



Vivekanand Education Society's
College of Law



VIDHI VIVEK

2022 - 2023



Azadi Ka
Amrit Mahotsav

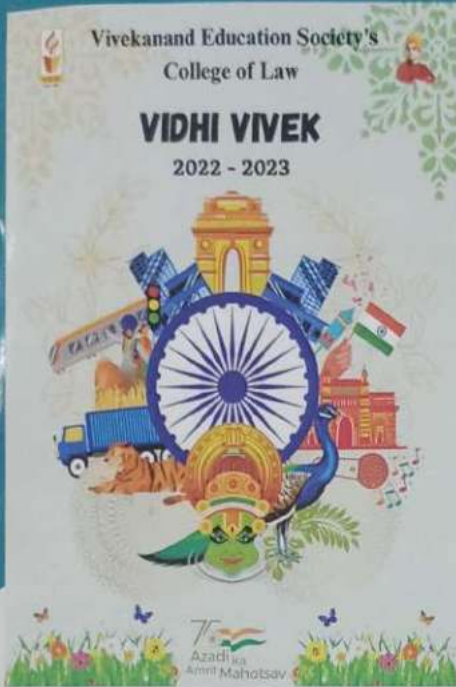
**"A NATION IS
ADVANCED IN
PROPORTION
TO THE
EDUCATION
AND
INTELLIGENCE
SPREAD
AMONG THE
MASSES."**

**- SWAMI
VIVEKANAND**



VIDHI VIVEK

2022- 2023



EDITOR:

Dr. Varsha Athavale
(I/C Principal)

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(Asst. Prof.)

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(Asst. Prof.)

Mr. Sudhindra Maganahalli
(Asst. Prof.)

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From the Principal's Desk

Dr. Varsha Athavale

“Education is based on four pillars -Learning to be, Learning to do, Learning to know each other and Learning to live and share together.”

I am happy to present this annual magazine 'Vidhi Vivek'- 2023. Today's education faces a greater challenge in terms of imparting knowledge blended with experience. V.E.S College of Law provides a platform to gain knowledge with strong values. The college has adopted a pedagogy that caters to ever-changing challenges in society and at place of work. We plan to arm the students with appropriate skills and a wide range of opportunities that would create in them the power to introspect and become great achievers in professional and personal life.

As quoted by Benjamin Franklin- “Tell me and I forget, Teach me and I remember, Involve me and I learn” V.E.S College of Law arranges various programs like debate, Elocution competition, Advocacy skills competition, and Mock-trial competition. Also National Moot court competition is held in the memory of our founder member Late Shri. Hashuji Advani every year. The students are also trained in creating the social awareness by Free Legal counselling camps. We concentrate on overall growth of students.

This year the college has shifted in the new building with improved amenities by adding e-library with software of Manupatra open to all students apart from increased book strength, increased number of class rooms, moot court room and 2 ICT enabled lecture rooms. The college has developed in spite of all the odds, challenges and handicaps of life with strong determination, persistent hard work, patience and tenacity.

I am thankful to all the management members for their valuable guidance, encouragement and support. I am also thankful to all teaching and non-teaching staff for their active support and students who have worked hard to make all the events grand and successful. I wish all the best to all.

Dr. Varsha Athavale

I/C Principal



Trustee's Message

Shri. Suresh Malkani - President, VES

It gives me immense pleasure to pen few lines for Vidhi Vivek, annual magazine of V.E.S College of law. VES is known and stands for imparting the education with morals and ethics.

The college of Law was established in 2009 in small section of a building and was imparting the legal education with enlightened values of ethics and moral. Today it is continuing its journey in separate building.

I am glad that the College is organizing Shri Hashuji Advani Memorial National Moot Court every year. Such events provide platform for interaction with learned judges and senior advocates. Students from all over the country display their legal acumen and argumentative skills. Along with this, other activities like parliamentary debate, elocution competition groom the students about patience, persuasiveness and assertion in the argument to convince.

The efforts of everyone who have put in energy in this college will start to become tree of knowledge. I wish all of you lot of success in your present and future endeavours. I am confident that the college will grow and develop at a stupendous pace in the years to come.

Wishing all the students and faculty members all the best.

Shri. Suresh Malkani

President, VES



Trustee's Message

Shri. Rajesh Gehani - Secretary, VES

It gives me immense pleasure to write few lines for the annual magazine 'Vidhi Vivek'-2023. Vivekanand Education Society is on forefront in education in many faculties. V.E.S College of Law is presently one of the well-known colleges imparting legal education. To excel in today's fast moving world, it takes a special kind of skill to rise above the rest.

The Law College has shifted to its new building this year providing improved amenities like Moot Court, Digital Library having e-resource of Manupatra in addition to the existing library, Free legal counselling center etc. The College arranges the guest lectures of personalities from judiciary, law enforcement and social services who are expert in such particular subject. With these, the college aims for developing the skill which promotes thinking which makes the student able to concentrate, conceptualize and connect. Our strength includes a group of high quality, dedicated and experienced teachers with vibrant ideas and methodologies to extract the best in students. All the professors strive for developing the skill which is essential for synthesizing information and arriving at innovation. The students are exposed to real court working as college arranges Shri Hashuji Advani Memorial National Moot Court, elocution competitions, debate competition. This helps them to explore and experiment and also build confidence and shape opinions.

The free legal counselling provides the opportunity to be aware about problems of common people. Students are involved in community work that add value and meaning to their lives. VES college of Law provides this opportunity to the students by arranging free legal counselling camp alternate year.

With our vision to become a center of excellence for education, research, and training; we believe in providing quality education, research, and training facility. Our emphasis is to make student competent to meet the requirements of global competitiveness and their placements. I wish all the best to students and faculty members of the college.

Shri. Rajesh Gehani

Secretary, VES

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COURSES OFFERED

VES COLLEGE OF LAW was established in 2009. Through all these years, it achieved its identity as 'educational institute providing holistic education including life experience for students.' We believe that education is effective medium of social transformation. We give equal importance to behavioural discipline, moral integrity, character building and cognitive development along with acquisition of knowledge and skills and improving employability.

1. B.L.S LL.B - 5 YEAR COURSE

An integrated course for students after 10+2

2. LL.B - 3 YEAR COURSE

A 3 year course after graduation

3. LL.M

Group I : Constitutional and Administrative Law
Group V: Criminal Law and Criminal Administration

4. CERTIFICATE COURSES

Human Rights
Intellectual Property Rights

5. DIPLOMA IN CYBER LAW

A diploma course in collaboration with Asian School of Cyber Law (ASCL)

6. LAW- CET CRASH COURSE

A 6 Day Law- CET Crash Course for all the aspiring lawys looking for admissions in law colleges.

TEACHING AND NON-TEACHING STAFF

Teaching Staff

SR NO.	NAME	DESIGNATION	QUALIFICATION
1.	Dr. Varsha Athavale	I/C Principal	B.A. LL.M. NET, Dip C.L. Ph.D. (Law)
2.	Dr. Swapnil Choudhary	Asst. Professor	B.S.L. LL.B, LL.M, NET, Ph.D. (Law)
3.	Mrs. Sanavi Deshmukh	Asst. Professor	B.L.S. LL.B, LL.M, NET, Dip. C.L., Dip. Corp. Law & IPR
4.	Dr. Jayshree G. Kanchanpurkar	Asst. Professor	B.A.M.A.(Eco), LL.B, LL.M, NET, Ph.D. (Law)
5.	Mr. Manojkumar Naik	Asst. Professor	B.S.L. LL.B, LL.M, NET, Dip. C.L.
6.	Mrs. Harshada Rajput	Asst. Professor	B.S.L. LL.B, LL.M, NET
7.	Mr. Bhushan Shinde	Asst. Professor	B.M.M., M.A. (Political Science), LL.M. NET (Political Science), Dip. C.L.
8.	Dr. Sudhindra Maganahalli	Asst. Professor	M.A. (Philosophy), NET, Ph.D. (Philosophy)
9.	Mrs. Deepali Babar	Asst. Professor	B.Sc (Bot), LL.B, LL.M, NET, SET
10.	Ms. Reshma Yadav	Asst. Professor	B.Com, LL.M, M.Phil, NET, SET
11.	Ms. Prajnee Samedhini Sahoo	Asst. Professor	B.L.S. LL.B, LL.M, NET
12.	Ms. Archana Khandwe	Full Time Lecturer	M.Sc, LL.M, Dip. C.L.
13.	Ms. Krupa Naik	Full Time Lecturer	B.L.S. LL.B, LL.M.
14.	Ms. Bhagyashree Patil	Full Time Lecturer	B.L.S. LL.B, LL.M, Dip. C.L.
15.	Ms. Swati Sutar	Librarian	M.Com, M.L.I.S.C, NET

Visiting Faculty

SR NO.	NAME	DESIGNATION	QUALIFICATION
1.	Ms. Jayshree Kurdiya	Visiting Faculty	M.A. (Economics), NET
2.	Adv. Sagar A. Shahani	Visiting Faculty	B.L.S. LL.B, LL.M.
3.	Dr. Nadisha Vazirani	Visiting Faculty	B.L.S. LL.B, LL.M, NET, Ph.D (Law)
4.	Adv. Ninad Shendge	Visiting Faculty	B.L.S. LL.B, LL.M.
5.	Ms. Lekha Nambiar	Visiting Faculty	M.A. (English), SET

TEACHING AND NON-TEACHING STAFF

Non Teaching Staff

SR NO.	NAME	DESIGNATION	QUALIFICATION
1.	Mrs. Prerana S. Bhandari	Registrar	M.Com, ADCASS, LL.B.
2.	Mr. Prasad P. Chile	Head Clerk	M.Com, LL.B.
3.	Mr. Prashant Jagdale	Sr. Clerk	M.Com, Dip. C.L
4.	Mr. Abhishek Singh	Sr. Clerk	M.Com, LL.B.
5.	Mrs. Shamal Y. Patil	Jr. Clerk	B.Com.
6.	Ms. Radha Gupta	Jr. Clerk	B.Com.
7.	Ms. Diksha Khadtale	Jr. Clerk	B.A.
8.	Mrs. Shobha Shinde	Peon	S.S.C.
9.	Mr. Tejas Mayekar	Peon	XI
10.	Mr. Somesh Ghandat	Library Peon	S.Y.B.A
11.	Mrs. Revati Gund	Class IV	
12.	Mrs. Sanjana Jawale	Class IV	
13.	Mrs. Vijaya Jawle	Class IV	
14.	Mr. Amit A. Mohite	Peon	XI

MEET OUR STAFF MEMBERS

TEACHING AND NON-TEACHING STAFF



Teaching Staff



Non - Teaching Staff

STUDENTS' COUNCIL & COMMITTEES 2021-22



Students' Council 2022-23



Core Committee



Moot Court Association



Cultural Committee



Magazine Committee



Debate Society



Placement Cell



Sports Committee



Social Media Cell



Electoral Literacy Club



Department of Lifelong Learning & Extension



Class Representatives



Women Development Cell



Marathi Vagmay Mandal

CLASS PHOTOGRAPHS



Class of First Year B.L.S.



Class of Second Year B.L.S.



Class of Third Year B.L.S.



Class of Fourth Year B.L.S



Class of Fifth Year B.L.S.



Class of F.Y.L.L.B.



Class of S. Y. L. L. B.



Class of T. Y. L. L. B.





Class of T. Y. L. L. B.



Class of FYLL. M - Constitution and Criminal



Class of SYLL. M - Constitution and Criminal

ACADEMIC TOPPERS



Ms. Meher Jessiah
First Year BLS



Mr. Sarthak Chugh
Second Year BLS



Ms. Hafsa Sheikh
Third Year BLS



Ms. Twinkle Tiwari
Fourth Year BLS



Ms. Amala Joseph

Fifth Year BLS



Ms. Mahek Mirgh

First Year LLB



Ms. Nikita Parkan

Second Year LLB



Ms. Geeta Melwani

Third Year LLB

TEACHERS' ACHIEVEMENTS



Assistant Professor, Dr. Jayshree G. Kanchanpurkar awarded with Doctorate of Philosophy in Law from Law School, S.N.D.T Women's University, Mumbai.

Research Topic: ' Child Labour in Mass Media with Special Reference to Child Artist in T.V Serials and Reality Shows in India.'



Assistant Professor, Dr. Sudhindra Maganahalli awarded with Doctorate of Philosophy from University of Mumbai. from University of Mumbai.

Title of thesis - Ramanuja and Kierkegaard: An existential approach to religion with special emphasis on the concepts of Faith and Prapatti

WINNERS OF INTER- COLLEGIATE COMPETITIONS



Ms. Tapasvini Tripathi (FYBLS)
1st Position in Story Telling
Theme: Money laundering in
Banking Sector organised by
Gurukul College of Commerce on
17th February, 2023.



Ms. Twinkle Tiwari (4th Year BLS)
Secured the "Best Speaker" Award in
8th Smt. Kashibai Navale National
Moot court Competition 2022,
Sinhagad Law College, Pune
on 23rd & 24th March 2022.



Ms. Priyanka Bora (4th Year BLS)
position of Runners-up in
Inter-Collegiate Debate
Smt. Kamalaben Gamble
School on 12th



Ms. Mahek Mirgh (FYLLB) secured
1st position in Art of work and India
Art, and 2nd position in Bharat
Bhraman at Estrada cultural fest
organised by R. A. Podar College of
Commerce and Economics, Matunga
(Autonomous).



Mr. Aumkaar Sane (TYBLS) won
the 'Best-Jammer' Award in Just a
Minute Competition at Jitendra
Chauhan College of Law
intercollegiate event "Law Tryst".



Mr. Nitin Kumar (TYBLS)
Speaker at
International
organised by
bagged Law Tryst
Jitendra C
intercolleg



Ms. Priyanka Bora (TYBLS) secured the position of Runners Up in 1st State Level Inter-Collegiate Debate Competition at Smt. Kamlaben Gambhirchand Shah Law School on 12th January 2023.



Ms. Lavanya (SYBLS) secured the position of Runners Up in 1st State Level Inter-Collegiate Debate Competition at Smt. Kamlaben Gambhirchand Shah Law School on 12th January 2023.



Mr. Nitin Kumar (SYBLS) won the Best Speaker at 8th Manipal Ranka International Moot Court Competition organised by Manipal University also bagged Law Tryst's Chamber of Envoys at Jitendra Chauhan College of Law intercollegiate event "Law Tryst".



Ms. Mahek Mirgh (FYLLB) secured 1st position in Essay writing and 2nd position in Article writing competition organised by A.E. Laksekar Degree College.



Ms. Mahek Mirgh (FYLLB) secured the 1st position in Poster making, Creative writing and Best out of waste, and the 3rd position in Tatoo making, and also bagged the award for "Potential for excellence as Best College" in International Virtual Intercollegiate Festival Nirvaan 2022, organised by Nirmala Memorial Foundation College of Commerce and Science on 12th February 2022.



Mr. Jeet Shah won the Best Speaker Award in Shri. NJ Yasaswy 7th Memorial National Virtual Moot Court Competition 2022 at ICFAI Law School, Hyderabad.



Ms. Priyanka Bora (TYBLS) won Best Student Advocate in Sparkle 4.0 National Moot Court Competition at KLE College Of Law held between 16th-19th March, 2023.



Ms. Mahek Mirgh (FYLLB) has secured the 1st position in Poster making (Womaniya National Level Intercollegiate Fest) organised by WDC of Gurukul College of Commerce.



Mr. Saurabh Bhardwaj (4th Year BLS) won the Best Speaker Award at 2nd Public Health Law National Moot Court Competition, National Law University, Odisha & Public Health Foundation of India.



Mr. Shivshankar Ginja Velayudhan won the 1st prize in clay modelling in 39th Intercollegiate Youth Festival organised by University of Mumbai.



Ms. Mahek Mirgh (FYLLB) secured the 1st position in Eco Cartoonist in Emporio organized by Mulund College of Commerce and Economics on 8th March.



Mr. Jeet Shah secured the 1st position in Mayoral Speech Competition at Xavier Institute of Management University, Bhubaneswar.



DLLE members secured the 1st consolation in Street Play competition of UDAAN FESTIVAL OF Department of Lifelong Learning and Extension (DLLE), University of Mumbai.



Ms. Priyanka Bora (TYBLS) bagged 1st position in Elocution competition at the UDAAN FESTIVAL organised by Department of Lifelong Learning and Extension(DLLE), University of Mumbai.



Ms. Susan Joshy (4th Year BLS) secured 1st position in Creative Writing competition at UDAAN FESTIVAL of Department of Lifelong Learning and Extension (DLLE), University of Mumbai.



Ms. Sailee Parab (TYBL) secured 3rd position in Poster Making competition of UDAAN FESTIVAL organised by Department of Lifelong Learning and Extension (DLLE), University of Mumbai.



Ms. Siddhi Nigde (TYBLS) secured the 1st position in PIL drafting competition at Rajasthan Law Festival organised by Vidhishala in association with Ratna Public Charitable Trust.



Ms. Anshika Jaswal won the 1st runner up prize in National Debate Competition at Rajasthan Law Festival organised by Vidhishala in association with Ratna Public Charitable Trust.



Mr. Aumkaar Sane (TYBLS) won the '1st prize' in the Elocution Competition organised by the Lokmanya Tilak Research and Study Centre, University of Mumbai.



Mr. Aumkaar Sane (4th Year BLS) and Ms. Esha Bathija (SYBLS) secured 1st Position in SIES Inter- Collegiate Competition organised by SIES College of Science, Arts & Economics on 3rd March, 2023.



Ms. Mahek Mirgh (FYLLB)
secured 1st position in Ad Mad
under M_Pulse kilobyte to
Brontobyte at Buoyancy Club of
SIA College of Higher
Education.



Ms. Tapasvini Tripathi (FYBLS)
secured Special Mention Award
in Indian Parliament MUN
organised by NM College.



Mr. Nitin Kumar (TYBLS)
won the 'Best Speaker' in 'Lex
Communique' Youth Parliament
Organised by Thakur
Ramnarayan College of Law.

VES LAW Achievers

(INTER-COLLEGIATE COMPETITIONS)

Poster Making Competition - Department of Lifelong Learning and Extension (DLLE) , August 2022

First Position : Mr. Shivshankar Velayudhan

Second Position : Ms. Simran Nair

Third Position : Ms. Sailee Parab & Ms. Prachi Agarwal

Elocution Competition - Department of Lifelong Learning and Extension (DLLE) , August 2022

First Position : Mr. Nitin Kumar & Ms. Priyanka Bora

Second Position : Ms. Aumkaar Sane

Third Position : Ms. Hussain Khatri

2nd Digital (Annual Magazine) Cover Making Competition, September 2022

First Position : Ms. Sonia Neralaly & Ms. Sharvari Kadam

Second Position : Ms. Sonali Jagtap

Third Position : Ms. Radha Lunge

1st Intra- Collegiate Mock Trial Competition, September 2022

Winners : Mr. Nitin Kumar & Ms. Priyanka Bora and Mr. Aumkaar Sane & Ms Diya Patil

Runner Up : Mr. Hussain Khatri & Ms. Radhika Sakhadeo

Best Speaker : Ms. Kirthika Kumaresan

Slogan Writing Competition Department of Lifelong Learning and Extension (DLLE) , October 2022

First Position : Ms. Anshika Jaswal

Second Position : Ms. Priyanka Bora

Third Position : Ms. Khushvi Tayade

Reel Making Competition Department of Lifelong Learning and Extension (DLLE) , October 2022

First Position : Ms. Simran Singh
Second Position : Ms. Tanaya Wagh
Third Position : Ms. Susan Joshy

1st Intra- Collegiate Parliamentary Debate Competition, December 2022

Winners : Ms. Brinda Dhir, Mr. Naman Rawal & Mr. Dewang Rawal
Runner up : Ms. Lavanya, Ms. Shreya Pandey & Mr. Gandhar Sawant
Best Speaker : Ms. Lavanya & Ms. Susan Joshy

6th Intra-Collegiate Moot Court Competition , December 2022

Winner : Ms. Lavanya, Ms. Esha Bhatija & Mr. Kshitij Arya
Runner Up : Ms. Amelia Ambler, Ms. Fatma Siddique & Mr. Zia-ur-Rahman
Best Memorial : Ms. Prachi Agarwal, Ms. Sayali Kshirsagar & Mr. Kunal Gupta
Best Speaker : Ms. Lavanya
Best Researcher : Ms. Sailee Parab & Mr. Kunal Gupta

Annual Sports Meet, February 2022

Cricket

1st Podium : Mr. Amitesh Satpute [C], Mr. Shrinath Badade [VC], Mr. Rehan Tamboli, Mr. Adnan Khan, Mr. Prasad Mhamunkar, Mr. Rahul Gupta, Mr. Deepesh Shahani, Mr. Parag Sawant, Mr. Saurabh Bharadwaj, Mr. Faraz Khan, Mr. Jinay Jain, Mr. Rishi Shetty, Mr. Hiren Momaya.

