



## Terror trail

### Global action against terrorism

1. India pitched for greater coordination between counter-terrorism agencies worldwide.
2. Also highlighted the necessity to streamline the process of the UN's top body in designating terrorists while strengthening coordination in the agencies that check their financial resources.
3. The world must acknowledge that terrorist organisations use not only extortion and money laundering, drugs and wildlife trafficking to raise funds, but, in the present and future, will use loopholes in digital security and the "anonymity" provided by blockchain technology to access finances.
4. There is a need to link actions between the UN and the Financial Action Task Force (FATF), and for countries that wilfully provide financial assistance and safe-havens.
5. Finally, India pointed to countries that allow their "political and religious" affinities to decide on issues of the designation of terrorists, blocking and unblocking requests at the UNSC for such reasons rather than technically evaluate the evidence against these individuals.

### Conclusion:

By drawing the connection between the actions of the UNSC and the FATF together, India is not only watching what Pakistan does but also how the international community "walks the talk" on "zero tolerance to terrorism".

### Prelims:

#### The UNSC 1267 committee

1. It was first set up in 1999 and strengthened after the September 11, 2001 attacks. It is now known as the Daesh and Al Qaida Sanctions Committee.
2. It comprises all permanent and non-permanent members of the UNSC.
3. The 1267 list of terrorists is a global list, with a UNSC stamp. It is full of Pakistani nationals and residents.

### Mains:

Q. Discuss the roles and functions of the UNSC 1267 Committee. Elaborate upon the need for reform in its working for effective action on terrorism.



## Farm laws, their constitutional validity, and hope

**Crux:** The constitutional validity of the farm laws can be decided only after a proper hearing of the matter before the Court.

### Not in accordance with rules

1. The constitutional validity of the farm laws has been challenged in the Supreme Court mainly on the ground that Parliament has no legislative competence to enact these laws, the subject matter of which is essential in the State list.
2. It is a universally acknowledged fact that the voting on the Farm Bills in the Rajya Sabha was not done in accordance with the rules of the House. These rules require the Chair to order the recording of votes (division) by members even when one member demands it.
3. Thus, there was a violation of the rules of the House in passing the Bills by voice vote when there was a demand for the division.
4. But the matter goes beyond the violation of the House rules. It involves the violation of the Constitution itself. Article 100 says that all questions at any sitting of either House shall be determined by a majority of votes of the members present and voting. Which requires the recording of votes.

### Options before the judiciary

1. Therefore, the Farm Bills were passed in the Rajya Sabha in violation of Article 100 of the Constitution and can be challenged in the Supreme Court on that ground.
2. The Court may also invalidate the proceedings of the Rajya Sabha and send the three 'Acts' back to that House for further proceedings in accordance with the constitutional provisions.
3. If this happens, it may provide a good opportunity for the government to revisit these laws. These can then be referred to a Select Committee of the Rajya Sabha which can invite the farmers and all other stakeholders and finally produce better Bills.