completely.
- Improving the air quality alongside a proper action plan for water conservation, protecting wildlife, climate change, and waste management is required.
- Significant investment is needed for a transition to clean fuel. Whereas all industries should be made ZLD(Zero Liquid Discharge).
- The government should focus on rigorous campaigning to stop the use of new plastics and recycle the older ones to achieve plastic ban by 2022.



Neelu Soni presented Budget for Ministry of Home Affairs

- The load on farming has increased over the past few years. Hence, we should promote the fishery culture and make tourism a strong hand in our country.
- In coastal areas, we should focus on developing artificial ice lands or water lands alongside hotels. This requires strong coastal bordering and safety.
- Disaster Management and NDRF teams should be funded to manoeuvre in emergencies.
- We should have a screening committee or branch for administrative authorities working for the internal security of our nation.



Hotsali Sangtam presented Budget for Ministry of Heavy Industries

- Faster adaptations and manufacturing of electric vehicles in India is one of the most important tasks which have to be taken up by the Heavy Industries Ministry.
- Establishing 200 charging points and manufacturing units for a full range of linear electric vehicles and electric components will not only boost the economy but will also faster the technology adaptations of the manufacturing market.
- It will also reduce the country's dependency on fossil fuels and balance the payments.
- The development of advanced technologies can also benefit the country by improving the powerplant efficiencies and reducing the carbon footprints of the planet.



Ankush Kalsia presented Budget for Ministry of Steel

- The budget for Steel Ministry has reduced from 241.29 cr in the financial year 2019-20 to 100.00 cr in 2020-21.
- Lack of capital, lack of technology, low productivity, and inefficiency of public sector units are some of the critical challenges for the ministry.
- Appointment of technocrats instead of bureaucrats in PSUs will increase the efficiency and ultimately help in revenue generation which further strengthens the required infrastructure.
- Lack of capital can be resolved by slowly disinvesting in the PSUs in the upcoming years.



Vipin Namdev presented Budget for Ministry of Coal & Mining

- Coal is one of the prominently used and basic resources around the globe. It is also the backbone of the Indian economy.
- Electricity sector is the biggest consumer of coal while iron, steel, and cement industries are the second largest consumers.
- Lack of high-end technologies in coal mines is a great challenge for the Coal Ministry. It impacts the efficiency and productivity of coal mine workers.
- To make the coal sector 'Aatmnirbhar' the government should consider establishing Research Centres to explore new technologies to manufacture coal.



Muskan Godani presented Budget for Ministry of Communications

- The revised estimates for the trends in expenditure have significantly increased in the year 2020-21.
- No proper infrastructure status, poor fixed-line status, and lack of trained personnel are the biggest challenges for the communication sector.
- An expeditious roll-out of 4G and 5G services has boosted the customer utilization of high-end data products.
- By infrastructure sharing the operators can optimize their capital expenditure and focus on providing innovative services.



Rupesh Kumar presented Budget for Ministry of Tourism

- Tourism sector has witnessed a growth from its budget of 2189.22 cr in 2019-20 to 2499.83 cr in 2020-21.
- The ministry is suffering a huge loss of revenue/liquidity due to the corona pandemic. Hotel Industries are among the worst-hit along with transportation.
- The government should promote domestic tourism and should make educational tours in schools and universities compulsory.
- Establishing India as a MICE tourism hub alongside focusing on public-private partnerships is the need of the hour.



Rahul Parihar presented Budget for Ministry of Civil Aviation

- The aviation sector contributes 72 Billion dollars to the Indian Economy which was very low earlier.
- According to the recent surveys, in 2018-19 the percentage of air traffic passengers has increased by 15 to 20%. Compared to the global 6%, the growth is exceptional.
- The civil aviation market of India is growing rapidly. It has risen from the 7th biggest aviation market in 2017 to 3rd biggest in the world in 2020.
- The government should focus on blending ethanol in jet fuels to lower the overall rate of the plane tickets.



Nafisa Bano presented Budget for MSME Ministry

- Recently the government declared a 20 lakh crores package for 'Aatmnirbhar Bharat' from which 3 lakh crores are dedicated for the MSME sector.
- MSME sector single handily contributes 29% to the Indian economy. This sector is a great source of employment in India.
- The recent pandemic has badly affected the economy of the nation and as a consequence, the resources for the MSME sector have also decreased.
- The government should try to boost production without increasing capital and investment.



Kuldeep Gupta presented Budget for Ministry of IT & Electronics

- Amidst the economic crisis due to the corona pandemic, the IT and Electronics sector have helped in decelerating the fall of the Indian economy.
- To promote the use of solar panels in India, the government should encourage the companies to install their own solar panels for their advertisements instead of using the traditional way of sticking posters on walls.
- Second, just like DRDO, ICMR institutions we need to establish institutions for the IT and Electronics Sector as well.
- The government should form fully equipped computer labs in rural areas so that the students having lack of resources can be introduced to computer skills.



Chandan C M presented Budget for Ministry of Road Transports & Highways

- The total expenditure of the Ministry of Road Transport and Highways for 2020-21 is 11% higher than the revised estimates for 2019-20.
- A critical challenge for the ministry is the maintenance of the roads. Indian roads are easily damaged and hence necessary steps should be taken to ensure proper road infrastructure in India.
- Utilization of waste materials in constructing roads and road pavement design in the forest prune areas are also major tasks for the ministry.
- Construction, development, and maintenance of rural roads which benefits easier transportation commodities to markets should be the top-most priority for the government.