2nd Podium : Mr. Mohammed Arif [C], Mr. Sagar Gowda [VC], Mr. Chinmay Ranekar, Mr. Yogesh

Gomane, Mr. Nilesh Jaiswal, Mr. Sagar Shetty, Mr. Jayant Sarang, Mr. Karan Shinde, Mr. Uzair Qureshi, Mr. Kedar Sortur, Mr. Gurupdesh Cheema, Mr. Shubham Ghorpade, Mr. Fardeen Shaikh



Box Cricket

1st Podium : Ms. Twinkle Tiwari, Ms. Sonali Jagtap, Ms. Manisha Iyer, Ms. Joanne Rodrigues, Ms. Trishka Khanna, Ms. Aarya Dwivedi, Ms. Nimisha More, Ms. Poorva Sawant. SUBS - Ms. Shreya Pandey, Ms. Lavanya

2nd Podium : Ms. Kirthika Kumaresan, Ms. Chanchal Bhadrecha, Ms. Falak Khan, Ms. Akshi Bakshi, Ms. Pranita Vailaya, Ms. Muskan Singh, Ms. Rahila Sharif, Ms. Akshada Pawar. SUBS - Ms. Shruti Vichare, Ms. Sharvari Kadam

Dodgeball

1st Podium : Ms. Twinkle Tiwari, Ms. Manisha Iyer, Ms. Joanne Rodrigues, Ms. Trishka Khanna, Ms. Sonali Jagtap, Ms. Aarya Dwivedi, Ms. Shreya Pandey, Ms. Nimisha More, Ms. Lavanya

2nd Podium : Ms. Charvi Gothi, Ms. Shreya Dhuri, Ms. Poorva Sawant, Ms. Bhoomi Singh, Ms. Tejashree Patil, Ms. Purva Todankar, Ms. Disha Bafna, Ms. Saloni Dhembare.

Rink Football

1st Podium : Mr. Rajan Gaikwad, Mr. Sumair Boricha, Mr. Parag Dhoke, Mr. Manish Devendra, Mr. Steve Fernandes, Mr. Manoj Devendra

2nd Podium : Mr. Adnan Khan, Mr. Shrinath Badade, Mr. Prasad Mhamunkar, Mr. Amitesh Satpute, Mr. Rahul Gupta, Mr. Rehan Tamboli

100M (Girls and Boys)

1st Podium : Ms. Poorva Sawant & Mr. Umair Ahmed Chaudhary

2nd Podium : Ms. Trishka Khanna & Mr. Ashwin Suchit Thakur

3rd Podium : Ms. Kirthika Kumaresan & Ms. Shaikh Mohammed Zaid

Chess (Girls & Boys)

1st Podium : Ms. Madhumita Sureshababu & Mr. Zeal Karia

2nd Podium : Ms. Tanvi Gaikwad & Mr. Paras Desai



Table Tennis (Boys & Girls)

1st Position : Mr. Pawan Modi & Ms. Divya Salgoankar
2nd Position : Mr. Amitesh Satpute & Ms. Mehak Gulati

Badminton (Boys)

1st Podium : Mr. Aumkaar Sane
2nd Position : Mr. Swastik Singh

Badminton (Girls)

1st Podium : Ms. Twinkle Tiwari
2nd Position : Ms. Muskan Singh

Badminton (Mixed Doubles)

1st Position : Mr. Aumkaar Sane & Ms. Muskan Singh
2nd Position : Mr. Swastik Singh & Ms. Garvita Joshi

Volley Ball

1st Position : Mr. Sainath Baji, Mr. Aditya Gole, Mr. Rohit Gupta, Ms. Roshni Bh
Ms. Prachi Prajapati

2nd Position : Ms. Poorva Sawant, Ms. Purva, Shakti, Ms. Siddhesh, Ms. Himansi
Ms. Mayur, Ms. Chinmay, Ms. Ashwin

Carrom (Boys)

1st Position : Mr. Satish Shukla
2nd Position : Mr. Vedanga P. Mahadik

Carrom (Girls)

1st Position : Ms. Tanvi Gaikwad
2nd Position : Ms. Tanvi Dandekar

Carrom (Mixed Doubles)

1st Position : Mr. Vedang P. Mahadik & Ms. Vidhi Dandekar
2nd Position : Mr. Shubham Chavan & Ms. Tanvi Gaikwad



COLLEGE COMMITTEES



Moot Court Association:

Faculty In-Charge:

Dr. Jayshree Kanchanpurkar
Mr. Bhushan Shinde
Dr. Sudhindra Maganahalli
Dr. Swapnil Choudhary
Mrs. Sanavi Deshmukh



Magazine Committee

Faculty In-Charge:

Mrs. Deepali Babar
Dr. Jayshree Kanchanpurkar
Dr. Sudhindra Maganahalli



Sports Committee

Co-ordinator's:

Mr. Adnan Khan
Mr. Sainath Baji
Faculties In-Charge:
Dr. Swapnil Chaudhary
Mr. Manojkumar Naik



Core Committee

General Secretary:

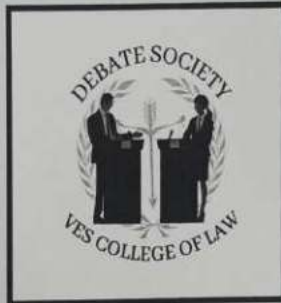
Ms. Twinkle Tiwari
Joint Secretary:
Mr. Rehan Tamboli

Administrative Committee

Mr. Shrinath Badade
Ms. Trishka Khanna
Ms. Ketki Gokhale
Mr. Aumkaar Sane

Treasurer

Mr. Zeal Karia
Ms. Esha Shiv



Debate Society

Co-ordinator's:

Ms. Pranita Vailya
Ms. Kirthika kumarsen
Faculty In-Charge:
Dr. Sudhindra Maganahalli
Ms. Bhagyashree Patil



Cultural Committee

Co-ordinator's:

Ms. Drishti Madani
Mr. Aditya Indulkar
Faculty In-Charge:
Mrs. Sanavi Deshmukh
Ms. Krupa Naik



The Placement Cell

Faculty In-charge :
Ms. Reshma Yadav



Electoral Literacy Club

Faculty In-charge :
Mr. Bhushan Shinde



Social Media Cell

Faculty In-Charge:
Mr. Bhushan Shinde
Dr. Sudhindra Maganahalli
Ms. Krupa Naik
Ms. Bhagyashree Patil

Other Committees / Cells

- **IQAC:** Dr. Varsha Athavale, Mr. Bhushan Shinde, Mrs Harshada Rajput, Dr. Sudhindra Maganahalli, Mrs. Prerana Bhandari, Mr. Prasad Chile
- **College Grievance Redressal Cell:** Dr. Varsha Athavale (I/C Principal), Mrs. Sanavi Deshmukh, Mr. Manojkumar Naik
- **Admission Grievance Committee:** Dr. Varsha Athavale (I/C Principal), Mr. Bhushan Shinde, Mrs Prerana Bhandari, Mr. Prasad Chile
- **Anti Ragging/ Disciplinary Committee:** Mrs. Sanavi Deshmukh, Dr. Jayshree Kanchanpurkar, Mr. Bhushan Shinde
- **Sexual Harrassment Grievance Committee:** Dr. Varsha Athavale, Mrs. Sangeeta Punekar, Mrs. Sanavi Deshmukh, Dr. Jayshree G. Kanchanpurkar, Mr. Bhushan Shinde, Mrs. Deepali Babar, Mrs Prerana Bhandari , Ms. Twinkle Tiwari
- **Students Welfare Committee :** Dr. Varsha Athavale, Dr. Swapnil Choudhary, Mr. Bhushan Shinde, Mrs. Prerana Bhandari
- **SC/ST Grievance Committee:** Dr. Varsha Athavale, Dr. Jayshree Kanchanpurkar, Mr. Manoj Naik, Mrs. Harshada Rajput, Mr. Prasad Chile
- **Free Legal Counselling Committee:** Mr. Swapnil Chaudhary, Mr. Manojkumar Naik, Dr. Jayshree Kanchanpurkar, Mrs. Deepali Babar
- **Women Development Cell :** Dr. Jayshree G. Kanchanpurkar, Mrs. Sanavi Deshmukh, Ms. Archana Khandwe, Mrs. Harshada Rajput, Mrs Deepali Babar, Ms. Pranjee Sahoo, Ms Reshma Yadav, Ms Krupa Naik
- **Department of Lifelong Learning and Extension (DLLE):** Mr. Bhushan Shinde, Ms. Archana Khandwe
- **Library Committee:** Ms. Swati Sutar, Dr. Swapnil Choudhary, Mrs. Harshada Rajput
- **College Development Committee:** Shri. Suresh Malkani, Shri. Rajesh Gehani, Shri. Prakash Lulla, Adv. Abhay Kulkarni, Adv. P.M Phaliskar, Mrs. Kamana Sarkar, Mrs. Rupa Gajwani, Mr. Bhushan Shinde, Mr. Manoj Kumar Naik, Mrs. Sanavi Deshmukh, Mrs. Prerana Bhandari, Ms. Twinkle Tiwari, Mr. Rehan Tamboli

SHRI. HASHUJI ADVANI MEMORIAL NATIONAL MOOT COURT COMPETITION 2022 - 2023

VESCOL'S flagship competition; Shri. Hashuji Advani Memorial National Moot Court, 2022-2023 organised by VESCOL's Moot Court Association witnesses law students from across the nation showcasing and testing their Advocacy Skills amidst prestigious Advocates & Justices.

Inauguration of Shri. Hashuji Advani Memorial
National Moot Court, 2022.

Chief Guest for the Event

Guest of Honour for the Event



Hon'ble Justice Shriram Modak
(Bombay High Court)



Prof.(Dr.) Dilip Ukey
(Vice Chancellor, Maharashtra
National Law University, Mumbai)

Judges for Final Round and Guests of Valedictory Ceremony of
Shri. Hashuji Advani Memorial National Moot Court, 2022.



Hon'ble Justice C.V Bhadang (Retd.)
(Bombay High Court)



Hon'ble Justice U.D Salvi (Retd.)
(Bombay High Court)

Students showcasing their advocacy skills



Our hardworking Teachers and Students who made this event a huge success.
Organising Committee - Moot Court Association.

Students showcasing their advocacy skills



Our hardworking Teachers and Students who made this event a huge success.
Organising Committee - Moot Court Association.

Judges for the Preliminary Round



Winners of 5th Shri. Hashuji Advani Memorial
National Moot Court Competition 2022-2023

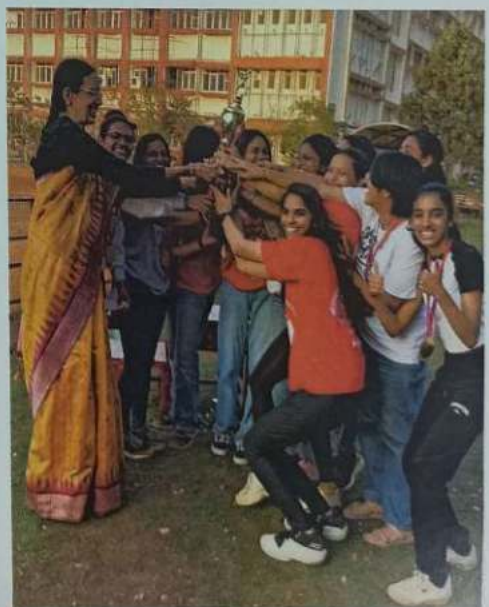


ANNUAL SPORTS MEET

2022-2023



Inauguration Ceremony



Winners of Various Team Events

75th INDEPENDENCE DAY CELEBRATION

75
Azadi Ka
Amrit Mahots

“Azadi Ka Amrit Mahotsav”



MARATHI BHASHA GAURAV

DIWAS 2022-2023

The Marathi Bhasha Gaurav Diwas is celebrated by the Marathi Vangmay Mandal of VES College of Law every year on the birth anniversary of Shri. V.V. Shirwadkar. On this day, the students of VESCOL display a variety of events, ranging from cultural dance, plays, elocutions and essay competitions to encourage the use of Marathi Language.



Students showcasing their talent and paying tribute to the Marathi Culture



The Organising Committee

Women Development Cell

The Women Development Cell of VES College of Law has played a very important role every year spreading awareness in the society. This Year was no different, WDC celebrating the Navratri week organised a program "ASMITA" - Being Proud of Ourselves to create awareness on women related issues and conducted 100 + lectures in different schools across Mumbai.



On the occasion of Women Day, WDC organised a seminar conducted by Mrs. Sheetal Kendre Murthy, Police Inspector, Crime Branch, Mumbai to celebrate women and enlighten them about their rights.



Department of Lifelong Learning and Extension (DLLE)

- DLLE is an extended activity provided in VES College of Law wherein students get to indulge in various informative and educational activities, events and competitions that help the students become aware and create awareness.

Events conducted:

- DLLE organized a Poster Making Competition on 6th August 2022 celebrating 75 Years of Independence. The students showcased their creativity by putting their minds on paper depicting the struggle and strength of our freedom fighters.



- DLLE also organised an Elocution Competition on 10th August, 2021 again celebrating the Azadi ka Amrit Mahotsav where young minds spoke their hearts and put their oratory skills to test.



- DLLE won many prizes in UDAAN 2023, The Unit in association with Electoral Literacy Club also organised a Street Awareness Program where students performed on the street and created awareness.
- DLLE Organised a Self Defence Program where the females were taught self defence techniques and were equipped with the right amount of knowledge.

"Forget not that the grossest crime is to compromise with injustice and wrong. Remember the eternal law you must give, if you want to get." - Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose

Judiciary has looked into injecting principle of fairness, which incorporates all principle of natural justice and it has been furthered by progressive interpretation.
-Justice Bhat

"At the dawn of history India started on her unending quest and trackless centuries are filled with her striving and the grandeur of her success and her failures. Through good and ill fortune alike she has never lost sight of that quest or forgotten the ideals which gave her strength." - Jawaharlal Nehru

ARTICLES

Rule of law is the golden thread of world order. Supreme Court has time and again reiterated principles of rule of law applying it in different fact situations
-Justice Sanjay Karol

Evolution of Indian democracy was based on constitutional vision and later shaped by Globalisation etc. Indian judiciary has evolved to become increasingly independent of executive branch of the govt.
-Justice Surya Kant

"Freedom is not worth having if it does not connote freedom to err." - Mahatma Gandhi

“The 75 Judicial Years of India...”



Reva Chopda
SY BLS LLB

The legal perception that India holds is vivid. Encompassing the legal history throughout from ancient, medieval and British times the legal field has evolved immensely especially after India's Independence. The development skyrocketed after the establishment of All India Bar Committee, 1951 and Advocates Act, 1961. The legal profession crafted out of colonial India has since seen a massive expansion alongside facing a lot of challenges in order to thrive for a justified legal system. Lawyers remain an important part of the Indian society, the legal domain has evolved and has a great response towards social as well as economic conditions.

Technology has a great impact in the legal field; modern day lawyers are quickly adapting to technology to be more efficient lawyers. Digital tools and AI tools have proved to be an essential platform for reference as well as for the purpose of legal research and review of relevant legal cases in order to remain up-to-date in the profession. This has helped to easily access information across several jurisdictions. The Indian legal profession is one of the largest in the world, with over 1.4 million enrolled advocates nationwide. This is truly a commendable feat for our country. The legal profession holds great potential in the future; it sufficiently reflects the diversity of Indian society, its social hierarchies and realities plus it has a great capacity to provide legal aid to the poor up to a great extent.

Judicial Structure in Ancient India:

"A King who after having sworn that he shall protect his subjects fails to protect them should be executed like a mad dog." – Mahabharata

King Rama OF Ayodhya had to banish Sita whom he loved dearly just because one of his subjects questioned Sita's chastity as she had spent a brief amount of time at Ravana's place. Rama stood by the "The Dharma" and fulfilled his duty by the will of the people. Whereas if we take the example of Mahabharata, it is not just the tale of Kauravas and Pandavas but it is much more than that; the basic concern it holds is of "Raja Dharma" i.e., the royal craft and guideline of regulation for a king to be followed. It negates the fact that kings in ancient India were typical Asian dictators who could rule according to their whims and fancies irrespective of the law made for their subjects. Hence current prevailing laws in India are influenced from ancient history some or the other way. The concept of rule of law i.e., the monarch/king himself was subject to law under Indian Jurisprudence.

Our Dharma Shashtra, Ethics and Arthashashtra give us knowledge about a well-developed judicial

system and hence our country has obtained the highest standards in terms of maintaining the independence of the judiciary.

Judicial Structure in Medieval India:

The major part of medieval India was ruled by and comprised of the Sultanate period of Mughals. The Muslim leaders laid emphasis on the significance of the presidency of criminal justice and announced modifications in order to mend the jurisdictional machinery. The Court of Diwan-i-mulzim was the uppermost court of criminal plea. The King's Court, Diwan-Al-Mazalim, Diwan-e-Risalat, Sadre Jahan's Court, Chief Justice's Court and Diwan-e-Riyasat are some of the prominent judicial systems ever existed during medieval times. But unfortunately, the administrative system of justice under the Mughals worked unevenly. The main reason was that the unsettled features of the entire Sultanate period was confusing and led to turmoil. A sense of stability was lost amongst the sultans. One dynasty was replaced by another within a comparatively short period, and the manner of replacement was violent. Consequently, the quality of justice depended very much on the personality of the sovereign. Later on, the British took over the process of substituting the Mughal Structure of justice after the annexation of Bengal. It definitely took a great amount of time in fact the Sadar Diwani Adalat continued to function until it was replaced by the High Court's Act of 1861.

Judicial Structure during Colonial British Rule:

King George issued a charter which led to the establishment of Mayor's Courts, which had jurisdictions over all other courts and they had to deal with cases that arise within their territory. After the company's victory in Battle of Plassey 1772 the company slowly and gradually replaced the Mughal legal system. After the First War of Independence 1857 the control of territories shifted towards the British Crown. The Privy Council acted as the highest court of appeal. Nevertheless, the biggest highlight was the coding of the law commission which welcomed the Indian Penal Code, Code of Criminal Procedure, Evidence Act (1872) and Contracts Act (1872). Hence till date the statutes made by the Britishers have an impact on our current judicial system.

Judicial System After Independence:

The Indian judicial system inherits the judicial precedents of British colonial legacy. It follows the common law system. The court system of India comprises the Supreme Court of India, the High Courts and subordinate courts at district, municipal and village levels. The new nation under the mentorship of B.R Ambedkar formulated the Indian constitution. Our constitution is seen as a regulatory element in all matters including executive, legislative and judicial in the country. After Independence the Indian legal system has evolved as an indispensable factor by being the world's largest democracy as well as a vital factor in order to secure constitutional rights for every citizen. On 26th January 1950 the Constitution of India came into force and India became a Republic.

The Representation of People Act, 1951 came in force which laid the basic rules regarding present day elections and constituencies. The issue between personal laws and fundamental rights was resolved by declaring a law against bigamy amongst Hindus and other religions. A major evolution was seen in marriage laws of India; The Special Marriage Act, 1954 stands as a pillar for inter-religious and inter-caste marriages in India. Then comes the Hindu Marriage Act in 1955 along with the enactment of Hindu Succession Act, the Hindu Minority and Guardianship Act, the Hindu Adoptions and Maintenance Act. The Copyright Act, 1957 has played a vital role in protecting the original literary, dramatic, musical and artistic works and cinematograph films and sound recordings from unauthorized uses. The Armed Forces (Assam and Manipur) Special Powers Ordinance came into force and the Standards of Weights and Measures Act took effect in 1958. Here comes the most effectual act in the year 1961 i.e., very vital as it embarks establishment of Advocates Act, 1961. It outlines guidelines and rules that any person who is enrolled as an advocate must follow. Basically, it keeps an advocate in check and indirectly helps in running the legal system smoothly.

Some other crucial developments can be seen through the The Medical Termination of Pregnancy (Amendment) Bill, 2021, Surrogacy (Regulation) Bill Of 2021, The Sabarimala Issue, Farm Bills, Execution of Nirbhaya's Convicts, LGBT rights, The Information Technology Act and the list goes on and on.

The Medical Termination of Pregnancy (Amendment) Bill:

The Medical Termination of Pregnancy (Amendment) Bill, 2021 being approved by the Rajya Sabha amended the Medical Termination of Pregnancy Act, 1971 on 16th March 2021 has some remarkable features of the act as seen below:

- Enhancing the upper gestation limit from 20 to 24 weeks for special categories of women which will be defined in the amendments to the MTP Rules and would include survivors of rape, victims of incest and other vulnerable women (like differently-abled women, minors) etc.
- In case of contraceptive failures unmarried women are also covered.
- The "name and other particulars of a woman whose pregnancy has been terminated shall not be disclosed", except to a person ratified in any law who is currently in force. Breach of women's confidentiality will lead to fine and imprisonment for one year.
- Opinion of one Registered Medical Practitioner (RMP) for termination of pregnancy up to 20 weeks of gestation. Opinion of two RMPs for termination of pregnancy of 20-24 weeks of gestation. Opinion of the State-level medical board is essential for a pregnancy to be terminated after 24 weeks in case of substantial foetal abnormalities. Earlier opinion of one RMP till 12 weeks was required and opinion of two RMP's was required for 20 weeks.
- The Act necessitates abortion to be executed only by doctors with specialisation in gynaecology or obstetrics.

The amendment will give safe legal services of abortion to women. Inserting certain new clauses under pre-existing Act will prove to strengthen and smoothen the services. Certainly, a good number of women would be aided from this amendment. These amendments will thrive to uplift women against sexual violation plus it would give women a certain amount of self-esteem and justice who needs to terminate pregnancy.

1. Surrogacy (Regulation) Act, 2021:

Surrogacy is a method in which a couple is incapable of conceiving a child due to infertility or any other disease. These couples are eligible for the process of surrogacy by following certain established guidelines. A surrogate, sometimes also called a gestational carrier, is a woman who conceives, carries and gives birth to a child for another person or couple (intended parent/s). Following are some prominent features of the Act:

- Under the Surrogacy (Regulation) Act, 2021, a woman who is a widow or a divorcee between the age of 35 to 45 years or a couple, defined as a legally married woman and man, can avail of surrogacy if they have a medical condition necessitating this option.
- Commercial Surrogacy is banned, which is punishable with imprisonment of 10 years and fine up to Rs 10 lakhs.
- The surrogate mother must be a close relative of the couple, a married woman with a child of her own, her age must comprise between 25-35 years. A surrogate mother is allowed to be a surrogacy certificate of medical & psychological fitness must be obtained by the surrogate mother for surrogacy.
- Compulsory registration of Surrogacy Clinic. No surrogacy at other places than registered clinics.
- No abortion without consent of mother and Appropriate Authority (such authorisation should comply with the provisions of the Medical Termination of Pregnancy Act, 1971)
- The bill is providing surrogacy to only Indian citizens and it is not allowed for foreigners, NRI, PIOs.

