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# J&K Constitution recognises state as integral part of India: BCD chief

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The state of Jammu and Kashmir is an integral part of India and the fact has been recognised not just by the Indian Constitution but also by the Constitution of the state, Bar Council of Delhi Chairman KC Mittal has said.

Speaking at Full Court Reference in memory of former Chief Justice of India AS Anand at the Delhi High Court on Friday, Mittal quoted from a book authored by Justice Anand to assert that the legal status of Jammu and Kashmir as a state of the Indian union is settled.

"Every inch of area within

Bar Council of Delhi Chairman KC Mittal said former CJI AS Anand had acknowledged the powers of Parliament to legislate on certain matters as also powers of the President to issue orders in consultation and concurrence with the State Government, derived from Article 370 of the Constitution.

the sovereignty of the then Maharaja...forms a part of Indian territories. This has been fortified by Article 4 of the Jammu and Kashmir Constitution as well," Mittal said quoting from Justice Anand's book "The Constitution of Jammu & Kashmir — Its Development and Comments".

"His lordship observed that the state of Jammu

and Kashmir is an integral part of India — a proposition that finds place in the First Schedule of the Constitution of India — as one of the states of the Union. Further Article 3 of the Jammu and Kashmir Constitution, 1957, categorically provides that the "State of Jammu and Kashmir is and shall remain an integral part of India," Mittal

quoted former Chief Justice of India AS Anand.

Justice Anand, who was the 29th Chief Justice of India between October 10, 1998 and November 1, 2001, died on December 1, 2017, at the age of 81. He had also served as the Chairman of the National Human Rights Commission between February 17, 2003, and October 31, 2006.

Mittal said Justice Anand had acknowledged the powers of Parliament of India to legislate on certain matters as also powers of the President to issue orders in consultation and concurrence with the State Government, derived from Article 370 of the Constitution of India.