Abdul Rahman presented Budget for Northeast

- The budget for NEC increased from 690.46 in FY 2019-20 crores to 869.90 crores in FY 2020-21. While the budget for North East Special Infrastructure Development Scheme was raised from 558.10 to 674 crores in the recent budget.
- Apart from lack of connectivity and infrastructures, the roads and railways are also not well connected in the North East. Some of the capital cities in the northeastern states are not connected through the railway till date.
- Employment opportunities should be created for the northeastern citizens by setting up industries and making Special Zones for private investors to invest their money and generate employment.
- Road and Railways should be developed in the region. It will not only develop the region but also attract a large number of tourists resulting in more revenue generation for the region and the country.



Banothu Chanti presented Budget for Railway Ministry

- A major task for the Railway Ministry in the present state of the scenario is to recover the losses suffered by the railway sector due to the Covid-19 lockdown.
- There is a need to build railway infrastructure across the country and increase the passenger revenue which is quite low in comparison to the freight revenue.
- The economy is expected to rebound sharply in the fiscal year 2021-22. So, there is a high scope for an increase in tourism and allied activities which will boost the passenger revenue to the railways.
- We can also expect industrial growth in the fiscal year 2021-22 which in turn will increase the freight revenue.



Bhargav Kumar presented Budget for Ministry of Shipping & Ports

- The Shipping and Ports Budget in FY 2019-20 was 6501 crores which was reduced to 3714 crores in FY 2020-21.
- The development of coastal guards near the ocean alongside major and minor ports is a major challenge for the ministry.
- Research & developments, water transport projects and schemes, industrial shipping, lighthouses, and inland water transport are some of the areas where the budget should be aimed at.
- Inviting new industries in shipping and ports can also help.



Manish Jha presented Budget for Defence Ministry | Budget Dialogues 2021

- According to the Indian government's Press Information Bureau (PIB), the defence budget accounts for 15.49% of the government's total expenditure in the upcoming fiscal year.
- Being the world's 5th largest economy India spends a huge portion of its budget on defence sector and still, it proves out to be insufficient.
- The government should provide at least 1 crore rupees to the families of the martyred soldiers as a token of respect.
- Almost 60% of the total defence budget is only used for the payment of salaries and pensions of the army, navy, and air force personnel. This needs to be taken under control.



Rohan Mahajan, General Secretary of NYPO presented Final Budget as the Finance Minister in Budget Dialogues 2021

- The main focus of this budget is rejuvenating the growth rate, reducing the liquidity crisis, and generating employment.
- The government has allotted 1,50,000 crores for food security; 90,000 crores for the MNREGA budget; 75,000 crores for railways and another 60,000 crores for the infrastructure development of the railways in FY21-22.
- For the modernization of the defence forces, the government is allocating a budget of 4,60,000 crores with a special focus on developing fighter jet industries in India.
- The government is assigning 1,24,000 for the agriculture sector; 91,000 crores for the education budget; and injecting 5,000 crores in the National Education Policy. Also, 20,000 crores are allocated for the cause of women safety and social welfare.
- 30,000 crores are allocated for pure and drinkable water; 7500 crores on Startup India; 1,00,000 crores for road infrastructure; and 84,000 crores for the health budget.
- While not minimizing the difficulties that lie ahead on the long and odious journey ahead, this is high time to explore our capabilities together as a nation.

WINNERS OF BUDGET DIALOGUES 2021



Abdul Rahman, Guwahati
Best Parliamentarian



Kartik Keshari, Mirzapur
Second Best Parliamentarian



Nafisa Bano, Odisha
Third Best Parliamentarian



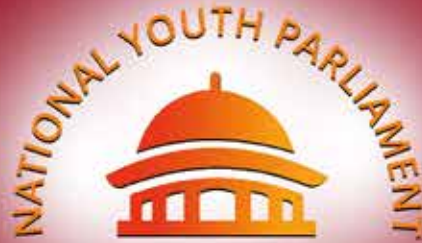
Vikas Singh Bungla, Delhi
Best Questioner



Manish Kumar Jha, Noida
Best Orator



Neelu Soni, Dhanpuri
Best Mushaira Kavi



**National Youth
Parliament Organisation**

Presents

THE LOVE JIHAD LAW

6th February 2021

Proceedings



www.nationalyouthparliament.org



Shri Amit Prakash

Managing Partner at Imperial Law Offices and a seasoned lawyer
Guest Speaker

There is no mention of 'Love Jihad' in the law, says Mr. Amit Prakash

- If we go by the Uttar Pradesh enactment, the law is named as Prohibition of Unlawful Religious Conversion Ordinance 2020. The law came into force after getting its assent from the governor on November 24.
- Some sections of the country are interpreting this as the law relating to love Jihad but the lawyers are seeing this as a law that will put some additional compliances over the conversions happening in the society. The law applies equally to all religions.
- Any conversion by way of allurements, coercion, undue influence, or misrepresentation is a nonbailable offence under this law.
- The fight around this ordinance is because of the misuse of the law by the state machinery on the directions of some people who want to cause political unrest in the society.



This law is causing disharmony in the communities, says Kamaluddin Raza

- Hindu-Muslim marriages are taking place in society for centuries and by bringing this ordinance the government is causing disharmony between the two communities.
- The government is promoting mobocracy by such kind of laws and diverting the youth from the real issues like employment, farmers protest, poor education infrastructure, and falling GDP.
- Instead of bringing unnecessary ordinances, the government should focus on making stricter laws against crimes such as rapes.
- The love jihad law violates Article 21 of the constitution which states that any adult man or woman can marry anyone by their own will and others do not have any right to interfere in their personal decisions.