Hence this act stands as a positive legal development in India and provides a strong pillar for all the Indian residents who are wishing to conceive a baby through surrogacy. Most surrogates understand the potential risks and sacrifices involved with becoming a surrogate, but choose to do so anyway because of their sense of compassion and altruism. The practice of surrogacy has gone through a lot of changes as seen in ancient texts thereon being accepted and widely practised as a source of income for the country. Our nation is rightfully aiming towards the changing times and making necessary legislation likewise.

2. Abrogation of Article 370:

Article 370 provided Jammu and Kashmir with special status by allowing its own state constitution. The Union of India could only legislate/act in defence, foreign affairs, and communication. It could also bar Indians from outside the state from purchasing property or settling there. The integration of

India that Sardar Patel so self-confessedly started finally arrived at a conclusion by two of his fellowmen from Gujarat. By scraping it we have one flag, one nation and one constitution. On 6 August 2019 the article was removed by the Modi government with a presidential ordinance; it has also done away with Art 35A, which emanated from it. This decision was truly a tribute to all the patriots who made supreme sacrifice for a united India. People are now investing economically hence bringing development in the Union territory of J&K. National highways, medical colleges, construction of world's highest railway bridge and connection of 12 lakh LPG's under PM Ujjwala scheme are some of the major developments seen after eradication of Article 370. Even terror related incidents have reduced drastically. The Kashmiri pandits are seeking jobs there and are getting selected under the Prime Minister's rehabilitation package. It was indeed important to scrap Art 370 in order to integrate Kashmir and put it on the same footing as the rest of India.

Conclusion:

The legal perspective in terms of development in India is quite a slow process in itself. Due to the imperial rule, we have suffered massive loss in terms of preserving our rights and hence the after effects can be seen in the post-independence period too; the abolishment of triple talaq is a prime example of how swiftly we are making progress and breaking the age-old rigid laws. Even today according to the statistics India has the largest number of pending court cases in the world (4.3 crore out of 5 crore cases, i.e., more than 85% cases, are pending in district courts as of December 2022). Although during the covid19 pandemic the courts thrived through the hard times and conducted judicial proceedings through video conferencing. Implementation of work from policies proved to be essential in smooth functioning of law firms as well as the courts. India holds a bright future in the legal perspective and will truly prove to be an emerging profession. Indian democracy can be held high only if the judiciary of the country is powerful. India has a long way to go in order to imprint its validity in the minds of people and it surely does have the capacity to flourish.

From Independence to Present: A Look at Legal Developments in India over the past 75 Years



Aumkaat Zang
4th Year LL.B



Diya Patil
TY BLS LL.B

India has finally stepped over all the hurdles in its way since inception of Independence in 1947. Over the past 75 years, the country has made significant progress in various fields, including economic, social, and political development. One of the critical aspects of this progress has been the evolution of the country's legal framework. The Indian legal system was reformed to reflect the principles of democracy, social justice, and the rule of law. These developments included the enactment of new laws and regulations, the establishment of regulatory bodies, and the interpretation of existing laws by the courts. Some key areas of legal developments after independence in India include constitutional, environmental, women's rights, criminal law and multiple others. These legal developments have played a critical role in shaping modern India, promoting equality and justice, and creating a more transparent and accountable legal system.

1. CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENTS IN LEGAL SYSTEM:

India's Constitution came into force on January 26, 1950. It is one of the longest and most comprehensive constitutions in the world, comprising 448 Articles and 12 Schedules. The Constitution is a living document that has evolved over time through various amendments to meet the changing needs of the country. The Constitution provides for a federal system of government with a separation of powers between the legislature, executive, and judiciary.

One of the most significant developments in Indian constitutional law has been the evolution of the concept of judicial review. The Constitution provides for an independent judiciary, and the Supreme Court is the highest court in the country. Over the years, the Supreme Court has played a crucial role in interpreting the Constitution and ensuring that the government and other authorities follow the law.

The landmark case of *Kesavananda Bharati v. State of Kerala, 1973[1]* is a prime example of the role of the Supreme Court in upholding the Constitution. In this case, the Supreme Court held that the Constitution's basic structure cannot be amended. This ruling meant that even if the government had the power to amend the Constitution, it could not do so in a manner that undermined the Constitution's fundamental principles.

Another landmark case in Indian constitutional law that shaped the country further is *Minerva Mills v. Union of India, 1980[2]*. In this case, the Supreme Court struck down certain provisions of the 42nd

Amendment to the Constitution, which had given the government wide-ranging powers to curtail fundamental rights. The Supreme Court held that the Constitution's basic structure could not be altered to undermine the fundamental rights of citizens. 38 years later, the Supreme Court gave two monumental judgements that shaped the nation. While addressing the case of *Indian Young Lawyers Association vs. State of Kerala, 2018[3]* wherein this case, the Supreme Court struck down the age-old practice of restricting the entry of women of menstruating age into the Sabarimala temple in Kerala. The court held that such practices violate the constitutional principles of Article 14, 15, 19(1), 21 and 25(1) which and brought about equality and non-discrimination against women.

Apart from this in the same year the court safeguarded the interests of the third gender in the case of *Naveen Singh Johar vs. Union of India, 2018[4]* In this landmark case, the Supreme Court struck down Section 377 of the IPC, which criminalized homosexuality. The ruling decriminalized consensual same-sex relationships, and was widely celebrated as a victory for LGBT rights in India.

Finally, the recent landmark judgment was delivered *Janhit Abhiyan v. Union of India, 2022[5]* In the case, a 3-2 majority verdict, the Supreme Court upheld the 103rd Constitutional Amendment which provides for reservation for Economically Weaker Sections (EWS). The court's decision expanded the scope of reservation benefits to include individuals who are economically backward, without considering their social status.

2. CRIMINAL DEVELOPMENTS IN LEGAL SYSTEM:

The development of criminal law in India has been influenced by various legal systems, including Hindu law, Muslim law, and Common law. One of the significant developments in Indian criminal law has been the codification of various criminal offenses in the Indian Penal Code (IPC) and the Criminal Procedure Code (CrPC).

The apparent Jury system in America which is still prevalent was one of the major components of Indian Criminal Trials till 1973. The landmark case of *K.M. Nanavati vs. State of Maharashtra, 1962* [6] a naval officer was tried for the murder of his wife's lover. The trial and subsequent acquittal of Nanavati by a jury led to significant public outcry and eventually led to the abolition of the jury system in India. The common misconception is that Nanavati case was the one which was one of the last jury trials however, it was 'Prakhar Chandra De' and 'Rabindranath Chandra De'. The same had occurred back in the year 1967 in Kolkata, West Bengal.

While talking about Death Penalty being considered as a punishment in India, *Bachan Singh vs. State of Punjab, 1980[7]* stood as a landmark case. The Supreme Court laid down guidelines for the imposition of the death penalty, stating that it should only be given in "the rarest of rare cases" where the crime is exceptionally heinous and gruesome, and there is no alternative punishment that would suffice. This ruling has had a significant impact on the use of the death penalty in India and has led to increased scrutiny of its use.

Apart from this, the Criminal Law (Amendment) Act, 2013 amended multiple provisions of the Indian Penal Code, Criminal Procedure Code and the Evidence Act. This helped women and victims of multiple crimes get their rightful redressal.

3. ENVIRONMENTAL DEVELOPMENTS IN LEGAL SYSTEM :

For a country's complete development, Environment development in legal sense should also be scaled. The *National Green Tribunal Act, 2010* was enacted to provide for the effective and expeditious disposal of cases relating to environmental protection and conservation of forests and other natural resources. In the case of *MC Mehta vs. Union of India* [8], the Supreme Court ordered the closure of a large number of polluting industries in Delhi to control air pollution.

The Forest Conservation Act, 1980, was enacted to regulate the diversion of forest land for non-forestry purposes. In the case of *T.N. Godavarman vs. Union of India* [9], the Supreme Court issued orders to stop the illegal felling of trees in forests across the country and imposed penalties on the violators.

Whereas, the *Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974* was enacted to prevent and control water pollution. In the case of *M.C. Mehta vs. Union of India* [10], the Supreme Court ordered the closure of tanneries in Kanpur that were discharging toxic effluents into the Ganges River.

Even the *Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981* which was enacted to prevent and control air pollution has helped in multiple scenarios to safeguard the interest of the citizens which could've been harmed due to environmental transgression. In the case of *Vardhman Kaushik vs. Union of India* [11], the Supreme Court directed the governments of Delhi, Haryana, and Uttar Pradesh to take immediate steps to control air pollution in the National Capital Region as there was a position of law with relation to Article 39, Article 47 and 48(a) of the Constitution where there was an underlying duty of the state to not diminish the public health and prevent degradation of the environment.

The State's responsibility and the Constitutional efficiency with relation to Article 21, keeps the morality of the legal development to rather eliminate and reduce the stress caused on the environment which indirectly pushes the causation on public health.

4. ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENTS IN LEGAL SYSTEM :

The *Prevention of Money Laundering Act (PMLA), 2002* was enacted to prevent money laundering and to provide for confiscation of property derived from such activities. The act provides for the establishment of the Enforcement Directorate which has the power and authority to investigate and prosecute cases of money laundering. However, the same act was questioned in the last year. On 27th July, 2022, the three judge bench headed by J. Khanwilkar upheld the constitutionality

validity of the provisions of PMLA in the case of *Vijay Madanlal Choudhary and Ors. vs Union of India and Ors.*[12]

Apart from that, The Foreign Trade (Development and Regulation) Act (FTDR), 1992, was enacted to provide for the development and regulation of foreign trade in India. Whereas, the Competition Act, 2002 was enacted in order to promote competition in markets and to protect the interests of consumers. The act has been used in several high-profile cases, such as the investigation into allegations of cartelization in the cement industry. In the case of *Competition Commission of India v. Steel Authority of India Limited, 2010* [13], the Competition Commission of India imposed a penalty on Steel Authority of India Limited for abuse of dominance. In this landmark case, the Supreme Court of India skilfully outlined the boundaries within which the *Competition Commission of India and the Competition Appellate Tribunal (now superseded by NCLAT)* may exercise their authority in order to prevent any confusion in their respective processes. There was also the implementation of *Trademarks Act of 1999, Designs Act of 2000, Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code of 2016 and The Consumer Protection Act, 2019* to protect and shield citizens from offenses related to economical exploitation.

CONCLUSION -

In summary, India has undergone numerous legal developments after Independence in various areas, including constitutional, environmental, women's rights, civil law, criminal law, and law related to economical offenses. The Indian legal system has undergone significant changes with the establishment of regulatory bodies and the enactment of laws and acts to promote fair and transparent regulations. However, looking from a visionary perspective, it can go further in the upcoming years if the focus of the governance is shifted from self-soothing goals to the country's enrichment.

Reference:

- [1] 1973 AIR SC1 461
- [2] 1980 AIR 1789
- [3] 2017 SCC 10 689
- [4] 2018 AIR SC 4321
- [5] 2019 WP (C) 55/2019
- [6] 1962 AIR 605
- [7] 1980 AIR SC 898
- [8] 2002 AIR SC 1696
- [9] WP (Civil) No. 202 of 1995
- [10] 1988 AIR SC 1037
- [11] 2016 SCC OnLine NGT 4176
- [12] 2022 LiveLaw (SC) 633
- [13] 2010 10 SCC 74

THE DEVELOPMENT OF LAWS RELATED TO WOMEN IN INDIA



Meher Jessiah Raja
SY BLS LLB

"I measure the progress of a community by the degree of progress which women have achieved." – DR. B.R. AMBEDKAR

INTRODUCTION

One in five women worldwide do not fully engage with social, familial, and professional life. Due to their disabilities and gender, women face obstacles while attempting to acquire information, health care, employment, and education (World Bank and WHO 2011). The Indian Constitution has made countless efforts incorporating provisions to elevate the status and position of women in society. The development of women laws in India has been a long and arduous journey. From the ancient times, when women were treated as second-class citizens, to the modern times, when women have been granted equal rights and opportunities, the progress of women laws in India has been remarkable. This article will discuss the development of women laws in India, from the ancient times to the present day.

Some of the problems faced by women in India :

1. Domestic Violence

Women suffer many types of physical and emotional abuse as a result of illegal actions taken within the private home, and those who have experienced some form of domestic violence tend to have greater long-term mental disorders and drug dependencies than those who do not. In India, reducing domestic violence is imperative not only from an ethical and human rights perspective but also because of obvious instrumental and immediate health benefits that would be gained from such reduction. In more specific terms, following are some of the effects of domestic violence. Women undergo a multitude of kinds of physical and psychological abuse as a result of unlawful actions committed within the private home, and those who have been subjected to domestic violence frequently have more serious long-term mental illnesses and drug addictions than those who have not. Reducing domestic violence in India is essential from a moral and human rights standpoint as well as for the obvious practical and immediate health advantages that would result from doing so.

2. Demand for dowry and dowry deaths:

In the Indian subcontinent, dowry refers to a gift or cash payment made to the bridegroom's family in addition to the bride. The bride's family is said to bear a heavy financial burden as a result of the dowry system. These are the deaths of young women who have been tortured and repeatedly harassed

by their husbands and in-laws in an effort to extract a larger dowry. Although dowry deaths occur in numerous nations, India has the greatest overall number. Together with rape, bride burning, eve teasing, and acid throwing, dowager death is one of many types of violence against women. In India, the population distribution by religion and the ratio of dowry deaths are roughly equivalent

3. Sexual Violence against women in India.

Lack of stringent laws for punishing sexual assault is compounded by inefficient criminal justice system. It is evident from the rate of conviction in rape cases, which is continuously declining since the few decades. Such a situation serves to be an incentive, rather than detrimental, for committing violence against women. Increasing objectification of women by media as an object for sexual satisfaction and Inefficient and apathetic attitude of law enforcement agencies. Are some of the factors contributing to this evil.

4. Discrimination at macro and micro-level.

The women's contribution at the workplace is underestimated and they are paid far lesser than their male colleagues. The women in powerful positions are also pulled down bypassing negative comments. Lack of women representation in every field creates a void in society and a nation does not progress.

The Position of Women in Pre-Independent India

The status of women in the nation was poor during the era before independence. The predominance of gender inequalities was a significant contributor to this. As a result, women's status was compromised. The women's primary duties were focused on carrying out household activities; they were not permitted to take part in other occupations and events or to express their opinions. The customs of polygamy, sati, child marriage, and female infanticide were also a hindrance to their development. . Despite these oppressive conditions, some women managed to gain access to education and even become leaders in their communities.

Even though some practices have disappeared, others, including female infanticide, domestic abuse, and women's poor treatment, still exist in our country. Despite all of these problems, we are not in a position to consider this a significant accomplishment, but the state of women has improved substantially and gradually. Before India had a constitution, during the period of British rule, social reformers like Raja Ram Mohan Roy, Jyotirao Phule, Swami Dayanand Saraswati, Savitribai Phule pushed the British rulers to make changes to the legal system. There have been instances of women taking part in the nation's fight for independence from British domination. The All India Women's Conference, a non-governmental organization established in 1927, has been engaged in empowering activities for women since the nation gained its independence.

The British rule in India brought about some changes in the status of women. The British introduced laws that abolished the practice of sati and gave women the right to own property. However, these laws were not enough to bring about real change in the lives of women. The modern era saw the emergence of the women's rights movement in India. This movement was led by prominent women such as Sarojini Naidu, Kamaladevi Chattopadhyay, and Annie Besant. These women fought for the rights of women and campaigned for the passage of laws that would protect and empower women.

Development in laws relating to women post-independence:

In the post-independence era, the Indian government passed several laws that aimed to improve the status of women in India. The Hindu Marriage Act of 1955 granted women the right to divorce and the right to inherit property. The Hindu Succession Act of 1956 gave women the right to own and inherit property. The Equal Remuneration Act of 1976 made it illegal to discriminate against women in the workplace. The Dowry Prohibition Act of 1961 made it illegal to give or receive dowry. The Indian Constitution also provides for the protection of women's rights. Article 15 of the Constitution prohibits discrimination against women on the basis of sex. Article 39 of the Constitution states that the state shall direct its policy towards securing the health and strength of women. Article 42 of the Constitution states that the state shall make provisions for securing just and humane conditions of work and for maternity relief.

In recent years, the Indian government has taken several steps to improve the status of women in India.

- The Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act of 2005 provides legal protection to women from domestic violence. The Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal) Act of 2013 makes it illegal to harass women in the workplace. The Maternity Benefit Act of 1961 provides for paid maternity leave for working women. The Indian Penal Code (IPC) also provides a legal framework for the protection of women's rights. The IPC contains provisions that criminalize violence against women, including rape, dowry-related violence, and sexual harassment. It also criminalizes the practice of sati, which is the burning of a widow on the funeral pyre of her husband. In addition, the IPC provides for the punishment of those who commit offences against women, such as kidnapping, abduction, and trafficking.
- The Indian Evidence Act is another important legal framework for the protection of women's rights. This Act provides for the admission of evidence in criminal cases that is relevant to the case and is not otherwise inadmissible. This includes evidence of a woman's character, her past sexual history, and her reputation. The Act also provides for the protection of a woman's right to privacy and the right to refuse to answer questions that are not relevant to the case.
- The Hindu Marriage Act is another important legal framework for the protection of women's rights. This Act provides for the registration of marriages, the right to divorce, and the right to maintenance. It also provides for the prohibition of child marriage and the prohibition of polygamy. In addition, the Act provides for the protection of a woman's right to property and inheritance. The Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act is another important legal framework for the protection of women's rights. This Act provides for the protection of women from all forms of domestic violence, including physical, emotional, sexual, and economic abuse. It also provides for the protection of a woman's right to residence in her matrimonial home, the right to maintenance, and the right to protection from harassment.

The Indian Constitution, the IPC, the Evidence Act, the Hindu Marriage Act, and the Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act are all important legal frameworks for the protection of women's rights in India. However, there are still many challenges that remain in ensuring that these laws are enforced. For example, there is a lack of awareness among women of their rights, and there is a lack of access to legal aid and justice. In addition, there is a lack of resources and capacity to investigate and prosecute cases of violence against women. The development of women laws in India has been a long and arduous journey. Despite the progress that has been made, there is still a long way to go before women in India can enjoy equal rights and opportunities.

In conclusion, the legal framework for women in India has improved significantly in recent years. However, there are still many challenges that remain in ensuring that these laws are enforced. It is important that the government and civil society organizations continue to work together to ensure that women's rights are protected and that they are able to access justice.

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India's Development in Legal Perspective



Naina Khetpal
SY LLB

India, with its diverse culture and rich traditions, has seen remarkable progress in several fields such as technology, education, healthcare, and infrastructure. However, measuring the development of a nation is not limited to these parameters alone. The legal system of a country is of paramount importance as it guarantees justice, equality, and freedom to all its citizens. The progress of India's legal system since gaining independence in 1947 has been significant, but challenges such as the backlog of cases and providing access to justice for marginalized communities still exist.

India's legal system is based on experiences, compromises, relationships, and other legal issues. The legal system is an essential component of our society, which promotes social development and ensures the rule of law. The Indian legal system has evolved over time and reflects the diverse cultural, religious, and linguistic traditions of India. India's legal system is a fascinating and complex system that has undergone significant changes over the years. The Indian Constitution, adopted in 1950, is the backbone of our legal system. It is the supreme law of the land and guarantees the rights of all citizens. The Constitution defines the roles and responsibilities of the three branches of government, including the executive, legislature, and judiciary.

The Indian judiciary is an independent institution that protects the rights and freedoms of citizens. The judiciary interprets the Constitution and other laws and ensures that the government and citizens adhere to the rule of law. The judiciary is a vital component of India's legal system, ensuring that justice is served and the rights of citizens are protected. The Indian legal system has undergone significant changes in recent years. The Supreme Court has played a crucial role in shaping the legal landscape of India. The Court has made many landmark decisions that have had a profound impact on Indian society.

One such landmark decision was the decriminalization of homosexuality in 2018. The Hon'ble Supreme Court recognized the rights of the LGBTQ+ community and declared that sexual orientation is an essential aspect of human identity. This decision marked a significant step towards equality and freedom for all Indians. Another landmark decision was the abolition of the practice of instant triple talaq in 2019. The Supreme Court declared the practice unconstitutional, ensuring the rights of Muslim women and protecting them from discrimination.

India's legal system has also made significant progress in the area of women's rights. The legal

system has recognized the importance of gender equality and has enacted laws to protect women from violence, discrimination, and harassment. The Indian legal system has also made significant strides in environmental protection. The judiciary has played a crucial role in enforcing environmental laws and holding the government and corporations accountable for environmental damage. India's legal system has also recognized the importance of protecting the rights of marginalized communities. The legal system has enacted laws to protect the rights of Dalits, tribal communities, and other marginalized groups. Despite these significant changes, there are still challenges that India's legal system faces. One such challenge is the backlog of cases in the Indian courts. According to the National Judicial Data Grid, there are over 3.7 crore pending cases in various courts in India. This backlog has resulted in significant delays in the delivery of justice, which is a cause of concern.

Another challenge is the lack of access to justice for the poor and marginalized communities. Although the legal system has enacted laws to protect the rights of these communities, there is a significant gap between the law and its implementation. Many poor and marginalized communities are not aware of their rights, and they do not have access to legal aid or representation.

