1. Republic of wonderland is a multi-lingual and multi-ethnic country that boasts of its foundations being embedded in tenets of pluralism. It’s a secular federal republic following a democratic parliamentary system. Wonderland is universally known as the potpourri of varied religions, cultures, food, art and architecture. People of wonderland specifically take pride in being united amidst diversity.
2. The independence of wonderland in 1947 from centuries of colonisation was a seminal moment in its history but it was achieved only at the cost of a ruthless partition of the country based on the then communal differences. Wonderland was divided into four parts with the Republic of wonderland in the centre, cool-land to the North, fine-land to the East, and Penn-Land to the West of Wonderland. Incidentally, due to the communal basis of the partition, all the three bordering countries ended up with Islam as the dominant religion. Wonderland came to have a majority Hindu population along with a significant but minority Muslim community. Buddhism, Christianity, Jainism, Sikhism and Zoroastrianism are also practiced in all the four countries but by less than 10% of the population collectively in each of these countries.
3. The partition of Wonderland led to the largest forced displacement of people which wasn’t a result of war or famine, the repercussions of which are being felt even today. Consequently, citizenship of the people of Wonderland and people migrating to wonderland has always been a contested issue. In 1955, the government of Wonderland enacted the Citizenship Act (the “1955 Act”) enunciating the paths to citizenship by five ways: birth, decent, registration, naturalisation and incorporation of a foreign territory. The conditions of meeting the citizenship requirements under these five broad categories have been amended time and again.
4. In 2017, the Wonderland Nationalist Party (“WNP”) came to power with a sweeping majority. WNP has evolved over the years by emphasising the idea of one culture – one nation and believes that Wonderland can become modern, progressive and strong by celebrating and affirming the country’s ancient roots and traditions. Opposition parties and several citizens perceive WNP’s ideology to be against the liberal bedrock of the country. They fear that WNP’s ideology may lead to the creation of a hegemonic set up wherein the ideals, interests and rights of the people in religious, cultural or ethnic minority would be supressed.
5. On 19. 11. 2019, the 1955 Act was amended by the Citizenship Amendment Act of 2019 (“CAA”). CAA adds a proviso to the 1955 Act stipulating that “any person belonging to Hindu, Sikh, Buddhist, Jain, Parsi or Christian community from the other nations, who entered Wonderland on or before the 31st day of December, 2014… shall not be treated as an illegal migrant for the purposes of this Act”. In respect of these religious communities, the CAA also reduced the requirement of the aggregate period of residence or service of the Government of Wonderland from eleven to five years.
6. CAA led to a wide scale uproar across the country, and was termed as ‘draconian’ and ‘discriminatory’ to the Muslim immigrants. Protests were held in Zaria, which is both a state and capital city of Wonderland. The protests were spearheaded by the students of the National Institute of Political Science (“NIPS”), which is a leading public university in Wonderland. The police entered the NIPS campus forcefully on the ground of alleged increasing violence and damaging of property, and lathi charged the students. This incident further worsened the situation in the capital due to opinions exploding for and against the CAA.
7. In apprehension of further unrest, the state government empowered the Executive Magistrate to impose restrictions under Section 144 of the Criminal Procedure Code (“CrPC”) of Wonderland for three days in order to maintain public tranquillity and thereby limiting the freedom to conduct marches and protests in Zaria. The government also imposed an internet shutdown in central Zaria on those days which hindered the everyday activities. In the wake of this situation, one of Wonderland’s leading actresses, Priyanka, took to social media to show her discontent vehemently, and repeatedly stirred and mobilized the youth to oppose the carte blanche circumstances created by the government. The very next day, she was stripped off her position as the campaign leader to one of the government’s education schemes for girl child.
8. The leader of the opposition commented on the ongoing state of affairs saying “this is a heightened level of anarchy set to dismantle the humanitarian and secular fabric of the country.” WNP in its official statement said that “The CAA shall stay. The protests are misplaced. The new citizenship law is directed to protect the religious minorities who are being persecuted in the neighbouring countries.”
9. Amidst the dissension and anguish among the masses, a human rights nongovernmental organisation (“NGO”) called Humans of Wonderland, challenged the CAA and the restrictions in the Supreme Court of Wonderland. The Supreme Court has agreed to hear the parties on the following issues:

I. Whether Humans of Wonderland has the locus to be heard in the Supreme Court?

II. Whether the Citizenship Amendment Act of 2019 is unconstitutional?

III. Whether the imposition of restrictions under Section 144 of CrPC was in accordance with the law?

Note: The students shall be divided into teams for training session.