The law is just a preventive measure for a safe future, says Aditya Arajit Mohapatra

- Love Jihad means a forceful conversion of one into another religion. The issue first surfaced in India in 2009 in Kerala and from then on many cases of love jihad have been reported across the nation.
- In 2014 when cases of love jihad were reported in Uttar Pradesh the government formed a team to investigate the matter and found that there are no such organizations that are working for religious conversions.
- Although the fact the government is trying to divert the public from real issues is true but we also cannot deny the fact that many cases of love jihad are being reported across the nation.
- By bringing this law the government is preventing such more cases in the future and we should have no problem with this law as it is for our facility.



This law makes the religious conversion a more cumbersome process, says Manish Kumar Jha

- A number of cases have emerged where the law has been misused by the government authorities on the ground level and people have been arrested on the charge of false cases.
- This law states marriage based conversion is illegal and makes the process of conversion from one religion to another more cumbersome process. Also, no such specified provisions are stating that only the close relatives can raise their objections.
- Ground reality is that communal forces like Hindu Vahini and Bajrang Dal are roaming around Muslim men and women's houses who are causing conversion and lodging complaint against them in the police station and the police is also backing them.
- There is another side of the story as well. Many cases emerge where people are converted fraudulently. If the law is used in the right manner it can keep a check on it.



We should not call this a love jihad law as it has no relation to it, says Vikas Singh Bungla

- Article 25 in the Indian constitution grants to citizens of India of all religious persuasions the freedom to profess, practice, or propagate their faith in a way that does not disrupt public order and does not affect public health and morality adversely.
- This law originated from the universal declaration of human rights which is an international document adopted by the UN General Assembly that enshrines the rights and freedoms of all human beings that have been created long back in 1948.
- Such law runs at a risk of being abused by the communal forces.
- We should make sure that no religious community comes at a disadvantage due to this law as it can indirectly hamper the number of followers of one religious group.



There are also some drawbacks in the law on which the government should focus, says Nikunj Batra

- A great number of cases are reported every year where Hindu and Sikh women are forcefully converted to Islam by Muslim men feigning love.
- We should not blame the whole community because of the propaganda spread by some Muslim men.
- There have been several occasions when some Muslim Maulanas have given provocative speeches to promote love jihad.
- Like we should make sure that law is not misused and exploitation of innocent people doesn't take place.



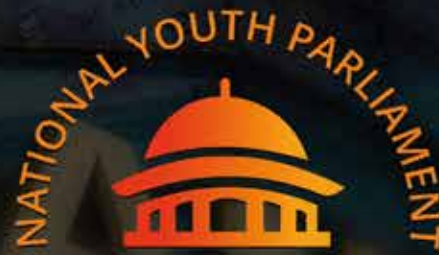
This law is established to grant religious freedom to the citizens of India, says Kartik Keshari

- The law is not communal as termed by some sections of the society. It is formed to keep a check on the religious freedom of the citizens of India and ensure that no one is forced to adopt any religion without their will.
- Earlier also many externally funded groups in India were actively converting people into their religion by various means. These kinds of activities weaken the country at its root level.
- Laws like this have been introduced in the past as well. For example, the Rajgarh State Conversion Act in 1936, Udaipur State Anti-Conversion Act in 1946 to stop Britishers from exploiting the religious freedom of the people.
- The law is formed with good intention but we should also make sure that the law is not misused by the communal forces for their benefit.



Forcefully converting someone violates Article 19 and Article 21 of the constitution, says Amreesh Singh

- In Uttar Pradesh, many cases have been reported whereupon marrying Hindu women Muslim men tried to forcefully convert them without their consent.
- By propagating love jihad Muslim men violate women's rights. To prevent this Special Marriage Act was formed which states that women should only convert on their own will.
- In most of the love jihad cases, Muslim men misrepresent themselves as Hindu men and marry Hindu women by acting as their lovers and later forcefully convert them into their religion. This law will keep a check on this.
- This law will also empower women and grant them independence.



National Youth Parliament Organisation

Presents

Privatization in India

27th February 2021

Proceedings

www.nationalyouthparliament.org



Today India is staring at a very important phase in its economic history: Mr. Sanjeeva Shivesh, Founder (The Entrepreneurship School)

- After 200 years of British rule, the ability of a common man to start and set up a business was very low in India.
- In 1955 India laid its first industrial policy eventually laying the foundation stones of the organizations like Indian Oil Corporation, NTPC, PHEL, and ONGC. These companies also did a wonderful job in uplifting India but the private sector was lacking behind.
- In 1990, India faced a crisis in the aftermath of the gulf war and we were in a bad shape when 'Manmohannomics' were rolled out. A part of it was indicating that now we should enhance the role of the private sector in the growth of the Indian economy by increasing LPG (Liberalization, Privatization, and Globalization).
- Also, Shri Nirmala Sithraman in the Budget of FY 21-22 introduced new policies indicating that this year we'll witness a massive sell-off of the public sector enterprises. India has a total of 350 PSUs and chances are that in 2 years you'll only see 50 PSUs remaining.