The Indian legal system must address these challenges to ensure that justice is delivered to all citizens. The legal system must ensure that cases are resolved in a timely manner and that the poor and marginalized communities have access to justice. India's legal system has also played a crucial role in promoting foreign investment in the country. The legal system provides a stable and predictable environment for foreign investors, ensuring that their rights are protected under Indian law. The Indian government has also enacted laws to promote foreign investment in various sectors, including infrastructure, manufacturing, and services. These laws provide a framework for foreign investors to invest in India and promote economic growth.

India's legal system has also made significant progress in the area of intellectual property rights (IPR). The legal system has enacted laws to protect the rights of inventors, creators, and innovators. The Indian government has also launched several initiatives to promote innovation and entrepreneurship in the country. These initiatives have helped India become a hub for innovation and technology. The Indian legal system has also recognized the importance of alternative dispute resolution (ADR). ADR mechanisms such as mediation and arbitration have become popular in India, providing a faster and more cost-effective way of resolving disputes. The legal system has also enacted laws to promote ADR and encourage parties to resolve disputes outside of the courts.

India's legal system has come a long way since independence, and it continues to evolve to meet the changing needs of Indian society. The legal system has played a crucial role in ensuring the rule of law, protecting the rights of citizens, and promoting economic growth. The legal system has also recognized the importance of social justice, gender equality, and environmental protection. The legal system has faced many challenges over the years, including the backlog of cases and the lack of

access to justice for the poor and marginalized communities. However, the legal system has also made significant progress in addressing these challenges, and it continues to work towards ensuring justice for all citizens. As India celebrates its 75th year of independence, it is an opportune time to reflect on the progress made by the legal system and the role it has played in India's development. India's legal system has come a long way, but there is still much work to be done to ensure that justice is delivered to all citizens.

The "Azadi ka Amrit Mahotsav" is an excellent opportunity to celebrate the achievements of India's legal system and reflect on the challenges that lie ahead. The government, the judiciary, and civil society must work together to ensure that the legal system continues to evolve and meet the changing needs of Indian society. The "Azadi ka Amrit Mahotsav" provides an opportunity for all stakeholders in the legal system to come together and reflect on the progress made so far and chart a roadmap for the future. It is an opportunity to reaffirm our commitment to the rule of law and the protection of the rights of all citizens.

In conclusion, India's legal system has made tremendous progress since the country gained independence 75 years ago. The system has played a crucial role in shaping India's social, economic, and political development, ensuring that the rule of law is upheld, and the rights of all citizens are protected. The legal system has addressed several significant challenges, including the backlog of cases, access to justice for marginalized communities, and environmental protection. The system has also recognized the importance of social justice, gender equality, and alternative dispute resolution. However, there is still much work to be done. The legal system must continue to evolve and adapt to meet the changing needs of society, promote social justice, and protect human rights. The system must work towards sustainable and inclusive economic growth, while also addressing the challenges facing vulnerable communities and protecting the environment. As we celebrate the "Azadi ka Amrit Mahotsav," it is essential to reflect on the progress made so far and chart a roadmap for the future. The government, the judiciary, and civil society must work together to address the challenges facing the legal system, promote access to justice, and ensure that the rule of law is upheld. The legal system must also ensure that justice is accessible to all citizens, irrespective of their social, economic, or cultural background. This is particularly important for marginalized communities that have historically faced systemic discrimination and prejudice. In addition, the legal system must work towards promoting alternative dispute resolution mechanisms, reducing the backlog of cases, and enforcing environmental laws effectively. These steps will go a long way in ensuring that India's legal system remains relevant and effective in the 21st century. The "Azadi ka Amrit Mahotsav" is an opportunity to celebrate the achievements of the legal system in India, reflect on the challenges that lie ahead, and reaffirm our commitment to the rule of law and the protection of the rights of all citizens. The legal system has played a critical role in shaping India's destiny over the past 75 years, and it will continue to do so in the future. Let us work together to ensure that justice is accessible to all and that the rule of law is upheld in India.

INDIA AFTER THE 1975 EMERGENCY



Nishita Shetty
FY BLS LLB

The National Emergency 1975 was nothing less than a catastrophe. However, even after these setbacks caused by internal disputes, the development and advancements made in the system proved that India's always learning from the mistakes and miscalculations made in the past. We know about the 42nd amendment and all the controversies surrounding it. However we do not know much about the 44th amendment which symbolises that India's democratic system will forever be for the people.

The roots of the National Emergency were traced back in 1969 six years prior to the emergency, the Ordinance of Nationalisation of banks was drafted and passed. 14 banks were nationalised under the ruling party of Mrs. Indira Gandhi, accounting for about 85% of the country's bank deposits. However the investors and stakeholders of these banks were displeased by this. One such investor Rustom Cavasjee Cooper or RC Cooper took the matter to the Supreme court where he won the case, and as a result The SC rejected the ordinance. As a response to this Twenty-Fifth Amendment Act, 1971 was passed by Parliament on 20 April, 1972. It sought to reverse the Supreme Court's ruling in the case, *R.C. Cooper v. Union of India*. In another instance, in 1971 the then Prime Minister Indira Gandhi argued for the abolition of the Privy purse. Privy purses were payments made to rulers of princely states who had merged with India. However the SC court again declared this proclamation Null and void. Thereafter the 26th amendment act was passed which reversed the ruling of the Supreme court, and abolished Privy Purse. During this period it almost seemed like the judiciary and the legislature were trying to overpower each other. An ordinance or a proclamation would be passed only to be rejected by the judiciary, which was then followed by another amendment in the constitution. Meanwhile in the 1971 elections, The Indian National Congress won successfully. Indira Gandhi was appointed as the Prime Minister for the second time.

The year 1974 was the starting point of the chaos that followed, in Gujarat the students of the Ahmedabad University protested against the corrupt government of Chief Minister Chimanbhai Patel, which soon became a mass movement. People took to the streets protesting, which resulted in a riot-like situation. The people of Gujarat then demanded that the state government must be dissolved. As a result of which, PM Indira Gandhi under pressure had to dissolve the state government. The year was also marked by high inflation, high unemployment, and a shortage of supplies and necessities. A similar situation like Gujarat emerged in Bihar, where the students protested against the state government, pressuring the Prime Minister to dissolve the state government. This movement was led by JP Narayan. This time however the PM did not succumb to the pressure and the state government of Bihar remained as is.

India's destiny over the past 75 years, and it will continue to do so in the future. Let us work together to ensure that justice is accessible to all and that the rule of law is upheld in India. The court pronounced guilty only for two crimes, by the Allahabad High Court. On the basis of these two crimes, all of Indira Gandhi's Lok Sabha seats were declared null and void. Because of this Mrs Gandhi then appealed to the supreme court regarding the judgement. The opposition parties at the time took great advantage of the situation. Multiple rallies and protests were arranged by the opposition parties to build pressure on the existing government. The supreme court then announced that all the privileges of Mrs Gandhi can be withdrawn stating that she may not be allowed to vote or contest elections. The judgement prompted the masses to get down on the streets, some protesting for the PM, and many protesting against the PM. One such rally was initiated by JP Narayan at Ramlila Maidan. Here JP recited a wonderfully evocative poetry by Ramdhari Singh Dinkar "Singhasan Khali Karo ki janta aati hai" was a thunderous reminder that in a democracy ultimate power lies with the people, the masses. This was the last nail in the coffin, and On 25th June 1975 at the behest of the prime minister the order for imposing the Emergency was issued by President Fakhruddin Ali under Article 352 of the Constitution. The electricity supply to the newspaper offices in Delhi was cut by the government, so as to stop the printing of newspapers. The next morning Indira Gandhi announced via the All India Radio about the emergency to the masses. This marked the beginning of the darkest time, the democratic India had ever seen. During this period the government suspended all fundamental rights, arrested the opposition leaders, and imposed censorship on the media. Under Sanjay Gandhi a gruesome campaign was initiated which forced sterilisation that caused widespread chaos and led to infections and health crises.

The Emergency was withdrawn on 21 March 1977. Thereafter the 44th Amendment act was introduced into the constitution in 1978. The Amendment aimed to undo several changes that had been made to the Constitution by the 42nd Amendment. It stated that any changes in the basic structure of the constitution can be made only if they are approved by the people of India by a majority of votes at a referendum in which at least fifty-one percent of the electorate participated. This ensured the structural integrity of the Constitution. The grounds on which the emergency was proclaimed under Article 352, was changed from "internal disturbance" to "armed rebellion". Not just this the process of proclamation of the emergency was also modified, parliament's approval was also made essential. In conclusion, after the emergency the three main organs of the government, judiciary, legislature and executive, made sure to collaborate respectfully to protect the democracy of our country. Rules and laws were made only for the betterment of the masses of India and not for the fulfilment of any political party.

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Juveniles Of India Need More.



Toya Sen
FY BLS LLB

Although India adapted itself with the world to introduce a sound juvenile justice system post-Independence, it is clear that there needs to be more effort put in to make it robust.

How many times have we heard the term *Bacche Mann Ke Sacche*? Loosely translated it means, children are truthful, innocent and not capable of lies. But what happens when children are not truthful, not innocent or lie or worse end up committing crimes? What if *Bacche* are well, not *Mann Ke Sacche*?

Children are considered not only an integral part of a country and its society but also an asset to its nation, its future and hope. Irrespective of its status, children belonging to any developed or developing nation have a right to lead a protected and healthy life. Apart from parents, every country has a right to ensure that their children are physically fit, morally right and turn into responsible citizens when they grow up.

Unfortunately, in many cases, this does not happen. Children often end up being sucked into being criminals, poverty being one reason among the many or wrong company or in recent times due to the influence of internet and technology. There are various reasons as to why children get involved in criminal activity. Children are vulnerable; their brains have not fully developed and often they do not have the understanding of what is right and wrong. Youngsters who are exposed to alcohol and drugs for example, are often the ones to fall victim to many kinds of abuse. These children have a higher chance of committing crimes and landing up in juvenile courts.

Added to that several other factors like the poor parenting skills of parents, an abusive environment at home, parents/parent who leave their children for a large amount of time unsupervised, the influence of social media, web series, movies, news and the lack of education are all reasons amounting to why children get caught up in criminal activities.

When this continues to happen, it then falls on the nation to see that these children are sucked out from a life of criminal activity and rehabilitated to lead a normal lifestyle.

Children in crimes, a reality check

In legal terminology, a juvenile is an individual who has not yet become an adult or has reached the age of 18 years. He/she is a minor who is in need of protection and care and has committed an

offence. Delinquency is when the minor deviates from course of normal social life. When a child commits an offence or an act which is illegal and in conflict with the law, they are said to be Juvenile Delinquents. Juvenile crime or juvenile delinquency is India's harsh reality. Over the last 75 years, we have tried various means and set up a robust system to tackle juvenile crime in the country. Rehabilitating young offenders has been the main objective of India's juvenile justice system. The Juvenile Justice System has mainly been adapted from the western countries. The first ever law which was introduced in India to deal with children committing crimes was the Apprentices Act, 1850. It said, that children under the age of 15 years who committed petty crimes instead of sending them to jail, they were to be trained as apprentices in various industries.

Various other pre-independence laws such as the Reformatory School Act of 1897, the Code of Criminal Procedure of 1898 and the various recommendations given by the Indian Jail Committee in 1920 have distinguished the treatment of young offenders from adult offenders. These laws have built the foundation of the Indian Juvenile System and have influence the current laws set for juvenile crimes.

In Post-Independence India, there were various provisions made in the Constitution of India and in the Directive Principles of State Policy for the protection of the children's rights in the country. In the year 1959, India became a signatory of the UN Declaration on Rights of Child, and Government of India in 1960 passed the Children Act, 1960. The act was applicable to all the states and union territories except Jammu and Kashmir. Legal experts believe that this act was truly a great one. This act prevented the young offenders from being sent to prisons, it provided welfare and education including guidance and training to the ones who needed help. Not to mention, it also established observation homes and special school system for the juveniles.

The Act though was repealed due the Standard Minimum Rules for the Administration of Juvenile Justice adopted by U.N countries in November 1985 also known as the 'Beijing Rules', and India passed its first ever act which was applicable nationwide known as The Juvenile Justice Act, 1986. The act defined a 'juvenile'- a girl who has not yet reached the age of 18 and a boy who has not reached the age of 16 years. Later, in 1989 the U.N adopted a convention on Rights of a Child and it defined a child is an individual who is said to be younger than 18 years. Therefore, The JJ Act was amended and repealed, the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection) Act, 2000 was reintroduced. In this Act though, a change was made regarding the age of juveniles- both boys and the girls were required to be under the age of 18 years. It also mentioned that no child could be sent to a regular prison and instead in a reform home. The maximum punishment of a juvenile would be of 3 years in a reform school. This change was made because no child should go through the same treatment as an adult offender goes through during trial and in prison, as the experience can be traumatic for a young offender.

In 2006, an Amendment was made in regards to the Juvenile Act. It was made clear that a child is

considered to be a juvenile from the date when he/she has committed a crime. It also makes clear that in no condition would a child be put into jail or a police lockup. The metropolitan or the judicial magistrate has to make it a point to review the case every 6 months

Changes in Juvenile Act

It wasn't until the Nirbhaya incident, the Delhi gang-rape case in 2012 that strict call for action was called to be taken against minors involved in serious crimes. The case was one of the most heinous ones involving four rapists, one who was a minor of 17-years-old at that time.

Both civil society and advocates of law pushed for the Act to be reformed and updated as there seemed to be increasing number of minors being involved in committing shocking crimes. The new Act said that a child between the ages of 16-18 years would be given the same punishment as the adults for committing heinous crimes such as murder, rape etc. The Act also gave clear distinction and definition of children who are orphans, have been abandoned, surrendered and provides them an organized system as well as gave more powers to the Juvenile Justice Board and Welfare Committees to see whether the child understands the severity of their actions.

The new Act replaced the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children), 2000 and focused on creating a balance between the deterrent and reformatory approaches. A few major changes made in regards to the previous act is that- minors who are above the age of 16 that have engaged in heinous crimes are to be tried as adults after taking into consideration of their mental capacity. It also brought in the need of setting up Juvenile Justice Board and Child Welfare Committees in every district. Added to that, the act recommended of setting up of the Central Adoptive Resource Agency, which will frame the rules and regulations relating to adoption of juvenile children.

Reviewing Juvenile laws every 5 years

Despite having the present laws in place, there is no doubt that we can still do more. Indian society has had undergone many changes over the last many years. As we continue to make leaps in technology and education, the areas of law and application of rules, especially when it comes to our children, the future of this nation, too needs to be taken into account. Reviewing of our juvenile justice laws every five years in a step in this one direction. This not only enables the system to be on its toes but also leaves new area in which the law can be implemented and in turn be beneficial not a deterrent for children of our country.

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CONTRIBUTION OF LAW COMMISSIONS IN LEGAL FIELD



Sahil Satre
SY BLS LLB



Nilaya Sane
SY BLS LLB

INTRODUCTION

Laws are dynamic in nature; they keep changing with the change in society. Neither a statutory entity nor a constitutional body, law commissions are executive bodies established by the government of India. The commission originated with a fixed timeframe and acts as an advisory body for the ministry of law and justice. However, it is not defined under the Indian constitution but a part of Article 39A. In only 75 years, the Commission has taken various subjects on advice from the Department of Legal Affairs, Supreme Court, & High Courts, and has submitted 277 reports.

HISTORY

Law Commission established by East India company under Charter of 1833 to codify and consolidate the Indian laws, under the chairmanship of Lord Macaulay and other 4 members which recommend codification of penal code, CrPC and Lex loci. 4 Law Commissions were created before independence. After Independence law commission was formed in 1955

During British rule there was the existence of 2 laws-English laws and Local laws. As there were 2 laws existing in the same area, the administration became difficult. Both these laws were contradictory to each other, hence there was no uniformity. To tackle the problem, the British government came up with the idea of a law commission which could make the necessary adjustments for better management and restore peace.

The commission was granted the authority to interpret the laws and introduce amendments to both the local and English laws for the maintenance of law and order.

- **Local laws:-** There were the existing laws of the land. Created by the local authorities.
- **English laws:-** These laws were introduced by Britishers to rule the people in India.

ROLE

Law Commission play a crucial role in developing and protecting the country,

- Law commission acts as an advisory body to the government.
- It also criticizes government policies.
- It points out the loophole of the law and suggests recommendations.

Important Recommendations

REVIEW OF INDIAN EVIDENCE ACT, 1872

Evidence is very important for providing justice therefore strong evidence laws are important. 16th

Law Commission in 2003 Submitted the 185th report for the review of India Evidence Act 1872.

Recommendation

- In the definition of courts, revenue and tribunal were added
- After development in technology, it is very important to make reforms in law while considering the technology. Computer-generated evidence should be treated similar to other evidence. Security of the computer should be verified. For e.g., Emails, phone records, videos, massages.
- There is no need to provide a specific mention to include DNA evidence under the Act.

HUMAN DNA PROFILING

The law commission in its 271st report titled "Human DNA Profiling", HUMAN DNA PROFILING basically means the procedure by which a person or sample of body tissue is used to obtain a specific DNA pattern, often known as a profile. The majority of our DNA is fundamentally the same as DNA from other people, despite the fact that each of us is unique from other.

The biotech department came up with a "The Use and Regulation of DNA-Based Technology in Civil and Criminal Proceedings, Identification of Missing Persons and Human Remains Bill, 2016." So the bill was sent to the law commission to review it further; it stated that mere amending will not serve the purpose so a special law is required to regulate it (as seen in UK, CHINA).

Recommendation

- Establishment of DNA Profiling Board.
- Establishment of DNA Data Bank.
- Must be used only for identifying a person and not for any other purpose.
- Prohibiting sharing of DNA profiles and if done so strict penalty i.e. imprisonment up to three years and also fine extending up to Rs. 2 Lakhs.
- DNA specialists may be designated as government scientific specialists

The purpose of DNA profiling performed by DNA laboratories, who will be required by the law to adhere to strict standards, quality and assurances. To establish uniformity all DNA profiling laboratories had to follow a set of certain rules.

DEATH PENALTY

Law commission in its 262nd Report recommended for abolishment of death penalty in all cases except in cases of waging war and terror cases. As it is necessary to maintain the national security of the nation. The deterrent power of the death penalty on criminal activity is quite similar to that in life imprisonment.

TRIAL BY MEDIA

The report of law commission on "Trial by Media: Free Speech v. Fair Trial Under Criminal Procedure" in the 200th report recommended

- The High Court should have the authority to order the postponement of any publication or telecast in criminal cases.

- According to Section 3 (2) of the Contempt of Court Act, such publications would only be considered contempt if a charge sheet had been filed in a criminal case.
- The beginning of a criminal case should be the time of the accused's arrest, not the time the chargesheet was filed.
- It was controversially recommended that the High Court be given the authority to order print or electronic media to delay publishing or telecasts related to criminal cases and to forbid the media from engaging in such publication or telecast.
- The 17th Law Commission has recommended a legislation be passed prohibiting the media from releasing any details that can violate the rights of the accused in criminal cases from the time of the arrest through the duration of the investigation and trial.

ELECTORAL REFORMS

India is democratic Country. In Democratic countries like India, elections play a very important role. We have to elect our representative in a more democratic way. We have to reform our electoral system from time to time. In 2015 the law commission issued the 255th report on Electoral Reforms.

1. Finance

- Reforms regarding candidate spending caps, financial disclosures for candidates, and party financing are issued by the law commission.
- Political parties receive donations at the annual general meeting and not the board of directors. The funds are then authorized to the parties. Donation in the above 20000 should be disclosed.

2. Political party regulations

- Parties should refrain from inciting violence for political purposes and parties should avoid discrimination on the basis of caste, creed, religion, gender, region, language etc.
- It also recommended reforms such as matters related to internal democracy, party constitutions, party organizations, candidate selection, internal elections, voting methods and the power to de-register non complying parties by the Election Commission of India.

3. Proportional representation

- It recommended increasing the number of Seats in the Lok Sabha.

4. Anti Defection Law in India

- The Law Commission recommended amendment to the Tenth Schedule of the Constitution vesting the power to decide on questions of disqualification on the ground of defection with the President or the Governor, as the case may be, who shall act on the advice of the Election Commission of India.

5. Strengthening the Election Commission office

The Election Commission of India should be strengthened by constitutional protection to its members of the Commission in matters of removability and appointment process of the Election Commissioners.

6. Restriction on Government Sponsored Advertisements

- The Commission suggests limiting and regulating government-sponsored advertising six months before election day.

Commission also recommended many reforms about

- Paid News and Political Ads,
- Opinion Polls,
- Compulsory Voting,
- Election Petitions,
- NOTA and the Right to Reject,
- Right to Recall
- Totalizer for Counting of Votes,
- Restriction on Seats for Contesting Elections by Candidates,
- Nomination of Political Candidates,
- Independent Candidates,
- Preparation/Use of Common Electoral Rolls

WRONGFUL PROSECUTION

There are many instances happening in society where some powerful people misuse their power to wrongfully prosecute innocent people. Wrongful prosecution is morally wrong. It refers to situations in which the accused was convicted of the crime yet the investigation, prosecution, or both involved errors of some kind. In 2018 the law commission issued the 277th report on Wrongful prosecution.

- It recommended enacting separate provisions for cases which lead to wrongful prosecution.
- Establish a special court for compensation of wrongful prosecution.
- compensation under this framework includes financial and non-financial assistance.

FAST TRACK COURT

In 2008 the law commission issued the 213th report in which it recommended Fast track courts. Fast track courts accelerate the process of conviction. These types of courts are important for long pending cases. Fast track courts reduce burden on other courts.

