

6-point Indira-Sheikh pact of 1975

Highlights of the "agreed conclusions":

* Jammu and Kashmir, which is a constituent unit of the Union of India, shall in its relations with the Union continue to be governed by Article 370 of the Indian Constitution.

* The residuary powers of legislation shall remain with the State; however, Parliament will continue to have power to make laws relating to the prevention of activities against the sovereignty and territorial integrity of India.

* Any provision of the Indian Constitution which had been applied to the State with modifications will be altered or repealed by presidential order; but provisions already applied without modification are unalterable.

* The State will be free to have its own legislation on matters like welfare measures, cultural matters, personal law and procedural laws. The State government can review the laws made by Parliament or extended to the State after 1953 on any matter relatable to the concurrent list and may be decided which of them needs amendment or repeal. In future the State government shall be consulted regarding the application of any such law to the State.

* Any law made by the State legislature seeking to change any provision of the State Constitution relating to: a) (the appointment, powers and immunities of the Governor; and b) the control of elections by the Indian Election Commission, eligibility for inclusion in the electoral rolls without discrimination, adult suffrage and composition of the Legislative Council will need the President's assent.

* No agreement was possible on the question of nomenclature of the Governor and the Chief Minister. (Sheikh Abdullah wanted the titles to be *Sadar-e-Riyasat* head of State) and *Wazir-e-Azam* (Prime Minister).