Private sector can stand up on its own: Mr. Rohit Sehgal, Founding Director (TruPro Insolvency)

- Now we have this sense prevailing that the public sectors have proven to be white elephants where a lot of tax payer's money is paid for non-productive uses and it is not necessarily the government's responsibility to put up industries when the private sector can do it.
- I agree with the Prime Minister's words 'It is not the government's business to be in business as most of the big public sectors are the breeding grounds for corruption.'
- All the non-performing assets and bad debt are due to the culture prevailing within the big public enterprises.
- Privatization is the way forward but it has to be done in a way that is transparent and leaves no iota of doubt about the integrity of the process.



Privatization in India is pending for long: Rupesh Kumar

- When Covid was increasing rapidly in India in 2020 our testing was very less at that time our government gave a chance to the private sectors in the main role and within the 2-3 months of it, we can see its positive results.
- Privatization means the ownership of the management and control of the public sectors by the private sector in which the role of the government ceases.
- There is a need for privatization because of the two reasons First, to revive our sinking economy after the pandemic, and second because the specified PSUs are not carrying out their responsibilities in the correct manner.
- Private players are focused on profit-making hence there is healthy competition between them. They have a great knowledge of their domain and they can bring new technologies to the table.



To raise the standard of living in our country we have to give a chance to private players: Manish Kumar Jha

- We can look at the agriculture sector for an example and can see for ourselves that how the lack of privatization has affected this sector.
- According to a survey conducted by a renowned website, the private sector contribution in developed countries like UK and the US in 2004 was 85-86% but India had a private sector contribution of only 50%. The situation has not improved till now.
- During the pandemic, we also came across a disadvantage of privatization as we saw that private hospital doctors were reluctant in treating the Covid patients meanwhile the doctors from government hospitals had to work to save their job.
- Although India is not ready for the transition yet hence we should gradually introduce privatization. Those sectors failing to match up with the change should be supported by the government.



Privatization can help companies make healthy consumer relations: Dharam Deepak Vishwas

- The main advantage of privatization is it brings competitiveness among the players in the market and because of the competitiveness we will better quality of service compared to the PSUs.
- Privatization can be done in two ways, Partial Manner and Full Manner. In the former, only a certain share of the company is privatized while in the latter one whole company is privatized.
- The concept of an open economy market can also be introduced with the help of Privatization. In an open economy, the investors are free to invest in any company without any obligations.
- The government should transfer the ownership of the PSUs to the private organizations fully or partially but the administrative power needs to be taken care of by the government to check the balance of the different service sectors.



Privatization is the need of the hour: Palak Rai

- In its 2021-22 budget, the government has introduced a policy for strategic disinvestment in public sector enterprises. This will provide a clear roadmap for disinvestment in all non-strategic and strategic sectors.
- Privatization of a company using natural resources of our country will not be a good idea as it can prove to be exploitative and privatization can become a threat to the environment.
- In 1947, there were no private players in our country hence we needed PSUs to be handled by the government. But today we have a great number of private players that can lead and pull the cart of our country.
- Privatization is the need of the hour and we should privatize most of the sectors to improve efficiency and increase competition among the private players and modernize the services.



Private sector has played a crucial role in our nation since 1991: Arnav

- We have seen a series of reforms after the 1991 LPG reforms and since then the private sector has played a crucial role in the development of our nation.
- We have approx. 300 PSUs working in our nation which is a big number. But the main problem is that they are not working efficiently.
- Privatization of the PSUs will be a good step as it is the need of the hour to provide a competitive market, a good price, and services. But we have to think about whether the nation is ready for it or not.
- Some of the private sector services are extremely exploitative. For an instance, private hospitals charge a very high fee for their treatment which is unaffordable for the common men. Therefore, some of the services should not be privatized.



Privatization won't help in improving the situation of our country: Kamaluddin Raza

- Privatization is necessary but we need to decide the circumstances and the sectors in which it should be done. Approx. 80% of Indian citizens live a middle-class or poverty-filled life. Will they be able to bear the exploitation by the private companies?
- The government's decision for privatizing government hospitals can prove to be a big blow to the poor people who get the facility of free treatments from the government hospitals.
- Some services like Railways, BSNL, School, and Colleges have already been privatized by the government which has resulted in a heavy burden on the pockets of the common men.
- The government is diverting Indians from real issues like unemployment, falling economy, and inflation. Privatization is only going to worsen the situation of our country.



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The New IT Rules 2021

20th March 2021

Proceedings

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Growing at an extremely fast pace the OTT and Social Media platforms have grabbed the government's attention: Mr. Nitish Kumar

- India is a vast country and we have seen an outrageous growth in the OTT segment especially during the corona period.
- According to the predictions by some experts, India will have more than 500 Million plus OTT and Social Media users in the next three to four years.
- Whenever any industry is growing at such a high and hard pace, it is obvious that it will grab the attention of the government and the regulatory authorities.
- The government has given a 3-tier grievance system and the role of every tier or layer is different. Where first 2 layers are for self-regulation and the 3rd layer is kind of an interdepartmental layer.



The new guidelines can curb false information spread on the internet: Vivek Kumar

- In Prajwala's Case, the Supreme Court ruled that the government can come up with any law or legislation to stop or eliminate child pornography, rape, gang rape, and objectionable imageries or content on the social media platforms.
- As per the first provision of the new IT rules 2021, the social media companies are prohibited from hosting or publishing any unlawful information which violates the sovereignty and integrity of India.
- If such information is hosted or published then the government can take down the content within 24 hours.
- Also, the government can order messaging platforms to track and identify the user from where an unlawful message is sourced. This can be of great help in curbing the spread the false information on social media.