- Commission recommended Magistrate courts should be established with specialized advancement in some factors.
- The Commission also recommended that instructions are to be given by Central authorities to States for establishment of Fast track courts.

OTHERS

- Report no 165 resulted in enactment of The Right Of Children To Free And Compulsory Education Act, 2009.
- Report no 186 resulted in The National Tribunal Act, 2010
- Report no 267 on Hate Speech
- Report no 276 resulted in a legal framework for gambling and sports betting in cricket.
- Almost 1500 key Acts have been repealed by the legislature as a result of the four reports by the 20th Law Commission (248 to 251)
- Report no 270 resulted to formation of Compulsory Registration of Marriages
- Report no 274 reviewed the Contempt of Courts Act, 1971

CONCLUSION

In India, the role of the law commissions is crucial. The Law Commission identifies the laws that are

out of step with the current environment and those that need to be changed in an era of globalization and rapidly changing civilizations. It makes all necessary efforts to ensure that the poor receive the benefits of the legal system and offers appropriate methods for the swift settlement of citizens' problems in the sphere of law. In recent years, its presence has become even more important. But, Unfortunately the law commission can only review and recommend changes. The final call depends on the government itself as these decisions are not binding on the government, it may be rejected or accepted. When a Public Interest Litigation (PIL) asking the Supreme Court of India to declare the Law Commission a "statutory body" was filed in 2021, the Apex Court sent a notice to the central government requesting that the request be granted. No action has been taken from the government yet.

The law commission was able to successfully alter the current legal system despite the challenges it faced. The government and the commission should collaborate and coordinate in the interest of the general public as well as the decisions of the law commission must be binding on the government in order to operate effectively.

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A JOURNEY FROM CHARTERS TO THE LEADING INDIAN LEGISLATURE



Boshraa Patel
SY BLS LLB

"As long as you do not achieve social liberty, whatever freedom is provided by law is of no avail to you".
- DR. BABASAHEB. R. AMBEDKAR.

INTRODUCTION

Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar has accurately cited that until you have social freedom no other sort of opportunity is useful to you. Envision having the right to the instruction being given by the law yet no friendly freedom i.e when a student isn't capable or isn't being conceded into an educational institution simply because of his/her parent's situation or due to caste and creed. In essence, the constitutional right to education is meaningless if students are denied admission to educational facilities due to such discrimination.

India celebrated 75 years of independence in 2022. This has been a proud and significant moment for all Indians, and celebrations have been held all over the country to mark the occasion. It was celebrated as a festival known as AZADI KA AMRIT MAHOTSAV, and the main attraction was the Indian tricolor flag. Indeed, significant advancements and adjustments have been made in the legal context and other fields. India is making gradual adjustments to every facet of life. There are significant and obvious differences between 1947 and 2023. The author would like the reader to recall the following occurrences that have shaped India's legal appearance over the past 75 years and then focus on them.

PRE-INDEPENDENCE

During the pre-independence time, Indian lawful issues were heavily influenced by the English parliament. The British's influence on the Indian constitution can also be attributed in part to this. The East India Company, not the British crown, was the source of the courts' authority prior to 1726. An effective legal profession, which is also the foundation of a sound judicial system, is built on legal education.

This year marked the beginning of a new era in India's development of judicial institutions with the signing of the Charter of 1726. Before this charter, lawyers and advocates were not competent enough to practice law and did not have adequate legal education and training. As a result, the legal system was unable to function properly, and everyone received justice according to their understanding, resulting in unequal treatment. In the three provinces of Bombay, Calcutta, and Madras, this charter stipulated the establishment of a mayor's court. These courts followed English law-based procedures.

CHARTER OF 1753: This charter was enacted to amend the charter of 1726, but it was unable to significantly alter the requirements for legal practitioners' education and training. The legal system became extremely chaotic as a result.

CHARTER OF 1774: In 1774, the British crown granted a charter to establish the Supreme Court in Calcutta. Sadly, even this charter was unable to make it possible for Indian lawyers to appear before the Supreme Court and make a plea.

The Indian High Courts Act of 1861 was an act that the British parliament passed to replace the Supreme Court and Sadar Adalats in each presidency town with high courts. The legal practitioner act, the Indian bar committee act, and the Indian bar councils act were followed to organize the judicial system and bring about development.

POST-INDEPENDENCE

The year of 1947 marks a year of utmost importance because India gained independence from the British and a codified law called the 'Indian independence act 1947' laid its foundation stone. Although the act was passed by the British parliament it led to an unfortunate partition of India into two dominions of India and Pakistan.

Since its independence in 1947, India's legal system has undergone significant change. The common law system, a legacy of British colonialism, serves as the foundation for the Indian legal system. India has passed a number of laws and established a number of institutions to ensure that all citizens have access to justice and protect their rights.

TIMELINE OF THE NEW ADOPTION

1. **Constitution of India:** The Indian Constitution, which was ratified on January 26, 1950, is the nation's most important legal document. It defines the fundamental rights and responsibilities of Indian citizens and establishes the framework for India's governance.
2. **IPC, the Indian Penal Code:** The Indian Penal Code is a piece of criminal law that specifies the various offenses and their associated penalties. It was enacted in 1860 and has been amended multiple times since then.
3. **Civil Procedure Code (CPC):** The conduct of civil cases in Indian courts is governed by the Code of Civil Procedure, a procedural law. It was enacted in 1908 and has undergone numerous amendments.
4. **Criminal Procedure Code (CrPC):** The conduct of criminal cases in Indian courts is governed by the Code of Criminal Procedure, a procedural law. It was enacted in 1973 and has undergone numerous revisions.
5. **The RTI (Right to Information) Act:** In 2005, the Right to Information Act was passed, giving citizens access to information from government agencies.
6. **NGT, or National Green Tribunal:** The Public Green Court was laid out in 2010 to deal with natural questions and implement ecological regulations.

7. Aid in Court: People who are unable to pay for legal representation can get it for free, thanks to India's robust legal aid system. In 1987, the Legal Services Authorities Act was enacted to provide

low-income and underrepresented groups with legal assistance.

8. ADR, or alternative dispute resolution, ADR has also seen significant development in India. The Arbitration and Conciliation Act is one of a number of laws that have been passed to encourage the use of alternative dispute resolution (ADR) techniques like mediation, arbitration, and conciliation.

9. Rights Fundamental: The citizens of India are guaranteed a number of fundamental rights by the Indian Constitution, including the rights to equality, freedom, protection from exploitation, education, and access to constitutional remedies.

10. Legal System: The Supreme Court, the High Courts, and subordinate courts make up India's three-tiered judicial system. As the nation's highest court, the Supreme Court has the authority to interpret the Constitution and hear appeals from lower courts.

11. Rights of Women: The Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act (2005) and the Criminal Law (Amendment) Act were two significant steps forward for women's rights in India in 2013.

12. Proprietary Rights: The Patents Act of 1970, the Copyright Act of 1957, and the Trademarks Act of 1999 are a few of the laws that India has enacted to safeguard intellectual property rights.

BROADERR UNDERSTANDING OF CONCEPTS

The adoption of the Indian Constitution is one of the most significant legal developments in India since its independence. India's political and legal framework was established by the Constitution, which went into effect on January 26, 1950. India became a democratic republic with a federal system of government in which the central government and the states share power. The role of the judiciary, the fundamental rights of citizens, and the powers of the legislature and executive branches were all spelled out in the Constitution of India. The right to life, freedom of speech, equality, and personal liberty are all guaranteed by the Constitution. Additionally, it establishes a power vacuum between the three branches of government.

Judicial System Since independence, the Indian judicial system has undergone significant transformations. As the country's highest appeals court, the Supreme Court of India was established in 1950. It can interpret the Constitution and settle conflicts between the federal and state governments. The Supreme Court of India has been instrumental in shaping Indian law and ensuring the protection of citizens' rights over the years. In addition, significant reforms have been implemented in the Indian judiciary to address issues like corruption, case backlog, and access to justice. Arbitration and mediation, two examples of alternative dispute resolution mechanisms, have sped up dispute resolution and eased the burden on the courts.

Legislative System -The Parliament and state legislatures make up the Indian legislative system. The Lok Sabha, or lower house, and the Rajya Sabha, or upper house, make up the Parliament. The Rajya Sabha is elected by state legislatures, while the Lok Sabha is elected by the people of India.

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The Indian legislature has passed several laws to address a variety of social and economic issues over the years. Legislation about environmental protection, labor rights, and land reform are examples of these. Additionally, several laws have been passed by the Indian legislature to address issues about child protection and women's rights.

Executive Branch - The President, Vice President, and Prime Minister of India make up the executive branch of the government. The Prime Minister is the head of government, while the President is the head of state. The economic and social policies of India have been significantly influenced by the executive branch. The Indian government has taken several steps to encourage economic development and growth over the years. The liberalization of the Indian economy, the introduction of foreign investment, and the encouragement of innovation and entrepreneurship are all examples of these. Along with these, the executive branch also plays a crucial role in the Indian legal system. Unlike, the USA, India's Doctrine of Separation of power is overlapping. For eg., to maintain law and order Police is an essential ingredient and the reforms in the Police system can be noted to mark the glorious legal development of India.

IN CONCLUSION TO WHATEVER HAS BEEN STATED ABOVE-

In the 75 years since its independence, India's legal system has undergone significant change. The judicial, legislative, and executive branches of the Indian legal system have all been affected by these changes. India's adoption of the Constitution was a significant turning point in the country's legal history because it established the legal system's fundamental structure. The Indian legislature has enacted several laws to address various social and economic issues, and the Indian judiciary has also undergone significant reforms to address issues like corruption and case backlog. India's economic and social policies have been shaped by the executive branch, which has helped the economy grow and develop. Overall, India's legal development over the past 75 years has helped the country's democracy and the rule of law. Since India is a developing country, there are yet certain changes to be made and new reforms to be brought in. Looking at the current scenario, one can notice an increase in the number of crimes which according to the writer has risen due to no threat of punishment. Severe punishments should be introduced for heinous crimes which would set an example and warning for other like-minded people, resulting in a decrease in harm to innocent people. These changes would be made only when we as citizens come together and propose solutions and problems to our representatives calmly and peacefully.

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From Chatbots to Self-Driving Cars: The Legal Landscape of Artificial Intelligence in India



CA Varsha Lund
F.Y. L.L.B. - A

"Artificial intelligence will be the new electricity." - Andrew Ng

This quote from the Artificial Intelligence researcher and entrepreneur Andrew Ng suggests that it has the potential to transform society and the economy in a similar way to how electricity did in the past.

Maya, is a girl who loves music. She recently discovered an AI-powered music app that analyses a user's musical preferences and creates custom playlists based on their tastes. Maya was impressed by how accurately the app could predict which songs she would like and began using it regularly to discover new music. However, Maya soon learned that the app was also collecting information about her listening habits and using it to target her with ads. She was uncomfortable with the idea of her personal data being used in this way and began to research the app's privacy policies and terms of service.

Maya discovered that the app's developers were legally required to disclose how they were collecting and using her data. She also learned that there were laws and regulations in place to protect consumers' privacy and prevent companies from misusing their personal information. Such instances highlight the need for stronger privacy protections and more transparency around how AI algorithms were being used to collect and analyse data. AI is becoming increasingly ubiquitous.

Artificial intelligence (AI) is a fancy term for a computer system that can do things that normally require human intelligence to do. For example, you know how your phone can recognize your face or your voice? That's a kind of AI! Or how your social media feed suggests posts that you might be interested in? That's also AI at work.

Basically, AI involves teaching computers how to learn from data and make decisions or predictions based on that data. For example, an AI system might be trained to recognize different types of animals by showing it lots of pictures of animals and telling it which ones are dogs, cats, or birds. Once the AI system has learned what different animals look like, it can use that knowledge to recognize new pictures of animals and identify them as dogs, cats, or birds.

Another example of AI is self-driving cars. AI technology is used to teach the car how to sense its environment, make decisions about where to go, and navigate safely through traffic. This involves

using sensors like cameras and radar to collect data about the car's surroundings, and then using AI algorithms to process that data and make decisions about how to control the car. So, in short, AI is a way of teaching computers to learn from data and make decisions or predictions based on that data, just like humans do! Artificial Intelligence (AI) is rapidly gaining traction in India, with a growing number of companies and organizations using AI-powered technologies to enhance their operations and improve the services they offer. Here are some examples of how AI is being used in India:

- **Healthcare:** AI is being used to improve patient care, drug discovery, and disease diagnosis in the Indian healthcare sector. For example, AI-powered medical imaging systems can detect abnormalities in X-rays and MRIs, while chatbots are being used to provide patients with 24/7 access to medical advice and information.
- **Education:** AI is being used to personalize learning and provide students with a more individualized educational experience. For example, AI-powered chatbots can answer student queries and provide feedback, while predictive analytics can identify students who may be at risk of dropping out of school.
- **Finance:** AI is being used to improve fraud detection, customer service, and risk management in the Indian financial sector. For example, chatbots are being used to answer customer queries, while AI-powered algorithms can analyze data to identify fraudulent transactions.
- **Agriculture:** AI is being used to improve crop yields, reduce waste, and enhance food security in India's agricultural sector. For example, AI-powered sensors can monitor soil conditions and weather patterns to optimize crop growth, while predictive analytics can help farmers anticipate crop failures and make better planting decisions.
- **Smart Cities:** AI is being used to build smarter and more efficient cities in India. For example, AI-powered traffic management systems can help reduce congestion and improve traffic flow, while smart lighting systems can automatically adjust lighting levels based on pedestrian and vehicle traffic.
- **Manufacturing:** AI is being used to improve productivity, quality control, and supply chain management in India's manufacturing sector. For example, AI-powered robots can perform complex tasks with greater speed and accuracy, while predictive analytics can help manufacturers anticipate equipment failures and optimize maintenance schedules.
- **Customer Service:** AI is being used to improve customer service and support in a range of industries, from retail to telecommunications. For example, chatbots and virtual assistants can answer customer queries and provide personalized recommendations, while AI-powered sentiment analysis tools can monitor social media for customer feedback and complaints.
- **Government Services:** AI is being used to improve government services and enhance citizen engagement in India. For example, chatbots can be used to answer citizen queries and provide information on government schemes and services, while predictive analytics can be used to identify areas where government intervention is most needed.

Artificial Intelligence is transforming the way we live and work in India, with businesses and organizations across a range of sectors leveraging AI technologies to enhance their operations and

deliver better services to customers.

Ethical Considerations related to use of Artificial Intelligence

There are several ethical considerations related to the use of AI, and here are some examples:

- **Bias and discrimination**: AI systems can inherit biases from the data used to train them, leading to discrimination against certain groups. For example, a facial recognition system trained on mostly white faces may have difficulty recognizing faces of people of colour.
- **Privacy**: AI systems can collect and process large amounts of personal data, raising concerns about privacy and data protection. For example, a healthcare AI system may process sensitive medical data that could be used for unauthorized purposes.
- **Transparency and explaining ability**: Some AI systems, such as deep learning algorithms, can be opaque, making it difficult to understand how they arrive at their decisions. This lack of transparency can make it challenging to ensure accountability and fairness in AI use.
- **Responsibility and accountability**: As AI systems become more autonomous, questions arise around who is responsible for their actions and decisions. For example, if an autonomous vehicle causes an accident, who is held liable - the manufacturer, the owner, or the AI system itself?

These ethical considerations highlight the need for appropriate regulations and standards to ensure the responsible and ethical use of AI. Such regulations could include measures to ensure data privacy and protection, transparency in AI decision-making processes, and mechanisms for holding individuals and organizations accountable for the actions of AI systems.

History of legal disputes with respect to artificial intelligence

- The use of facial recognition technology by law enforcement: In August 2019, a public interest litigation was filed in the Supreme Court of India challenging the use of facial recognition technology by law enforcement agencies. The petitioners argued that the use of such technology without a legal framework violated citizens' privacy rights.
- In 2020, a case was filed in the Delhi High Court against the use of an AI system to grade students' exam papers. The petitioners argued that the AI system lacked transparency and accountability, and that it was prone to errors and biases.
- In 2019, a pedestrian was killed in an accident involving an autonomous vehicle in Arizona, USA. The incident raised questions about the liability for such accidents, including in India where autonomous vehicle technology is being developed and tested.

These cases highlight some of the legal and ethical issues related to the use of AI in India, including concerns about privacy, accountability, and liability. As AI becomes more prevalent in Indian society, it is likely that more legal cases will arise, and there will be a growing need for appropriate regulations and standards to ensure the responsible and ethical use of AI.

Need for Artificial intelligence laws in India

Lack of existing legal framework: Currently, there is no comprehensive legal framework in India

that specifically addresses the use of AI. This creates uncertainty and ambiguity around issues such as liability, accountability, and data privacy.

Potential misuse: AI can be used for both good and bad purposes. Without appropriate laws in place, there is a risk of misuse of the technology for harmful activities such as cybercrime, surveillance, and discrimination.

Ethical concerns: AI can raise several ethical concerns such as bias, transparency, and fairness. Without proper regulations, there is a risk of these concerns not being addressed adequately, which could lead to public mistrust and resistance to AI adoption.

Protection of fundamental rights: AI can potentially infringe on fundamental rights such as privacy, freedom of expression, and non-discrimination. Laws are needed to ensure that the use of AI does not violate these rights.

Current Legal Scenario of Artificial Intelligence in India

Currently, there is no comprehensive legal framework in India that specifically governs the use of artificial intelligence (AI). However, certain existing laws in India do address some aspects related to AI use. Here are some examples:

- Information Technology (IT) Act, 2000: The IT Act regulates the use of computers, computer systems, and computer networks. It covers several areas related to cybersecurity, including the unauthorized access of computer systems and data protection.
- Indian Penal Code (IPC), 1860: The IPC is the primary criminal law in India. It covers various offenses related to cybercrime, such as hacking, data theft, and online fraud.
- Right to Information Act, 2005: The Act provides for the right to access information held by public authorities. It can be used to obtain information related to government use of AI systems.
- The Personal Data Protection Bill, 2019: The Bill aims to regulate the use and processing of personal data by individuals and organizations. While it does not specifically address AI, it includes provisions related to data protection and privacy, which could impact the use of AI systems.

Proposed Legal Scenario of Artificial Intelligence in India

In India, artificial intelligence (AI) law is an emerging field of study, and the government has taken some steps towards regulating the development and use of AI. Here are some key developments in AI law in India:

- National Strategy for AI: In 2018, the government of India released a National Strategy for Artificial Intelligence, which outlines a roadmap for the development and adoption of AI in the country. The strategy focuses on promoting research and development, developing human capital, and fostering innovation and entrepreneurship in AI.
- Draft AI Ethics Code: In 2020, the Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology (MeitY) released a draft AI Ethics Code that aims to establish ethical guidelines for the development and use of AI in India. The code addresses issues such as bias in AI algorithms, transparency and accountability in decision-making, and the protection of privacy and personal data.

- NITI Aayog Guidelines: In 2021, NITI Aayog, the government's policy think tank, released draft guidelines for responsible AI. The guidelines cover a wide range of issues, including explainability and transparency in AI algorithms, accountability and liability for harm caused by AI, and the protection of privacy and personal data.
- Proposed AI Bill: The government is reportedly working on an AI Bill, which will provide a legal framework for the development and use of AI in India. The proposed bill is expected to address issues such as data privacy, security, and accountability for harm caused by AI systems.

While these developments in AI law in India are promising, there is still a long way to go in developing a comprehensive legal framework for AI. As AI continues to advance and become more integrated into everyday life, it will be important for the government to keep pace with these changes and develop laws and regulations that protect the interests of citizens while promoting innovation and growth in the AI sector.

FROM SEEKING IDENTITY TO FORMING A VERY OWN JUDICIARY



Fatma Siddiqui
SY BLS LLB



Jahvi Singh
SY BLS LLB

"To be free is not merely to cast off one's chain, but to live in a way that respects & enhances the freedom of others" - Nelson Mandela.

The above quotation is rightly stated by Nobel Peace Prize and Bharat Ratna recipient, to be free is not just independence but it's the freedom enjoyed by everyone and this freedom is enshrined in the Constitution of India. India has celebrated the grand festival of 'Azadi ka Amrit Mahotsav' i.e. its 75th Independence in 2022 and to mark this special occasion the 'Har Ghar Trianga' campaign was launched. India used to be known as "Sone ki Chidiya" (The Golden Bird) however, the colonial rule of the Britishers snatched away this title. It took an enormous struggle and courage for the freedom fighter to achieve independence in 1947. In the last 75 years, India has been speeding up toward technological and Economical developments. Then, in this context, how could the legal system lag behind? The legal landscape of independent India starts with the Indian Independence Act of 1947, which granted freedom and Sovereignty to India. Before independence, the Privy Council used to be the highest legal authority in India. The first course of action of the Indian Constituent Assembly, following the independence, was passing the Privy Council Jurisdiction Act to eliminate the Council's authority over the appeals from India and made provisions for magnificent appeals. Through the sharp intellectual efforts of B.R. Ambedkar, the Constitution of India was drafted and enacted, and adopted in 1949. The Constitution of India has made the Indian legal system develop into a key component of the largest democracy and has secured the freedom and rights of the people of India. The judiciary is one of the pillars of Indian democracy which has safeguarded the rights of the people and dealt with the injustice done by the government. The Supreme Court, High Courts, and subordinate Courts make up India's three-tiered judicial system.

CRUCIAL EPISODES IN THE INDIAN LEGAL SYSTEM:

1950: This year proved to be crucial in these 75 years. January 26, 1950, had been chosen as the day for the full implementation of the Constitution making India a Republic and officially ending its ties to the British monarchy. Some provisions of the Indian Constitution had come into force on November 26, 1949. After 1947, the year of India's Independence, 1950 was indeed the next most momentous year.