Social Media platforms have become a medium of spreading false information: Aditya Arajit Mohapatra

- India is a young nation and there are over 220 to 250 Million smartphone users in India which will touch the mark of 500 Million shortly.
- There are no regulations for Social Media and OTT platforms in India because of which new IT rules were extremely necessary.
- There have been incidents in the past where online messaging platforms have served as a medium to incite political and communal riots in the nation.
- The government should try to control the spread of false information on messaging apps and the content on OTT platforms should be should also be monitored.



New IT Rule 2021 were necessary but it could have been brought in a more established manner: Vishal Kumar

- Fake news, child abuse, terrorism, child pornography, women's safety, rapes, and bullying are prevalent on social media nowadays.
- In the new rules, the government has asked the intermediaries to set up the grievance and ensure online safety. Also, if any content uploaded on social media is against the public interest it should be removed within 24 hours.
- All the OTT and social media platforms are asked to bring parental controls which is a great step to prevent children from watching unfavorable content online.
- Privacy breach is one of the major problems arising with new IT rules 2021 as the government can ask platforms to track the ID from where a particular data originated.



Social Media is being used to threaten our national security: Kartik Keshari

- We've seen in the cases like the Lal Qila case that the social media companies refuse to abide by the laws of the Indian Constitution or the orders of the Indian Government.
- When the government asked social media companies to deactivate accounts of some Khalistani supporters, they refused on the ground it violates freedom of expression.
- Nowadays many social media platforms are being used to threaten the national security of India.
- The only issue is that the government should have issued a public notice to advertise the laws to a greater extent and should have accepted comments from the public too.



This step should have been taken by the government much earlier: Arnav

- We have seen in the past that how social media served as the origin point of many unfortunate events. An example can be the violence during the recent farmer's protests.
- Parental control was very much needed because big OTT services like Netflix and Amazon Prime have started serving soft porn and nudity in their content with the intention of increasing their follower base.
- With the help of the new IT rules 2021, the users can now address grievances on content that threatens them in any way.
- Regulation of online platforms has become extremely necessary to preserve national security.



Privacy will be compromised but the new rules were much needed: Nikunj Batra

- The social media giants should be welcomed to India but we should make sure that they follow the constitution of India.
- There have been cases in the recent past where content on social media and OTT platforms has hurt the religious sentiments of some people. Hence, this can cause distress in certain sections of society.
- False information and rumors have become prevalent on messaging platforms which has resulted in protests and violence in the cases like the CAA and Lal Qila case.
- One of the major drawbacks is that the government did not discuss this law with the citizens of India. They just released a notification in 2018 which was not properly publicized.



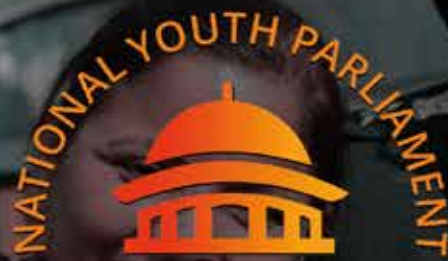
With new rules, the government is trying to create a monopoly: Purohit Kumar

- India needs these rules as we are in the era of digitalization and we need to ensure our country's harmony and peace.
- We should learn from the European countries and should make strong policies for digital India.
- Tracking every content from its source can lead to monopoly by the government. Hence, we should also ensure that these rules should not threaten our freedom of expression.
- Nowadays new channels do not show real issues in our nation and social media has become a tool for a common man to raise his/her voice. Therefore, the government should not try to suppress them.



The government did not discuss the rules with the public: Kamaluddin Raza

- The government followed the same pattern in making IT Rules 2021 that they followed in making Farm Laws i.e. neither of the laws were discussed with the public.
- These rules can help the government establish its monopoly and can prove to be a threat to freedom of speech and expression.
- We have seen how some news portals that publish news in favor of the government are supported while those who are against the government are suppressed.
- The government is almost about to convert the guidelines into an act and the public still does not know anything about the rules.



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Women's stand for permanent commission in the army is justified: Col. Prashant Mishra

- Most of the officers and soldiers are from the rural stock and we all are aware that the bias against women exists in the rural stock.
- From a legal standpoint, it is fully justified for women to ask for permanent commission as they also serve in short service commission along with men and they also have aspirations to rise up a higher rank.
- A major obstruction for women in getting permanent commission in the army is that every candidate needs to join the army as soldiers first and then grow to a higher rank. But very few women are aspiring to join the army as soldiers.
- Also, the criteria for qualifying for the permanent commission should be the same for men and women as we cannot compromise on the overall scheme of things.



Supreme Court's instance on permanent women commission in the army is applaudable: Vivek Kumar

- Initially, after the independence, the Indian government was reserved and has the opinion that women should not be allowed permanent commission in the army but things have changed over time.
- By not giving women permanent commission in the army the government will be violating the constitutional rights of the women which includes article 14, the right to equality.
- The government has said that women are not fit to serve in ground combat roles and behavioural and psychological challenges are also present.
- The way forward is to make a bigger shift in the norms, culture, values of the rank, and file of the army which is the responsibility of the Military and Political leadership.



Women have proved their capability time and again: Kartik Keshari

- The government believes women are physically weaker than men and hence cannot be given a permanent commission in the army and some provisions in the army implement this.
- Our history is evident that women are not weak. For instance, when Subhash Chandra Bose formed the Azaad Hind Fauj there was a separate regiment for women.
- Today's era is of modern warfare which requires mental strength and capabilities much more than physical strength.
- The brilliance of women is much required in the army and hence we should welcome the decision taken by the Supreme Court.



We should not doubt women's capabilities: Dharam Deepak Vishwas

- Women are no less than men on the aspect of physiological strength. The Supreme Court had given judgment in support of women earlier as well but it was not being followed.
- Recently the petition was filed again by a group of women officers and the court has said that contempt of court proceedings would be initiated against the officers who failed to comply with the earlier judgement of the court.
- The Supreme Court has also directed that all the women officers who have fulfilled the grade of 60% shall be entitled to permanent commission subject to the medical criteria.
- If the women desire permanent commission in the army they should also be willing to join as soldiers in the army and the criteria should be the same for both men and women.



This judgement should have come much earlier: Sukant Kumar

- It is very unfortunate that women had to wait for so many decades to get equal opportunities like men in the army.
- If we doubt women's physiological capabilities then we should look at some of the outstanding women athletes that India has produced like Hima Das, Saina Nehwal, P.V. Sindhu.
- The statement by Justice D.Y. Chandrachud during the judgment "We must recognize that the structure of our society is created by males, for males" is very true.
- According to a report published on a website, there are a total of 12,18,036 army personnel in defence from which there are only 6,807 women. These figures need to improve.



Women are excelling in every field: Kamaluddin Raza

- The judgement by Supreme Court should be welcomed but it should have come much earlier.
- In 2010, the issue was first raised in the Delhi High Court stating that some provisions of the army are violating the constitutional rights of women.
- It's unfortunate that it took 10 years for the final judgement on the matter. The Supreme Court very correctly said that 'The society is created by men for men'.
- If women are excelling in every field and sector then why can't they excel in the army? We should not deny women the opportunities that they deserve.

BLOGS



REVAMPED WOMEN ENTREPRENEURSHIP PLATFORM

Flipkart on 8th January announced that it has joined hands with Niti ayog to enhance the Women Entrepreneurship Platform (WEP) which was formally launched on 8th March 2018. WEP is a unique portal purportedly established to help budding women entrepreneurs fulfill their entrepreneurial aspirations.

The prime barriers faced by women entrepreneurs range from lack of opportunities to difficulties in maintaining a balance between work and family. The updated version will offer mentorship to the women mentees through an online medium. Women entrepreneurs from different parts of India can form a community by connecting with each other and share their experiences allowing them to realize their ambitions together.

Flipkart and Niti ayog aim to utilize the portal for constructive discussions and leveraging the women with the knowledge of the essentials of entrepreneurship. The 'Community' feature on the WEP portal is put in order so that women entrepreneurs having experience in setting up new businesses can clarify the queries of the ones having no experience.

Amitabh Kant, CEO of Niti Ayog in a statement said, "It is my hope that WEP will become a digital place for entrepreneurs to not only seek information and support but also help each other out. Serving as a forum for people's voices to be heard - helping inform policies and programs to better suit the needs and requirements of people."



NEW EDUCATION POLICY: A STEP AHEAD

In July 2020, the union cabinet of India approved the New Education Policy (NEP). The government's primary aim behind introducing NEP is to universalize pre-school to secondary level education in India. The new policy will focus on making the education sector in our country more inclusive, accessible, and unprejudiced.

The previous National Policy on Education-1986 will be replaced by the NEP-2020 which is a comprehensive framework structured to transform the education system in such a way that it benefits children and allows them to learn and excel irrespective of their background.

The findings of the National Achievement Survey (NAS) undertaken by the National Council of Educational Research and Training (NCERT) stated that the students across the 12 states of India are below the National Average in mathematics ability. This hinted at the great challenge India is facing in the form of a 'Learning Crisis'.

As per the vision of the Union Minister of Education, Ramesh Pokhriyal, achieving the foundational literacy and numeracy by all students by 3rd grade is the highest priority of the NEP-2020. The government has committed to achieving this goal by 2025. But the biggest challenge that stands before them is to implement this highly extensive education system.



VACCINE ROLLOUT BEGINS IN INDIA

As the world's largest immunisation program takes off, Indian authorities aim to vaccinate 3 crore healthcare and frontline workers at priority. India has added its name to the list of the fewest countries that have given nod to the emergency use of two vaccines, Covishield developed by Oxford-AstraZeneca in the UK and Covaxin, developed locally by Bharat Biotech.

The anti-Covid vaccination drive was launched on 16th January 2021 by PM Modi across more than 3000 sites in India. As per the reports, the government is planning to vaccinate over 30 crore people by the end of July. Meanwhile, the world is all praise for India as the speed at which the vaccines are developed and rolled out is a remarkable achievement for the country's scientific and regulatory administration.

After the completion of Day 1 of the vaccination drive, the Union Health Ministry of India stated "The first day of the massive countrywide Covid-19 vaccination programme was conducted successfully. A total of 3,352 sessions were held, wherein 1,91,181 beneficiaries were vaccinated as per the provisional reports. Additional 3,429 beneficiaries were vaccinated at Defence institutions. As many as 16,755 personnel were actively involved in organising the immunisation session sites."

The contagion has already taken more than 1.5 lakh lives in the country and the public trust in vaccines is yet to be established. Upcoming months could pose a number of challenges for the government in terms of communication and implementation. Hence, before India emerges as the clear victor against the widespread disease, we must not forget the science of social distancing and staying masked.