1973: With the 31st Constitutional Amendment Act, of 1973 the seats of the Lok Sabha were increased from 525 to 545. This act increased the representation of states in the Lok Sabha. Also, the very known and remarkable code was introduced that was The Code of Criminal Procedure

commonly called Criminal Procedure Code (CrPC) was enacted in 1973 and came into force in 1974. The main aim of this code is to provide an opportunity for a fair trial to the accused person according to the principle of natural justice. The Kesavananda Bharati Judgement was a landmark decision of the Supreme Court of India that highlighted the doctrine of the basic structure of the Indian Constitution. The decision was overruled in the earlier case and held that parliament cannot, in the exercise of its amending power, destroy or alter the basic structure of the Constitution for the very survival of a free democracy.

1975: Among all these when the elections were held in the year 1975 and Mrs. Indira Gandhi was charged guilty of electoral malpractice, she then declared an emergency in the country on the account of an 'internal threat'. The basic right to move the Court for the enforcement of fundamental rights under articles 14, 21, and 22 were suspended during the period of emergency. Even it was said so that no person would have the locus to move the writ of habeas corpus or any petition. That was marked as the blackest day in the history of India. While there was the judgment that was in the favour of the fundamental rights and on the other side it just abused the fundamental rights. But this gave a broader lookout for the matters of fundamental rights and rightful liberty.

1976: The 42nd Constitution Amendment Act is one of the most controversial amendments in Indian History. One can estimate its gravity by the fact that it is called "Mini Constitution. The Amendment added the words "Socialist, " Secular" & " Integrity". It also transferred 5 subjects from the State to the Concurrent list. Further, it also added Fundamental Duties in Article 51, amended DPSPs, and many more provisions of the Constitution.

1978: This year proves to be important because the 44th Constitution Amendment Act, of 1978 tried to reverse those changes that were brought upon by the 42nd Amendment which were against the will of citizens. Another, landmark judgment of the 75 years of independence is Maneka Gandhi Case, also known as the "Passport Case". The new concept was introduced in this case, three elements of the Golden Triangle that are article 14 which is the right to Equality, article 19 which is the right to Freedom and article 21 which constitutes the right to Life and Personal Liberty, are of prime importance to the concept of rule of law as together they give full protection to the rights of the citizens by ensuring that their interests and their liberty is protected in the further coming years.

1985: The anti-defection law in India, technically the Tenth Schedule to the Indian Constitution, was enacted to address the perceived problem of instability caused by democratically elected legislators in India's Parliamentary System of Government shifting allegiance from the parties they supported at the time of the election, or disobeying their parties' decisions at critical times such as during voting on an important resolution.

1987: As stated by Gandhiji, "Poverty is the worst form of Violence" taking into consideration of this the Indian Parliament came up with the provisions of legal aid for the poor. The Legal Service

Authorities Act is one such step towards making Indian legal development strong.

1997: Coming ahead we write about women, and how life has become a little better for them. Harassment and abuse became part of their life. But Vishaka Guidelines were used as the measure which constituted, a set of procedural guidelines to use in India in cases of sexual harassment. They were promulgated by the Indian Supreme Court in 1997 and were superseded in 2013 by the Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal) Act.

2000: As time progressed, the means of working were also progressing. This gave rise to the information technology act. The Act provides a legal framework for electronic governance by giving recognition to electronic records and digital signatures and the Information Technology Act, 2000. It is the primary law in India dealing with cybercrime and electronic commerce.

2005: The word information always excites us and it becomes convenient enough when it has a constitutional basis just like our rights. The Right to information act was enacted in the year 2005 to empower the citizens, promote transparency and accountability in the working of the Government, contain corruption, and make our democracy work for the people in a real sense.

2017: If there is an article in the whole constitution that is interpreted most of the time is Article 21 because logically, speaking a constitution has to survive for decades and as time changes society's thinking also changes. This article has been interpreted as necessities like freedom and dignity in a pollution-free environment. This year, finally Right to Privacy was upheld by the Supreme Court as a Fundamental right under Article 21 in K.S. Puttaswamy Case by upholding the constitutionality of Aadhar card linkage with Bank accounts. In the same year, their Apex Court also held the unconstitutionality of the practice of Talaq-e-Bidat or Triple Talaq safeguarding the rights of women.

2018: Another one of the crucial years that holds crucial days for the 75 years of Independence is 2018. This year, the highest court of appeal struck down Section 497 IPC along with Section 198(2) of CrPC, 1973 as unconstitutional. Thus, upholding the Adultery as constitutional in the Joseph Shine case. In the same year, the Sabarimala temple case was held and women were given the right to visit temples even after puberty till menopause. Another instance is the validity of section 377 of IPC and decriminalizing homosexuality. Hence, this year's prices are vital in the modern development of the Indian legal system.

2019: As growing times, the world is now moving more towards the digital phase and every stratum of society is technologically active in protecting the rights of the citizens of India the Parliament of India came up with a Data Protection Bill though India needs some more solid legislation for the same however this can be seen as a stepping stone towards regulating and protecting the data if the individuals.

2020: This year will be one of the most remembered years of Indian history. The nation was hit hard by the pandemic of Covid-19 and the whole country was under lockdown for the next one and a half years. Soon after the abrogation of Article 370 & Article 35A in Jammu and Kashmir, the internet facility was completely shut down and this authoritative action of the government was challenged in the *Anuradha Bhasin v U.O.I* case, where it was said that restricting physical movement along with shut down of online communications violates Fundamental right Article 19 of the constitution as Right to the Internet is a part of Article 19(1)(a). However, this devastating year proved to be somewhat humble to women because the Permanent Commission to Women officers in the Army was granted. Permanent Commission is not just a matter of welfare or the right to equal entitlements like a pension. It is the idea to "give women an equal chance like men to show their bravery in Defence of the country".

2021: After years of waiting, the government finally came up with the amendment to the Medical Termination of Pregnancy Act, of 1971. The recent amendment replaced the word "Husband" with "Partner" and allowed women to terminate their Pregnancy up to 24 weeks. Supreme Court's direction in the *Paramvir Singh v Baljit Singh* case, regarding the installation of CCTV in Police stations because of an increasing rate of custodial deaths is also a landmark move for legal development in India.

2022: The Supreme Court has recently put a stay on Section 124 A of IPC i.e. Sedition because of its growing misuse. Further, the Supreme Court held that the 10% EWS quota to the "poorest of poor" among forward castes did not pose any danger to the Basic Structure of the Constitution. The Hijab case was also one of the controversial judgements of the Karnataka High Court of recent times which is still pending before the hon'ble Supreme Court and this can also further lead to a landmark judgment.

CONCLUSION:

India has completed its 75 years of independence successfully. It was a rollercoaster ride for the legal profession. From being not recognized to achieving such a milestone, it was a journey full of hardships for the legal profession. Despite the diversity and disputes sometimes, the results are worth celebrating. The differences in our choices became the reasons to ponder over the laws that were existing to the laws that are going to be registered, it infuses the strength and opens up a broader area for a consultation. Words play an immensely important role here, they make their way first through our ears and then to our senses and it makes us think and find meanings because it is rightly coined by someone that "He who has why will do anyhow". This motivation keeps the curiosity alive. Technology has a great impact on the legal field, modern-day lawyers are adapting to it very quickly. For instance the recent live streaming of the proceedings of the Supreme Court. India has come a long way over the past 75 years in transforming itself as a nation & improving the quality of life.

Building a brighter future through legal development and reform



Janvi Wadhvani FY
BLS LLB

The Azadi Ka Amrit Mahotsav, or the "Festival of the Nectar of Freedom," is a celebration of India's independence and the country's rich heritage and culture. The festival was held from August 15th to August 22nd, and it was an opportunity for the people of India to come together and celebrate the freedoms and opportunities that the country has to offer.

One field that is of particular importance during this festival is the field of law and its development. The Indian legal system has played a crucial role in shaping the country's history, and it continues to play a vital role in ensuring that the rights and freedoms of all citizens are protected. In the recent years, India has seen a significant development in the legal system and its perspective towards the society.

The Indian legal system has been witnessing an unprecedented development in terms of the number of laws and policies that have been enacted to protect and advance the rights of citizens. This includes the Right to Information Act, which was enacted in 2005, which gives citizens the right to access information held by the government and other public authorities. This has been instrumental in promoting transparency and accountability in the government. Similarly, the Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal) Act, 2013, which provides for the prevention and redressal of complaints of sexual harassment at the workplace.

The Indian legal system has also seen an increase in the number of cases filed under the Prevention of Atrocities Act, 1989, which provides for the prevention and punishment of offences against members of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. This has been a significant step towards the protection of the rights of the marginalized communities in India.

Another significant development in the Indian legal system has been the rise of alternative dispute resolution (ADR) mechanisms such as mediation, arbitration, and conciliation. These mechanisms have been instrumental in providing faster and more cost-effective solutions to disputes, and have been widely used in commercial, labour, and family disputes.

The Indian legal system has also seen a development in the field of Intellectual Property Rights (IPR). The government has been taking various steps to protect the rights of inventors, authors, and creators of original works by providing them with legal remedies in case of infringement. The Indian

Patent Office has also been given more autonomy and powers to resolve disputes related to patents, trademarks and designs. In addition to these developments, the Indian legal system has also seen a significant increase in the number of legal aid clinics and organizations that provide legal assistance to those who cannot afford to hire a lawyer. This is an important step towards ensuring that everyone has access to the legal system, regardless of their financial status.

During the Azadi Ka AMRIT Mahotsav, it is important to reflect on the development in the legal system and its perspective towards the society. It is also an opportunity to celebrate the achievements and contributions of the legal profession and to look forward to a future where the legal system continues to evolve in the interest of the citizens.

In conclusion, the Azadi Ka AMRIT Mahotsav is a celebration of India's independence and the country's rich heritage and culture. The field of law and its development is an important part of this celebration. The Indian legal system has seen a significant development in terms of the number of laws and policies that have been enacted to protect and advance the rights of citizens. The rise of alternative dispute resolution mechanisms and the development in the field of Intellectual Property Rights are some of the notable developments in the recent years. The festival is an opportunity to reflect on the achievements of the legal profession and to look forward to a future where the legal system continues to evolve in the interest of the citizens.

ABORTION: A PUBLIC ISSUE.



Neerja Narayane
SY BLS LLB



Kesar Sukali
FY BLS LLB

"The doctor sees all the weakness of mankind; and the lawyer all the wickedness."

The above quote itself explains to us that in every field be it medicine or other societal affairs, law is always involved. Health is one of the most important aspects of the society and hence in the field of medicine, law and lawyers are needed to keep discipline, harmony and to solve any arising conflicts. In the below article, we shall explore the legal framework with regard to the medical infrastructure and practice in India. It will also retrace the journey of medical laws from the era of post-independence.

In the 16th century, it was the Portuguese who first introduced Western medicine into India. In 1600, the medical officers who arrived along with the East India Company's first fleet of ships also brought Western medicine in India. After gaining independence in 1947, organized healthcare services entered a new phase of development that gave individuals additional rights.

Along with that, the state also started passing new laws, amending colonial laws, and developing case law to extend rights and strengthen peoples' rights to health care. The task faced by the country at the time of independence and during the initial planning stages was to build the physical and institutional infrastructure for India's quick development or modernization. With time, the Parliament has approved a significant number of measures and acts to improve India's healthcare system.

Another such topic of concern in the field of medicine is abortion. Although a controversial topic worldwide, it has been an absolute necessity that we help in the development of this field, so as to help empower the rights of women in our country, India.

"The right to abortion is not shameful, it's a necessary medical option that is allowed in a free country."

On the other hand, the same can be misused in malpractices such as female foeticide. This is a major issue in a developing country like India, where a male child is preferred in more than 60% families. Most of these families are willing to illegally do sex tests of the fetus, so as to find out whether the unborn child is of the preferred sex, which is male. This problem has persisted globally, but especially in India since historical times and is prevalent even today. For this purpose the Indian government has amended many laws over the decades.

"For every woman who dies as a result of an illegal procedure, the blood is on their (politicians) hands."

How the Medical Termination Act of 1971 came into force:

Abortion was a completely illegal or severely restricted law in almost every country. Till the 1960s the practice of abortion was illegal in India and was considered punishable under law. 312 stated that- "Whoever voluntarily tries to cause the miscarriage to a woman except in the good faith or where the woman's life in danger shall be liable for imprisonment which may extend to three years and shall also be liable to fine." Under the IPC (Indian Penal Code) Section 312 a woman was given 3 years imprisonment and fine. Section 312 criminalizes abortion as an act of intentional miscarriage if not done in sincerity for the purpose of saving the unborn child. The necessity for abortion laws began in the 1960's. The government built the Shantilal Shah committee which was led by medical professional Dr. Shantilal Shah. This committee was built to look into the difficulties of abortion and whether the laws related to abortion were required by the country. In 1964, liberalization of abortion laws came in India to reduce unsafe abortions. A medical bill was preceded by parliament in the year 1971, on the basis of Shantilal Shah Committee's report.

On April 1, 1972, the Medical Termination of Pregnancy (MTP) Act came into force; it was pertinent to the entire of India. The act was then further changed in 1975 to make it less complicated. The Medical Termination of Pregnancy act 1971 allows for aborting the pregnancy by medical terms on certain grounds by authorized medical professional workers. The main objective of this act was to decrease the death rate of females from illegal and unsafe abortion.

As per the section 3 (2) (b) of the Medical Termination Act 1971, a woman can terminate the pregnancy till the 12th week and not more than that only by a medical professional. Unmarried women, widows as well as divorced women were not included under this act to terminate their pregnancies.

Shortcomings of the Medical Termination of Pregnancy Act, 1971 and why the Medical Termination of Pregnancy Act was amended:

So as to determine the abnormality of the fetus, many tests are carried out in the 20th week of pregnancy. Such abnormalities are detected only after the completion of 20 weeks of the gestation period. This caused several questions about the relevance of the Medical Termination of Pregnancy Act, 1971. The Act did not facilitate qualified rights to end a pregnancy beyond 20 weeks. It also consisted of several legal problems. Therefore, there was a need to establish a legal provision that extends the gestation termination period from 20 weeks to 24 weeks. The Medical Termination of Pregnancy Act has been found fault with its shortcomings, to keep up with modern technologies. The act had to be changed because it was initiated in 1971 and technology at the time was not developed highly. Thus, the amending of new provisions was very much needed.

The 1971 Act which was a base to the legalized termination of pregnancy did not contain a provision to deal with the confidentiality of the women till it was amended in the year 2021. The right to privacy

is a women's right and it must be guaranteed to the women. As a result of the shortcomings in the Medical Termination of Pregnancy Act 1971, an Amendment Act was introduced to abolish the gap caused by the previous Act. This Amendment Act was thus known as, the Medical Termination of Pregnancy (Amendment) Act; 2003.

Medical Termination of Pregnancy Act 2003:

Through an amendment in 2003, new rules were introduced in the Medical Termination of Pregnancy Act to allow the use of misoprostol (a newly discovered abortion medicine) for medical termination of pregnancy for up to seven weeks.

Below is a case related to the Medical Termination of Pregnancy Act of 2003:

The above case is related to Medical Termination of Pregnancy Act 2003. Here an unmarried girl of 25 years was pregnant and wanted to abort the fetus of nearly 24 weeks. But the Delhi High Court rejected her plea so she moved the Supreme Court on 19 July. This case challenged rule 3B of the Medical Termination of Pregnancy rules, 2002 which allowed only some categories of women like married women, women having risk to their life etc. to have a abortion in their 20-24 weeks.

Medical Termination of Pregnancy Act of 2021:

The 2003 act was amended and the Medical Termination of Pregnancy Act 2021 was introduced. This act also included the rape victims, widows, girls younger than 18 years which were not included in the earlier acts and their right to abortion was not legalized. Also now one registered professional can allow termination of pregnancy in the 20 to 24 weeks which was not the case in the earlier acts. Earlier acts allowed termination of pregnancy in the 10th week by one medical professional and in the 20th week by two medical professionals.

Below is a Case related to the Medical Termination of Pregnancy Act of 2021:

Punjab and Haryana HC cites central law, allows abortion of rape survivor.

After the amendment of Termination Act 2021, this was the first case in Chandigarh where the Punjab and Haryana court asked the PGIMS Rohtak to terminate pregnancy beyond 24 weeks of a rape victim. This case was under justice Arun Kshetarpal of the high court who considered that the victim was a minor and if there is no harm to the life of petitioner and also if the board comes to a conclusion then the verdict can be in favor of the rape victim.

CONCLUSION:

The 1971 Act which was a base to the legalized termination of pregnancy did not contain a provision to deal with the confidentiality of the women till it was amended in the year 2021. The right to privacy is a women's right and it must be guaranteed to the women. The Medical Termination of Pregnancy Act has given hope to all pregnant women to legally end their unintended pregnancies as well as access to safe abortions. Since 1971, India has made some crucial changes in the Medical Termination of Pregnancy Act yet it has a long way to go. To ensure the safety of women and their fetus, the

government of India must take some severe actions against the illegal ways of aborting the fetus and risking the life of women in India. India is a developing country and these are the many small steps taken by our country towards the protection of women rights. In order to put a stop to illegal abortions that take place for the purpose of female foeticide etc as well as to give the right to abortions under legal circumstances to women who may absolutely need it, the Indian government has worked to make laws and amendments. We as citizens of India should also strive to do only lawful activities and empower women.

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Dharmendra Chawla
SY LLB

India's Development in Legal Perspective: Celebrating Azadi ka Amrit Mahotsav

India is a country that has come a long way since its independence in 1947. As the country celebrates its 75th year of freedom, it's time to reflect on the progress that has been made in various aspects of the country's development. One of the most critical areas of progress has been in the legal system, and as we celebrate Azadi ka Amrit Mahotsav, it's time to take a closer look at India's development in a legal perspective. After gaining independence from British colonial rule in 1947, India embarked on a journey to build a modern legal system that would uphold the rule of law, protect human rights, and promote social justice. The new constitution of India was drafted, and it came into effect on January 26, 1950. The constitution established India as a democratic republic and laid the foundation for a robust legal system.

In the decades that followed, India made significant progress in the development of its legal system. The country introduced several progressive laws aimed at promoting social justice, protecting human rights, and strengthening the legal infrastructure. The Indian Penal Code, the Code of Criminal Procedure, and the Indian Evidence Act were among the key laws that were enacted in the early years of India's independence.

The Indian judiciary has also played a critical role in the country's legal development. The Supreme Court of India was established in 1950, and it has been instrumental in shaping the legal landscape of the country. The Supreme Court has issued several landmark judgments that have had far-reaching implications for Indian society. Some of the significant judgments include the Kesavananda Bharati case, which established the doctrine of basic structure of the constitution, and the Vishakha case, which laid down guidelines for preventing sexual harassment in the workplace.

India's legal system has been grappling with the problem of pendency and backlog of cases for a long time. The situation has been a cause of concern for litigants, lawyers, judges, and the government alike. In recent years, the government has introduced several measures to address this problem and improve the efficiency of the judiciary. One of the most significant measures introduced by the government is the introduction of alternative dispute resolution (ADR) mechanisms such as mediation, arbitration, and conciliation. These mechanisms offer an alternative to the traditional court system and provide a faster and more cost-effective way of resolving disputes. ADR has been successfully implemented in several countries, and India has been quick to recognize its potential. In 1996, the Indian government enacted the Arbitration and Conciliation Act, which provides a legal framework for the use of ADR in resolving disputes.

The government has also set up several specialized tribunals to deal with specific types of disputes. The National Company Law Tribunal (NCLT), the National Green Tribunal (NGT), and the Real

Estate Regulatory Authority (RERA) are some of the significant tribunals that have been set up in recent years. These tribunals have helped to reduce the burden on the regular courts and provide a faster resolution of disputes.

The government has also introduced several technological solutions aimed at improving the functioning of the judiciary. The E-courts project, which was launched in 2006, aims to digitize the functioning of the courts and provide online access to case information. The project has been successful in reducing the paperwork and streamlining court processes. In addition to these measures, the government has also taken several steps to improve access to justice. The Legal Services Authorities Act of 1987 provides for the establishment of legal aid clinics and the provision of free legal aid to the poor and marginalized sections of society. The government has also launched several initiatives, such as the Access to Justice Project and the National Legal Services Authority, aimed at promoting legal literacy and expanding access to justice.

Despite these measures, the problem of pendency and backlog of cases persists. The government and other stakeholders must continue to work together to address this problem and improve the efficiency of the judiciary. The introduction of ADR, specialized tribunals, and technological solutions has been a step in the right direction. However, more needs to be done to ensure that justice is delivered in a timely and efficient manner. The Indian government has also taken several steps to improve the functioning of law enforcement agencies. The Police Act of 1861 has been amended to make the police force more accountable and citizen-friendly. The government has also launched several initiatives, such as the Smart Policing initiative and the National Police Mission, aimed at enhancing the effectiveness of the police force.

India's development in legal perspective has not been limited to the judiciary and law enforcement agencies. The country has also enacted several laws aimed at promoting social justice and protecting the rights of marginalized communities. The Right to Information Act, the Right to Education Act, the National Food Security Act, and the Protection of Children from Sexual Offences Act are some of the significant laws that have been enacted in recent years. In addition to these domestic initiatives, India has also played an active role in shaping international law. The country has ratified several international human rights treaties and has been a key player in several international legal forums, including the International Court of Justice and the International Criminal Court. India's legal system is a complex network of courts and tribunals that cater to the diverse legal needs of its citizens. From the lowest level of the judicial hierarchy to the highest, the Indian judiciary has shown remarkable courage, wisdom, and determination in upholding the rule of law and protecting the rights of the citizens. The judiciary is an independent body, and it has played a crucial role in promoting accountability, transparency, and social justice in the country.