ECONOMIC RECOVERY OF INDIA

In January, the government's GST collection rose to an all-time high of nearly 1.2 lakh crore. This can be interpreted as a positive signal for India's economic recovery. Compared to the revenues collected in the same period last year, there is an increase of about 8% this time and also an increase of 4% from the previous month.

Experts believe the Finance Minister Nirmala Sitharaman will get an upper hand due to this boost and the government can consider expanding its expenditure alongside minimizing direct taxes.

The Finance Ministry of India quoted in a statement, "GST revenues above Rs 1 lakh crore for a stretch of last four months and a steep increasing trend over this period are clear indicators of rapid economic recovery post-pandemic." While other factors that contributed to the continual surge of our economy include Deep Data Analytics, Close Surveillance on Fake Billings, and efficient tax administration.

In the upcoming budget, Sitharaman is expected to introduce a new 'Covid Cess'. The revenues collected through cess and surcharge are only to be wielded by the central government and won't be shared with the state governments. Hence, these revenues can be leveraged by the government in creating jobs, increasing farm income, and boosting the middle, small, and micro enterprises.



BUDGET 2021: Analysis

If we explain the ideal budget in layman terms it can be understood as a strategy to manage our expenses in a manner that we efficiently utilize them alongside trying to generate more revenue. Our finance minister Ms. Nirmala Sitaraman presented the budget on 1st Feb, 2021 for the Financial Year 2021-2022. Here's a short analysis of the Budget.

Positives of the Budget:

- About 2.2 trillion rupees have been planned for investment in the Health Sector and about 64,000 crores for the Fit India Movement.
- About 35,000 crores will be spent on corona vaccines and the establishment of critical care hospitals and bio labs in 602 cities.
- The budget is focusing on entrepreneurship this time. And encouraging entrepreneurship will gradually increase the employment rate as well.
- Disinvestment of 1.45 lakh crores has been planned to recover losses so that the citizens are not overburdened with more taxes.
- Citizens aged 75 years or above are exempted from paying tax. It can be seen as a good step for the senior citizens.
- People buying a house for the first time will be exempted from paying interest in home loans.

- About 15,700 crores have been invested in MSME sector and a huge chunk of the budget has been allocated to railways, metro and construction of highways across India.
- The government has made a target to credit 16 lakh crores in agriculture and create more than 1000 digital mandis. Small workers have also been to the minimum wages act.

Negatives of the Budget:

- There is no direct benefit given to the common man.
- Education Budget has been reduced from 96,000 crores to 93,000 crores.
- Insufficient amount of Budget allocated for Startups.
- Nothing much offered for the health insurance sector.
- The government should have made some policies on Startups like Israel to promote Indian businesses and increasing ease of business in India.

Our views on the Budget:

The budget was good in terms of long term initiatives but could have been more efficiently used. The best part about the budget is that the government has focused on the development of infrastructure this time which requires a variety of skilled labour. This will increase the employment rate and the developed infrastructure will attract domestic and international trade and tourism also.



LACK OF ROBUST SCRUTINY IN PARLIAMENT

Parliament's image as the highest lawmaking body is in question after the Supreme Court's order of keeping the farm laws on hold. There is a need for introspection in parliament as the constitutionality of the laws like Article 370, the Citizenship Amendment Act, and the Farm Laws have been challenged before the SC. All these instances point towards the lack of rigorous scrutiny in the legislative institution.

Not sending the bills automatically to the committees for examination has emerged as one of the biggest flaws of our Parliamentary Committee Process. The constitutionality of the three farm bills was not examined in the right manner as the bills were not referred to the departmentally related committee. We should learn from the countries like Finland and Sweden where the bills are passed through two committees to examine the technical aspects and constitutional validity of the bills.

The parliament needs to ask itself whether it is meticulously scrutinizing the constitutionality of the bills and satisfied with the legislation. Judicial encroachment in the legislature can hinder the growth of a nation to a great extent. Stamping the proposal made by the government is not the mere responsibility of the lawmaking body instead it should deliberately examine all the aspects of it before establishing them as laws.



LOOMING FUEL PRICES IN INDIA

Continuously increasing petrol and diesel prices are starting to cause a heavy burden on the pockets of the common men. In the last 8 days, fuel prices have risen to historic highs. Petrol price has crossed the 90 Rupees per Litre mark across the country while the diesel prices are over 80 Rupees per Litre. Increasing 20 times so far in 2021 the fuel prices are on the record levels. The blazing question in the minds of the citizens is 'What is causing this surge?'

The forthcoming production cutbacks by the OPEC (Oil Producing and Exporting Countries) and the predictions of higher demands have pushed up the crude oil prices. Also, high state and central taxes are equally contributing in propelling up the prices. Increase in the global prices of crude oil has a direct impact on India as 80 percent of our crude oil requirements are imported. A part of the increase is also due to the rise in demand after emerging from lockdown.

Justifying the increase in taxes the government is saying the loss of revenue during the lockdown needs to be compensated. If experts are to be believed, the recent lockdowns due to the new coronavirus strain may lower the demand across the globe and in turn reducing the prices giving common men a slight relief.



INTER-STATE ARREST AND REMAND: Explainer

The recent arrest of Disha Ravi, a 21-year-old climate activist has sparked a debate around the 'Transit remand order' and 'Norms of inter-state arrests'. Ravi's custody is under questions as according to some legal experts the norms of inter-state arrests were not followed and also the arrest was not accompanied by a 'transit remand order' from Bengaluru.

After the pervasive criticism across the country, the Delhi Commission for Women is now taking the matter into their consideration. Amidst all the chaos we've tried to curate all the information regarding 'Transit remand order' and 'Rules for inter-state arrest' in this article.

What is a Transit Remand Order?

Practically, a transit remand order is a procedure to be followed before taking a person of a particular state in police custody to another state. It is basically an order issued by a Judicial Magistrate certifying that the police personnel of the other state have the authority to legally arrest the person.

Although the Indian Criminal Law does not mention the 'transit remand order' vehemently but we can find its traces in Section 167 of the Code of Criminal Procedure.

Inter-State Arrest Guidelines

Earlier in a 2019 case, a bench of Justices from the Delhi High Court including Dr. S Muralidhar and Talwant Singh directed the police for the implementation of rules proposed by the committee and ensuring to abide by the protocols of inter-state investigation or arrest. There are a total of 30 guidelines based on Sections 48, 77, 79, and 80 of the CrPC.

Right to legal representation

As per Article 22(1) of the Indian Constitution, an arrested person should not be deprived of his right to be consulted and defended by his/her choice of a legal practitioner. Therefore, it is necessitated by the Union of India that a person should be aware of the grounds of such arrest and should be cross-examined by the magistrate of India whether he/she requires a legal practitioner of his choice for his/her defense and consultation.



Explained: IT Rules 2021

What are the new IT rules?

Also known as Intermediary Guidelines and Digital Media Ethics Code, the new guidelines imply that the companies offering the services such as social and digital media, including social networks, over-the-top (OTT) will be held responsible for the content circulating on their platforms. The government has introduced the new IT rules believing that it will empower the users of these platforms. Also, addressing grievances on content posing a threat to the National Security or safety of an individual will be easier with the help of these guidelines.

Although, the social and digital media companies will have to be on guard with their content the implications of these rules goes down to the individual users of these services.

How can these laws affect you?

Your anonymity on messaging and social media platforms like WhatsApp, Facebook, and Twitter is compromised with these new rules. The government believes this will help them tackle disturbing developments on digital platforms and people spreading rumours and illegally obtaining and morphing digital media content without fear of consequences will no longer enjoy their blanket privacy.

IT Minister Ravi Shankar Prasad in a statement said, "Social media is welcome to do business in India... they have got good business. They have got a good number of users and also empowered ordinary Indians. But users must also be given a proper forum for the resolution of their grievances in a time-bound manner against abuse and misuse of social media."



NEW JOB RULES BY LABOUR MINISTRY

By passing four broad codes in the parliament the Ministry of labour and employment has confirmed the new job rules. The reforms will be applied soon. The four codes created for wages, industrial relations, social security, and occupational safety, health, and working conditions (OSH) have got the president's assent and notified to those for implementation. But the rules are yet to be notified.

The wages code got its clearance in 2019 in the parliament and the rest three codes were passed in 2020. The government says that these laws are formed to rationalise the 44 central labour laws. Labour Secretary Apurva Chandra in a statement said, "We have finalised the rules under the four codes which are required to implement the four labour codes. We are ready to notify these rules. The states are doing their work to firm up rules under the four codes."

While the new rules are aimed at streamlining and simplifying the existing labour laws, they are getting mixed responses from the experts. A certain section believes this a good step towards employment generation and trade unions and others are labelling the codes as anti-labour saying they are more favourable for the employers. The state governments will also frame some rules in the codes as labour is a concurrent subject.



The Delhi Amendment Bill 2021: Deciphered

The centre has introduced the Government of NCT of Delhi (Amendment) Bill, 2021 in Lok Sabha which says the 'Government' in Delhi shall mean the Lt-Governor. This has caused a rift between the centre and the state government. A constitution bench of the Supreme Court after taking up the issue had already given a verdict in favour of the elected government on July 4, 2018.

The centre is defending the amendment bill with its claim that the bill is structured to provide the effect to the interpretation of the Supreme Court. Adding to it, the government says that it will specify the constitutional duties of the elected government and Lt. Governor.

While the central government has mentioned that the objective of the bill is to "promote harmonious relations between the legislature and the executive", the state government believes the centre is trying to nullify the impact of SC judgment with the help of this bill.

If the amendment got clearance from the parliament, the elected government will be forced to route all its files to Lt. Governor before taking any cabinet decision. Essentially, the amendments will withdraw the autonomy of the state government and can prove to be a hurdle in their dream of full statehood for the state.



Sexual Consent at 15: France's Bill Explained

France Parliament's lower house has approved a bill that is striving to define the age of sexual consent as 15 years. The bill is expected to be passed in the upper house in April this year. It is structured in the wake of a chain of sexual abuse scandals in the past. The proposed law identifies sexual act between an adult and a minor under 15 as rape.

As per the present French laws, children are adjudged capable of consenting to sex legally. Hence, criminals accused of having sexual intercourse with children under 15 are not considered rapists and in turn face less severe punishments. The current law and statutes of limitations have been blamed since long for obstructing the prosecution of sexual abuse cases.

After the proposed French law comes into effect, criminals convicted of rape of a minor will no longer be able to bring up the child's consent as a resort to reduce their punishment. The act would be punishable by up to 20 years of imprisonment.

However certain exemptions are taken into consideration. One such exemption comes under the "Romeo and Juliet" clause, which permits sexual relationships between a minor under 15 and up to 5 years older adult. In regard to this Justice Minister Eric Dupont-Moretti said, "I do not want to put a kid aged 18 on trial because he had a consenting relationship with a girl of 14-and-a-half".

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