In recent years, India has made significant progress in improving the efficiency of the legal system. The government has introduced several initiatives to reduce the backlog of cases and expedite the

disposal of cases. One such initiative is the e-Courts project, which aims to provide technology-driven solutions to enhance the efficiency of courts. Under this project, courts have been equipped with modern infrastructure and IT systems to manage case records and expedite the delivery of justice. The government has also launched the National Judicial Data Grid, a centralized online repository of case information that provides real-time data on the pendency and disposal of cases in courts across the country. This has helped in improving the transparency and accountability of the legal system. Legal literacy is another area where India has made significant progress. The government has launched several initiatives to increase legal awareness among the masses. Legal literacy campaigns, legal aid clinics, and legal awareness programs have been launched to educate people about their legal rights and the importance of seeking legal recourse.

India has also made significant strides in promoting access to justice. The Legal Services Authority Act of 1987 provides for free legal aid and advice to the poor and marginalized sections of society. Legal aid clinics have been set up across the country to provide legal assistance to those who cannot afford it. The government has also set up the National Legal Services Authority, which coordinates and monitors the implementation of legal aid programs across the country. As India celebrates Azadi Ka Amrit Mahotsav, it's essential to recognize the critical role that the legal system has played in the country's development. The legal system has provided a stable and predictable framework for economic growth and has contributed significantly to social justice and human rights.

However, there are still several challenges that need to be addressed. The backlog of cases continues to be a significant challenge for the legal system, and the efficiency of courts needs to be further improved. The legal system also needs to be more responsive to changing social realities, including emerging challenges such as cyber crime, climate change, and data protection. Moreover, the legal system needs to be more accessible to all sections of society. While the government has launched several initiatives to promote access to justice, many people still face significant barriers in accessing legal services. The government needs to focus on expanding the scope of legal aid and making it more widely available to those who need it.

India's legal system has been instrumental in shaping the country's socio-economic and political landscape since independence. The legal framework provided by the Indian Constitution has helped to build a stable and democratic society that upholds the rule of law and protects the rights of its citizens. India's legal system has played a crucial role in shaping the country's development, and it continues to be a critical driver of progress.

A robust legal system is essential for promoting economic development and social justice. The legal framework provides the foundation for economic activities and protects the rights of investors, entrepreneurs, and consumers. It ensures a level playing field and promotes competition, innovation, and growth. The legal system also plays a crucial role in promoting social justice by protecting the rights of vulnerable and marginalized sections of society.

India's legal system has made significant strides in recent years in promoting access to justice and expanding the reach of the legal system. The government's efforts to improve the efficiency of the judiciary, reduce the backlog of cases, and promote alternative dispute resolution mechanisms have been commendable. The establishment of specialized tribunals and the introduction of technological solutions have also helped to streamline court processes and improve access to justice. India's legal system has also played a crucial role in shaping international law. India has been an active participant in the international legal system, and its contributions have been significant. India has been a signatory to several international conventions and treaties aimed at promoting human rights, protecting the environment, and combating terrorism. India has also played a leading role in shaping international law in areas such as maritime law, environmental law, and intellectual property law.

As India celebrates the 75th year of its independence and Azadi ka Amrit Mahotsav, it is essential to recognize the crucial role that the legal system has played in the country's development. The legal system has been a critical driver of progress and has helped to build a stable and prosperous society. As we move forward, it is essential to commit to further strengthening the legal system and ensuring that it continues to play a crucial role in shaping India's development. By doing so, we can build a society that upholds the rule of law, protects human rights, and promotes social justice.

In conclusion, India's development in legal perspective has been a fascinating journey that has spanned over several decades. The country has made significant progress in strengthening the legal infrastructure, promoting social justice, protecting human rights, and shaping international law. The Azadi ka Amrit Mahotsav celebrations provide an opportunity to reflect on India's legal journey and take stock of the achievements made so far. While India has come a long way in its legal development, there are still several challenges that need to be addressed. The backlog of cases, slow judicial processes, and limited access to legal aid are some of the significant challenges that need urgent attention. The government and other stakeholders must work together to address these challenges and further strengthen India's legal system.

As India celebrates the 75th anniversary of its independence, it is an opportunity to renew our commitment to the ideals of democracy, rule of law, and social justice. The Azadi ka Amrit Mahotsav provides a unique platform to celebrate India's achievements, recognize the contributions of legal luminaries, and chart a course for the future. Let us all join hands to build a robust and inclusive legal system that serves the needs of all citizens and upholds the principles of justice and equality.

INDIA AND ADOPTION LAWS



Kunal Gupta
TY BLS LLB



Mahek Jha
SY BLS LLB

"Family is not defined by our genes, it is built and maintained through love"

Adoption is the act of parenting and nurturing someone else's offspring as one's own is known as adoption. The prime objective of adoptive parents is to establish a family, whether it be by a same-sex couple to raise a kid as their own or by a woman to get over pregnancy-related health issues. People choose to adopt children for a variety of reasons, with one of the main ones being that their biological parents are unable to bear children or must abort them due to problems after delivery. Parents also have the option of using IVF or surrogacy.

HISTORY/BACKGROUND OF ADOPTION

The history of adoption can be traced back to ancient civilizations such as Greece and Rome, where adoption was primarily used to ensure the continuation of a family's name and legacy. In these societies, the adopted child was often chosen for their physical and intellectual attributes, rather than being a child in need of a home.

During the Middle Ages, adoption became less common due to the rise of the feudal system, where children were often used as laborers and property. However, the practice of adopting children did continue in some cases, particularly among the wealthy and noble classes.

The concept of adoption as we know it today began to emerge in the 19th century, as society began to focus more on the welfare of children and the idea of the nuclear family. Adoption laws were enacted in many countries, and social workers began to play a larger role in matching children with adoptive families. In the mid-20th century, adoption experienced a significant shift as the number of children available for adoption increased. This was due in part to the aftermath of World War II, where many children were left orphaned or displaced. At the same time, advances in birth control and changing social attitudes towards unwed mothers led to an increase in the number of infants available for adoption.

Today, adoption remains an important part of many families' lives. There are many different types of adoption, including domestic, international, and foster care adoptions, and the process can be complex and challenging. However, the benefits of adoption for both children and families continue to make it a popular choice for those seeking to expand their families.

ADOPTION IN INDIA.

Adoption in India has a long history, with evidence of informal adoptions dating back to ancient

times. However, it was only in the early 20th century that formal adoption laws were introduced in India. The Hindu Adoption and Maintenance Act was enacted in 1956, which allowed for the adoption of children by Hindu families. This law also established guidelines for the legal adoption process and set the minimum age requirements for adoptive parents and children.

In 1984, the Juvenile Justice Act was introduced, which aimed to provide better protection and care for children in need of care and protection. This act also recognized adoption as a means of providing permanent homes for children in need.

Today, adoption in India is regulated by the Central Adoption Resource Authority (CARA), which oversees the adoption process and ensures that all adoptions are conducted in the best interest of the child. The adoption process involves a thorough screening and assessment of prospective adoptive parents, followed by the matching of children with suitable families.

There are several types of adoption in India, including domestic adoption, inter-country adoption, and adoption by non-resident Indians (NRIs). In recent years, there has been a growing trend towards adoption of older children and children with special needs, as well as a shift towards greater openness in adoption, with some birth parents and adoptive families maintaining contact after the adoption.

Laws that are governing Adoption and Guardianship in India

- Guardians and Wards Act, 1890
- The Hindu Adoptions and Maintenance Act, 1956
- The Hindu Minority and Guardianship Act, 1956
- The Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children Act), 2015

Adoption statistics of Central Adoption Resource Authority (CARA)

CARA, a statutory body of the Ministry of Women & Child Development, functions as the nodal body for the adoption of Indian children and is mandated to monitor and regulate in-country and inter-country adoptions.

- The number of children adopted in India declined from 5693 in 2010 to 3142 in 2020-21.
- The number of children taken in inter-country adoption showed a drastic fall from 628 in 2010 to 417 in 2020-21 which is a cause of grave concern.
- The number of children placed in adoption in India is much lower as compared to other countries in the neighborhood:-

- In China, 15000 children were placed in-country adoption and 1685 children were placed in inter-country adoption in 2018.
- In Vietnam, 430 children were placed in in-country adoption and 2382 children were placed in inter-country adoption in 2018.

- There were 27,939 prospective parents registered with the Child Adoption Resource Authority (CARA) as of December 2021, up from nearly 18,000 in 2017.

As per the information furnished by the Ministry of Women and Child Development, the average time taken for Prospective adoptive parents to get a referral for children in the age group of 0-4 years

is approximately 2 years.

WHO IS ELIGIBLE FOR ADOPTION IN INDIA?

1. **Sections 7 of The Hindu Adoptions and Maintenance Act, 1956** describe the eligibility of Hindu Males to adopt a child :
 - The Hindu male is of sound mind.
 - The Hindu male is not a minor.
 - The Hindu has the capacity to adopt a son or daughter in adoption.
 - The Hindu male shall not adopt any child if he has a wife living at the time, except with her consent unless and until the wife has renounced the world or her Hindu religion or has become unsound.
2. **Sections 8 of The Hindu Adoptions and Maintenance Act, 1956** describe the eligibility of Hindu females to adopt a child :
 - The Hindu female is of sound mind.
 - The Hindu female is not a minor.
 - The Hindu female has the capacity to adopt a son or daughter in adoption.
 - The Hindu female shall adopt a child if she is unmarried but in case she is married, her marriage has been dissolved or her husband is dead or has renounced the world or has been declared incompetent or unsound mind by the competent court.
3. **Section 57 of THE JUVENILE JUSTICE (CARE AND PROTECTION OF CHILDREN) ACT, 2015**, describe the eligibility of prospective adoptive parents :
 - Prospective adoptive parents shall be physically fit, financially sound, mentally alert and highly motivated to adopt a child for providing a good upbringing to him.
 - In case of a couple, the consent of both the spouses for the adoption shall be required.
 - A single or divorced person can also adopt, subject to fulfillment of the criteria and in accordance with the provisions of adoption regulations framed by the Authority.
 - A single male is not eligible to adopt a girl child.

LEGAL CHANGES THAT HAVE BEEN MADE

Adoption laws in India have undergone several legal developments in recent years. Some of the key legal developments in adoption laws in India are:

1. **The Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2015:** This Act replaced the earlier Juvenile Justice Act of 2000 and introduced several changes to adoption laws in India. It mandates the establishment of a Central Adoption Resource Authority (CARA) to promote and regulate in-country and inter-country adoptions. It also provides for the eligibility criteria for prospective adoptive parents and requires the consent of both parents before a child can be placed for adoption.
2. **Guidelines for the adoption of children with special needs:** In 2016, the Ministry of Women and Child Development issued guidelines for the adoption of children with special needs, such as children with disabilities, HIV-positive children, and children who have been abandoned or orphaned.

3. **Intercountry adoption procedures:** In 2017, the Government of India issued new guidelines to streamline inter-country adoption procedures. The guidelines require the adoption process to be completed within four months and mandate the use of a centralized IT platform for tracking the progress of inter-country adoptions.
4. **Amendment to the Hindu Adoption and Maintenance Act:** In 2016, the Hindu Adoption and Maintenance Act of 1956 was amended to allow for the adoption of a child by a single parent, irrespective of their gender.
5. **Amendment to the Indian Passport Rules:** In 2021, the Indian Passport Rules were amended to simplify the passport issuance process for intercountry adoptees. The amendments allow adoptees to apply for a passport with the details of their adoptive parents, instead of the details of their biological parents.

Overall, these legal developments have aimed to streamline adoption procedures, promote the best interests of the child, and ensure that children in need of care and protection are provided with safe and loving homes.

FALLACIES, REVIEW, AND CHANGES TO BE MADE

- **Guardians and Wards Act, 1890:** In this act, a child gets adopted, but the parents become guardians, and the child is left on his own after a certain age (which is 21). And the most common reason for adoption failure is considered to be detachment. Where a child and adoptive parents get into trouble in getting attached. In adoption, the adopted child has all the rights as a biological child but in guardianship, the guardian is the caretaker of the ward only. Guardianship is terminated once the ward turns 21 and the ward assumes the individual identity.
- **Personal Laws:** According to different personal laws India doesn't have a common adoption process or law. Only the Hindu Adoption and Maintenance Act, of 1956 permits adoption whereas in the Muslim, and Christian laws there is no such thing mentioned as adoption. As Hindu Adoption and Maintenance Act, of 1956 does not allow the adoption of orphaned or surrendered children who are in the care of any adoption agency for childcare institutions.
- **Seriously, if we talk about Adoption, then there is only the Hindu Adoption and Maintenance Act, of 1956 which only talks about Hindu adoption till 2015. The Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children Act), 2015 has given the right to any parents to adopt any child belonging to any religion. This shows that after 68 years of Independence, we don't have any uniform adoption laws.**
- **In India, the LGBTQ community is not permitted to adopt a child because the Supreme Court, while legalizing homosexual relationships, failed to recognize and legitimize all such rights granted to heterosexual couples, including adoption. While the LGBTQ community has the greatest potential for adopting a child, as biologically it is not possible for them to have a child**

but still they are not allowed to adopt as per laws in India, only a married couple can adopt a child, and marriage for this community is not yet legalized. Inter-country adoptions are permitted in India, however, adoption by this community is not even on the table! This becomes a hurdle in growth of the country as well

- According to the statistics given by the Central Adoption Resource Authority the process of adoption is very complicated and lengthy. Rather it has to be hassle-free so that the adoption of more and more children takes place and family courts will have to move towards child-friendly policies to complete the adoption process and avoid the time.
- **Need of UCC for adoption** - uniform civil code should be for adoptions so that all children who are adopted experience the same rights. It also helps in increasing adoptions for children. The process and acts for adoption becomes the same for every couple who plans to adopt, sometimes because of religion many childless couples cannot adopt in spite of having a strong will to adopt a child so UCC can help every childless parent to adopt and become parents

CONCLUSION

Besides these developments, adoption in India continues to face challenges such as the shortage of adoptable children, bureaucratic hurdles, and societal stigma associated with adoption. Nonetheless, adoption remains an important option for those seeking to create or expand their families, and for providing permanent homes to children in need. Despite these efforts, the adoption process in India can still be difficult and lengthy. Prospective adoptive parents must meet certain eligibility criteria, undergo a home study, and complete various legal and bureaucratic procedures, and a large number of children in institutional care are not eligible for adoption due to legal or other issues.

An adoption is an option for people who are unable to conceive naturally. "Adoption is a way of producing new families for children who cannot be brought up by their biological parents". It is also a legal procedure that grants adoptive parents full parental rights. Adoptive parents are doing so much good for society by adopting. They have decided to love, nurture, care for, and accept a child into their family. Adoption plays a big part in the growth of the country. In India, an estimated 29.6 million stranded, orphaned, and abandoned children exist, with just 4,000 being adopted yearly. In India, there is a long queue to adopt children, however owing to a lack of openness, and information delays in procedures, lengthy procedures, and uncertainty in recommendations, all of these act as roadblocks, affecting adoptive families emotionally, mentally, and sometimes financially. People in India are eager to adopt a newborn or a small child, and the demand for adoption in this age group is significantly more than that of children over the age of six. A child around the age of six has a better probability of getting adopted than a child of a higher age. There have been different and various changes in our adoption laws and procedures but we need more effective and open laws as society evolves and demands significant changes from time to time issues like homosexual marriages. **Adoption will be necessary for the future, as same-sex marriage becomes legal in India.** Overall, adoption in India remains an important and evolving issue, with efforts underway to improve the process and ensure that children in need are placed in safe and loving homes.

INDIA'S DEVELOPMENT IN LEGAL PERSPECTIVE



Divya Salgaonkar
SY BLS LLB

INTRODUCTION

India is one of the leading technological countries of the 21st CE. After 75 years of independence with India celebrating "Azadi Ka Amrit Mahotsav", India has reached great heights in terms of technological development in these 75 years. Technology has managed to ease our lives. It is that one aspect which can be linked with any other aspect of life, for example: 'Legal Field.' Legal Technology is what we hear nowadays in the Indian legal system. To start with its definition; it means technology and software that substantially changes the way we use legal services in our daily lives. In broader terms, it represents the technological aspect that:-

- Gives assistance to the practice of law for attorneys and legal professionals, and
- Provide customers access to legal competence or justice.

This article will focus upon technology in relation to the legal field since "technology" is that one major factor of development which is found in every aspect of life.

ROLE OF LEGAL TECHNOLOGY

Technology plays a pivotal role in the legal industry. It has enhanced the working of legal offices and courts, productivity of clerical workers and subordinate attorneys. With the advancement of legal technology, it ensures greater transparency between legal firms and clients which will be further explained. Clients have now become aware about how much fees they must pay and can maintain and evaluate records of daily progress of the lawyer on their case. This proves to be of great assistance to any law firm also. Here are some pointers which show how is technology changing the legal sector:

1.Ease of Research: Before taking up any case, advocates must conduct thorough research about the same; With the help of internet accessibility, lawyers and advocates have easy access to important information regarding their cases like the updates or the changes in the regulations or any other recent news regarding any amendment in the laws .One basic example of this easy access to information is the Constitution of India App wherein, any person can easily search for the different parts, amendments, rights, duties etc. of the constitution and can be aware of the legal binding of the nation. Technology has further provided the landmark judgements to be freely accessible to all and with further upgrades, they are available in audio forms and in any local language with the help of the translator.

2.Better training of the junior attorneys: Earlier, junior attorneys were asked to perform odd jobs like gathering, storing, managing, and processing physical files, or managing their senior's daily schedule which included maintenance of a physical register which may be time-consuming and unmaintainable after a certain point of time. This not only makes them disinterested and creates an insecure feeling in the process, but more specifically it undermines the potential of the junior attorneys. The legal time

management and calendaring applications perform all the tasks associated with titles and paperwork along with giving them quick insights of what all work they must do on that day. This gives senior attorneys an opportunity and the time to use the resources (here, junior attorneys) in a better and effective way. Consequently, resulting in better outcomes.

3. Decline in the number of errors: Another importance of technology in law sector is that it categorically reduces the number of errors that might be possible because of overlooking or misinterpretation or even ignorance of any fact or figure or a statistical data ultimately bringing a drastic change in the premise and further the judgement. Here, the mediums ease the access to all the details. Also, it facilitates the use of analytics in the process, making it easier for legal practitioners to look at any fact or evidence from different perspectives and utilize it in a better and effective manner. In short, technology acts like a 'watchdog' for any possible mistakes in the case.

4. Maintain Transparency: Even today, many lawyers present the issues faced by clients in an unethical way to earn more profits. They indirectly commit contempt of court by not presenting the simplest of the simplest information or a piece of evidence in front of the court which is extremely crucial for a particular case. Since, the legal procedures are also confined to offline sources, it creates trust issues between the client and the lawyer.

However, this situation can be curbed with the help of the finest legal management and other such efforts. Legal Technology has created a sort of an open-market portal where clients are familiarized with the profiles or we can say in the Gen-Z language 'the Bio' of the topmost legal experts in the legal industry. They can have a live interaction with different attorneys along with being accustomed to the basic law requirements. This can further help them work with the right professionals and enjoy better returns, in addition to trust ability and transparency in the process.

5. Familiarize with the new legal products/services: Another impact of technology on legal profession is that it bridges the gap between lawyers and others. This gives lawyers a clear understanding of what issues the clients are facing in common these days and come up with relevant solutions. Nowadays, technology has clearly depicted the aims, performance level, ideologies and many other factors of the leading law firms and the top-most lawyers of India respectively.

6. Higher Convenience: Legal-based mobile apps and software adds on to the convenience of the lawyers as well as the common man. On one hand, this technology helps commoners to interact with the certified and experienced law professionals where free legal consulting is done on the first meeting through online means, even without stepping out of their homes. Whereas, this software can provide lawyers an opportunity to maintain communication with other attorneys and clients, update them in real-time, perform research work efficiently, and more.

This, as a result, makes the complete legal system highly convenient for all.

7. Better services to the clients: It is clearly a history when offering more monetary assistance was all considered to win any case and be a limelight in the industry. Today, it has become extremely important for lawyers to keep their clients satisfied with their qualitative work and services. For this

instance, Artificial Intelligence can enhance the overall customer experience strategy by delivering customized services. It can gather tons of consumer data in real-time and help the lawyer to know their clients better and try to solve the case from their perspective.

8. More interactions with various advocates: One of the advantages of technology in law is that different lawyers can interact with each other and can now work together on important matters with various online-meeting sites like Slack, Google Docs, Microsoft Teams, etc. They no longer must sit next to each other in order to draft a petition or discuss the important aspects of a case. Legal technology is establishing a culture of independent law firms. Lawyers and law firms can now serve several clients at the same time irrespective of the geographical location. This has proven to be more effective during covid-era.

9. Faster processing of the information: The correct use of technology in the legal profession results in fast and efficient results. This will help the law firms to a greater extent. With the help of legal technology, a high level of analysis can be done in a minute's time (daily recording of the events and its analysis). Complex calculations and error solving can now be done instantly. This could otherwise take a large amount of time and was also quite a tedious clerical task that no one was interested in.

10. Online Summoning of the witnesses in the court: With Zoom being the most efficient and most-used online meeting app, witnesses can be summoned in the court of law through online means if they live far by or they are suffering from any serious medical ailment like paralysis wherein they cannot physically move. It is a great achievement for the Indian legal system because illegal manipulation of the evidence through these means can be observed in these instances but nevertheless, it has turned out to be a boon only.

CONCLUSION

With the country's fast development, there is an urgent need to reform the judicial system of India. Technology alone cannot fully reform the current judicial system. The weaknesses found in this legal system must be analyzed and curbed upon through solutions other than technology but with the help of technology. This may seem very ironic but it is the only way in which we can find the loopholes in our current legal system. The advent of the internet (a form of technology) has transformed the form of legal research, wherein it has become more authentic and refined. Thus, technology is like a lifeline of the current Indian legal system.

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“ History of Criminology in India”



Sonal Sahu
SY BLS LLB

All societies in this world are affected by crime regardless of the nature and sensitivity of the crime. Even if the initial motive is to eradicate the crime, but society is so big and criminal psychology has always existed, this type of utopian thinking will not come true in the future. However, there have always been attempts made to discourage such behavior. This eventually paid off in global criminal law. Humanity's cry for peace, tolerance, equality, justice and a crime-free society dates back to the history of nomadic communities and ancient civilizations. The struggle to secure justice and peace parallels the evolution of complex societies in which the relentless pursuit of resources, revenge, lust and bad tempers have transformed dramatically. To limit this pernicious development, the civilization needs appeasement in the form of legal precedent.

One of these legal treatments is the evolution of criminology, the understanding of crime and the evolution of criminal law as a discipline and the reality of seeking to increase the harmful elements of society. But what is interesting is that, despite the tremendous advances society has made in all aspects of politics, technology, society and economics, these fundamental grievances that date back thousands of years remain the same. Before these contemporary grievances are the criminal monotony of societies around the world. The sense of right and wrong is something a person always possesses, and a person's conscience is the rudder used to distinguish right from wrong. Human history encrypted in terms of karma is enough to observe age-old rituals associated with crimes and criminals.

Whether we turn to religious texts or not, leaving mistakes unpunished has never been the motto of Sharia, Mosaic or Vedic texts. Justice was and remains a central virtue of human life and society. At some point, every society suffers from some form of wrongdoing that has been witnessed since the earliest days of human civilization. Whatever form it takes, the crime is a social eccentricity, and the perpetrator must be punished for his prejudice and inappropriate behavior in order to protect society and ensure its peace, justice and tranquility. As far as Indian criminal law jurisprudence is concerned, the criminal justice system of Indian civilization has changed over time in various aspects such as socio-economic and political conditions. To recognize the same historical change in the Indian penal system, we must first embrace ancient India with all its customs, rituals, traditions and beliefs. From the Vedic era to the mughals, colonial and postcolonial regimes facilitated a demographic shift in criminal law.

Criminal law in the Vedic era:

In the Vedic era, the Vedic literature expressed the requirement to eliminate evil, but there was still no legal system. The Rigveda period said that the punishment for theft or murder depended on the wrong of the same person, and this act of regulating human affairs was recognized as dharma or law.

From the earliest times it has been the custom of the leaders of the community to decide in criminal cases how a man should receive the same punishment as the crime he has committed. In the glorious history of over 5000 years, India has a comprehensive censorship law to accommodate long term improvement methods of legal settlements in Hindu and Muslim times. The monarchs of that time relied on various legal sources such as Smriti, Sruti, Puranas, Dharmasutra, Manu Smriti, Dharmshastra, etc. Different Smritis such as Manu Smriti clearly show the importance of punishing evil. In ancient times, however, there was no clear distinction between civil law and criminal law, and instead the line could be drawn according to the seriousness of the crime committed.

Historically, criminal law has been seen as an authoritarian regime of the state, designed to impose its interpretation of right and wrong. One method of analysis is therefore to provide a brief description of the legitimacy and limits of criminal law. It challenges the legitimacy and sensitivity of criminal law as an instrument of state power.

Criminal Law under the Delhi Sultanate:

Under the rule of the Delhi Sultanate, the distinction between civil law and criminal law was not very important. The sultans applied Islamic penal law, the important sources of which are the Koran, Islamic law and Hades. Normative cases are distinct from civil and criminal cases. Unlike Hindu law, not all offenses under Islamic criminal law are considered to cause harm to the state. All crimes under Islamic law are divided into three categories, (i) crimes against God, (ii) crimes against the state and (iii) crimes against private persons.

Sultan's Courts are the highest criminal and civil court for cases of first instance and appeal. The qazi-i-quzat court, or chief justice of the kingdom, is the secondary judicial institution that promotes justice. The Muhtasib, the ombudsman of public morals, is both a policeman and a judge in supervising the Islamic people over religious order. Beneath these organizations are state-recognized village councils which oversee justice in accordance with the local customs, ceremonies, traditions and religious laws of the inhabitants. The penalty was the death penalty.

The most important point during the reign of Qutbuddin and Iltutmish was the independence of the judiciary, which the sultan did not use to obstruct the judicial system. In fact, the Sultan of Delhi was greatly influenced by the Abbasid system and used the same system to reform the judicial system in Delhi and other states. The approach taken by the sultan seems to suggest that there is a common judicial system for all Muslims and that the powers, positions, offices and functions of judges are universal during the reign, so that the judicial system is an autonomous institution.

Criminal law during the Mughal Empire:

The legal system during Mughal rule was divided into criminal and civil, although this distinction was based on community consensus and conscience, the application of justice was based on religious texts without uniform and codified rules. However, according to criminal law The division of courts by domain is well established, with courts systematically classified at the seat of province, district, county and city. The Indian capital, Delhi, divides the courtyard into three parts.

1. Imperial Court: The Imperial Court is presided over by the Emperor and is in charge of civil and criminal matters. The court was also supported by Mir Adil, Mufti and Daroga-e-Adalat in terms of original jurisdiction. Qazi-ul-Quzat and other chief justices assisted the emperor in administering justice in the matter within the appellant's jurisdiction.

2. Chief Judge's Court: This is the second most important court in the capital, controlled by the Chief Judge and the grassroots kaz who are appointed jurors. The Court has jurisdiction over civil, original and criminal cases.

3. Chief Court of Accounts: This court deals with matters related to revenue and is controlled by Daroga-e-Adalat, Mir Adil, Mufti and Muhtasib.

Criminal law in colonial times:

The history of the Indian colonial legal system begins with the establishment of the East India Company. At first, the administration of justice was very crude and basic. The East India Company had sovereignty over the continent and could handle civil and criminal cases. The highest instance of the Privy Council can appeal in aggravated cases. But the aims and purposes of criminal justice and the methods of its administration change from time to time. The same is true for the legal systems of the colonial era. The birth of modern criminal law in India is a treasure of British rule.

High Court, Governor's and Assembly Courts, Choultry Courts, Armillary Sphere Courts and Mayor's Courts established. Experiment with the entire legal system over time. A distinction was made between offenses relating to civil and criminal matters, and the establishment of exceptional jurisdictions relating to these two matters, such as the composition of criminal jurisdictions at several levels, Mofussil Faujdari Adalat, Sardar Nizamat Adalat, etc., of the reforms planned to be introduced in 1772 were. The Regulatory Act, the establishment of the High Court in Calcutta and the establishment of the High Court in various provincial towns are some of the notable features of the colonial empire that gave rise to modern and contemporary thought on crime, criminology and criminal law.

Warren Hasting's program introduced in Bihar, Bangladesh and Odisha for the administration of justice. In 1773, with certain modifications to the plan at the suggestion of Hastings, the Muslim law granting sons or next of kin the privilege of pardoning the murderers of their parents was abolished, although it never came into effect. Additionally, Lord Cornwallis made the first attempt to amend Muslim criminal law in 1790.

Cornwallis stripped the Nizam of all power. He opposed key Islamic law promulgated by Abu Hanifa, which unreasonably provided that there were no criminal penalties for murder by drowning, strangulation, ironless weapons and poison. He also said that family members of the deceased do not have the right to revoke the sentence. In 1791, the penalty of mutilation was replaced by forced labor and imprisonment.

Indian Penal Codification:

After the turmoil of 1833, the All India Legislature was formed, various reform laws frantically attempted to establish a sound penal law judicial administration system until the codification of the code Indian penal law and the promulgation of the penal code succeed. Code (IPC) in 1860. Between 1833 and 1860, many changes were made to the penal code, the most important of which included hard labor and life imprisonment for rioters. The practice of slavery was declared unrecognizable and immoral by the company, and thieves were punished with a short prison term, hard labor, or life in exile. The reformers abolished the Sati system and at the same time launched many reforms to improve social conditions.

The fundamental purpose of criminal law is to protect society from the atrocities of criminals and offenders. To facilitate this objective legal system, both the threat of punishment for potential offenders is excluded and actual offenders are tempted to be spared the established penalty. Therefore, in a broad sense, criminal law includes both procedural criminal law and substantive criminal law.

Conclusion:

Indian Penal Code is designed to punish offenders and create a society free from the grip of evil. Although there is no criminal justice in today's society, justice is still not limited to the victim, but to society as a whole. It is necessary to recognize the necessity of a penal law, or any law, to describe the disorder going on in society. Criminal law evolves over time, which deserves attention. From the immature, primitive and customary legal system to the current, modern and contemporary legal framework is the result of the efforts of legal professionals and jurist The legacy left to us by colonial regimes, and to which we still cling today, has been little modified to meet the requirements of times and cultures, yet this document has remained the reference for the application of justice to victims.

Fyodor Dostoyevsky, author of Crime and Punishment, wrote: "Man is a mystery. It needs to be solved, and if you spend your life solving it, don't say you've wasted your time. My research on this mystery is because I want to be human. "So in today's society, we establish order, dispense justice and punish criminals based on the history and evolution of criminal law.

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"Poetry is the lifeblood of rebellion, revolution, and the raising of consciousness." — Alice Walker

"Poetry is a political act because it involves telling the truth." — June Jordan

"Poetry is nearer to vital truth than history." — Plato

Poems

Poetry is a place where people speak their original mind. It is the way to say the frustration against injustice.

— Fatma Siddiqui



It may be said that poems are in one way like icebergs: only about a third of their bulk appears above the surface of the page — Howard Nemerov

आजाद विचारों के पंख

देश, मुल्क, वतन —
कहने के भेद,
मायने एक, निःसंदेह

क्या हुआ जो बदला,
ख्वाब भी रहा कुछ बदला।
समाज की सोच में अब भी सहमा,
चौंद के आकार सा आशोंओ में भी सहमा।

कहूँ या ना कहूँ, यह खुद से,
वक्ता का पहिया अब भी कुछ परे से।

विभाजन ने बाँटा सभी को,
मानवता आया सभी के हक को।
सीमाओं ने रोका, उम्मीदों ने सँवारा,
सोच कहूँ या विचारधारा,
समझ कहूँ या इशारा,
शब्दों को कुछ यूँ सँवारा।

बदलते वक्ता में नये समाज को बढावा
कैद की जंजीरों में भी मनुष्य ने पंख है फैलाया —

रूढ़िवाद की जंजीरों से,
औरतों की गंभीरता से,
मानव वर्ग के आक्रोश से,
सबसे बड़ा गौरव हमारा।

आजादी के पचहत्तर सालों में,
हमने अपने विचारों को ढाला,
वक्ता की इन औंधियों से,
ना जाने कितनों ने गंवाया,
एक चिड़िया के बुलंद हौसले से
बढ़ना और बढ़ाना सिखाया,
हर शब्दों का सहारा,
हर भारतीय आत्मा का यही नारा,
"यह देश है हमारा
तिरंगा हमें है प्यारा"।

जय हिंद।

"स्वातंत्र्याचा अमृत महोत्सव"

तिरंगा ध्वज हा आमचा अभिमानाचा॥
महिमा हा मी गातो स्वातंत्र्याच्या जल्लोषाचा॥
गौरव हा बलशाली भारताचा॥
सोहळा हा स्वातंत्र्याच्या अमृतमहोत्सवाचा॥

देशाच्या हीतासाठी ज्या देशवीरांनी जीवन आपले त्यागले या कर्मभूमीला॥
संकटे सारी झेलूनी स्वःतावरी, तनामनाच्या चिंधड्या करूनी इंग्रजांच्या
गुलामगिरीतून मुक्त केले या मातृभूमीला॥

देशाच्या स्वातंत्र्यासाठी परित्याग केलेल्या देश वीरांची गाथा गाऊनी॥
शूरवीरांच्या इतिहासातील आठवणींना उजाळा देऊनी॥
तिरंगाचे जतन करूया आपण सर्व भारतीय नागरिकांनी॥

भाग्यवान आपण सारे जन्म घेतला या भारत देशा॥
क्रांतीवीरांचा इतिहास पाहता मनी जागते एकच आशा॥
का मी नाही जन्मलो स्वातंत्र्याच्या लढाव्य काळात याचीच वाटे मनी निराशा॥

देश हा माझा मी या देशाचा, विविधतेने नटलेल्या परंपरेचा॥
विविध राज्यांचा, जाती - धर्माचा, बहुभाषिकांचा॥
कला - क्रीडांचा, सांस्कृतिक कार्यक्रमांचा॥

गर्व वाटे मला मी या देशाचा नागरिक असल्याचा॥
उत्सव पाहता हा राष्ट्रभक्तीचा, भारताच्या अभिमानाचा॥
सोहळा हा स्वातंत्र्याच्या अमृतमहोत्सवाचा॥

-Mr. Prasad Chile

(VES College of Law, Administrative Staff)



WINGS OF FREEDOM

A Nation with pride was once called a Golden Bird,
Fabricated under the beliefs of a glorified nation, they shrunk under the
chains,

A Nation whose screams to crave 'freedom' was unheard,
More than a century, was it less to mutter in pain?

The reign of the British amidst terrific blood and tears,
In absence of light, mankind's wings caught fire.
The Nation behind the bars was shown no sympathy, treated with fierce,
Yet from the burnt ashes, it emerged and flew higher.

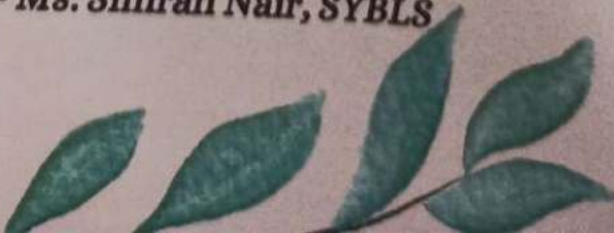
"Give me blood and I will give you freedom,"
Were the appraising words of Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose.
Saluting the sacrifices of the warriors, from the caged era we come,
Through soldiers wrapped in the Indian flag, mankind's patriotism rose.

The Nation called India, rising from the wounding storms and rain,
"If the deaf are to hear, the sound has to be very loud,"
Quoted Bhagat Singh, lifting the country to be born again,
Together the people showed a thirst for freedom, they were proud.

"I am not ready to die, because it requires higher courage to live."
Sarojini Naidu's words defined mankind's bravery,
No anger could then silence the screams of the captives,
Entangling the chains, they demolished slavery.

Years of freedom struggle, and India was freed,
It was the 'Unity' in Diversity of the Nation, indeed!
Who was a Hindu, Muslim, Sikh, or Isai?
There was only 'devotion' to be an Indian in the people's eye.
We sailed for 75 years, celebrating the Independence,
To the soldiers who sacrificed their lives, respect and bows they deserve.
Amidst this diversified nation, glorifying the Unity's persistence,
Together we dwell here with liberty, we celebrate 'Azadi ka Amrit Mahotsav!'

- Ms. Simran Nair, SYBLS



Azadi Ka Amrit Mahotsav

Amrit Mahotsav, a day of pride
For our nation, we stand side by side
The 26th of January, a historic day
When India's Constitution came to play

With flags unfurled, and hearts full of hope
We march on, towards a brighter future
With every step, we honor those who helped us cope
And build a land of peace, justice and culture

A symbol of freedom, unity and power
We pledge to uphold it every hour
Let us celebrate with patriotic fervor
And honor those who fought for our honor

We honor the past and look towards the future
With hope and determination, we shall nurture
The ideals of our nation, now and always
Amrit Mahotsav, let us raise our voices in praise"


Azadi ka amrit, nectar of freedom
A celebration of our nation's pride
A time to remember, those who fought and bled
For the rights and liberties we now abide

SAFFRON CROWN

They fought, they bled
They loved so they led
A revolution against harsh debt
Firing shots and bleeding lots
Some marches with non-violent arcs
Some threw bombs, some threw salt
In the end, they never forgot
They bled saffron for this land
Which is soaked in blood and pain
They never forgot patriotism
In their sacrifices we stay
This country is a land of valour
It breeds heroes and talents
We fight in different ways than them
In sports, in business but never in vain
This country we try to make proud
Spread its glory all around
So no one can look down
We are Indians and we bled for our crown.

-Ms. Dhruti Agrawal, FYBLS

- Ms. Dimple Kanojiya, SYLLB -B



India's Development in Legal Perspective

As we celebrate Azadi Ka Amrit Mahotsav,
A century of independence from British Raj,
Let us reflect on India's development,
In the legal perspective, a vital segment.

From the days of the British rule,
When laws were imposed without much hue,
To the Constitution of India's creation,
Our legal system has undergone transformation.

With justice as its foundation,
Our Constitution provides equal protection,
To all citizens, regardless of religion or caste,
Ensuring everyone's rights are upheld to the last.

The judiciary, the guardian of our rights,
Ensures justice is served day and night,
From the smallest village to the largest city,
The courts provide an avenue for justice, fair and pretty.

From the right to free speech and expression,
To the right to life and personal possession,
Our Constitution upholds fundamental rights,
Ensuring justice is served without any fights.

Our legal system has made strides,
With technology and innovation as its guide,
From e-courts to online dispute resolution,
Our legal system is adapting to the digital revolution.

With a focus on Aatmanirbhar Bharat,
Our legal system is paving the path,
For economic development and progress,
With a legal framework that's second to none, no less.

As we celebrate Azadi Ka Amrit Mahotsav,
Let us remember the sacrifices of those before us,
Who fought for our independence and freedom,
And let us continue their legacy, in our legal system.

For a nation's development is incomplete,
Without a legal system that's just and complete,
Let us strive for a legal system that's fair,
And make India a beacon of hope, beyond compare.

-Mr. Dharmendra Chawla, SYLLB

AZADI KA AMRIT MAHOTSAV

Azadi ka amrit mahotsav,
A celebration of freedom and its laws,
A time to reflect on rights and justice,
And how they've grown and progressed.

The Constitution, our guiding light,
Shows us the way to equal rights,
And ensures that all are treated justly,
In this great democracy of ours.

But as we celebrate this milestone,
We must also look to the future,
For there is still much work to be done,
To ensure that all are truly free.

Let us strive for a society,
Where justice reigns and equality thrives,
And let us never forget,
The sacrifices made for our Azadi.

So let us raise a glass,
To the progress we've made and will make,
And to the Azadi ka Amrit Mahotsav,
A symbol of our enduring freedom.

-Ms. Janvi Wadhwani, FYBLS - B



The (never-ending) Indian Era

The land of 'Sone Ki Chidiyaa'
Experienced a rebirth in the year 1947
After years of curtailment by men of foreign land
It was ready to serve as a Heaven, again.

With the colossal Himalayas in the North
And the mighty Indian Ocean in the south
Every corner of this incredible state
Is enough to keep your expressions mouthed.

From adopting one of the longest constitutions of the world
To holding the first general elections in 1952,
Independent India witnessed magnificent political developments,
Each of them enabling a new view.

From having a minimum GDP of few lakh crores in 1947
To becoming the 5th largest economy in the world in 2023
Industrialization, white and green revolution were its key steps
To facilitate chains of restrictions to flee.

Secularism was the ideal step towards inclusive social development
With ideas of women empowerment being on the right path too,
Dismissal of section 377 was another progressive idea
Making India move towards advancement straight through.

From being ruled and overpowered by the crown,
To undertaking the Tryst with Destiny on the eve of Independence,
Every other global citizen is now eager to know
and ask India, "Hey, What's New Now?"

-Ms. Tapasvini Tripathi, FYBLS

FREEDOM

Freedom is such a funny word
Just an old concept to us
We never bled for it
We never raged for it
We were handed this unassuming thing
Never wondering the price paid for it
For all that we respect those who died
We'll never understand their lives
Their thoughts, their actions of desperation and valor
They were great entities
Selfless leaders and ruthless beings
The right and wrong
Two sides, one goal
A golden bird to catch hold
We are living in peace
With heads held high and pride in our stride
Because they never bowed
Even when their hands were tied
We live with their stories
Celebrate days for their glory
But no we'll never understand their tragedies
Their sacrifices and the atrocities
We'll sing their praises but it'll never capture the whole
calamity.

- Ms. Dhruiti Agrawal, FYBLS

सबर कर!!

ऐतबार कर अपने सफर पर,
ख्वाब सारे मुकम्मल होंगे सबर कर,

हर कदम में सवाल उठेंगे,
गैर ही नहीं अपने भी रूठेंगे,

कश्ती कई बार डगमगाएगी,
जिंदगी कई बार रुलाएगी,

बेचैन होकर रास्ते मत छोड़,
जब थकान हो और तेज दौड़,

खुद पर उठे हर सवाल का जवाब दे,
खुली आँखों को इक मुकम्मल ख्वाब दे,

ये दर्द सहना थोड़ा मुश्किल है,
पर मौजों से भरी मंजिल है,

साहिल पे बैठकर,
रास्तों को ताक कर,
सोचने से मंजिल नहीं मिलती,
अपनो से भी लड़ना पड़ता है,
रिश्तों को रख के ताक पर,

नाव कई बार लहरों के विपरीत होगी,
आज गलत भले ही हो पर कल जीतने की यही
रीत होगी,

सूरज ना सही चाँद बन,
उजालों में नहीं अंधेरो में साथ चल,

सफलता तो आसानी से मिल जाती है,
पर तजुर्बा एक उम्र मांगती है,

शुरुआत में हार मिलेगी,
और शायद कई बार मिलेगी,

मसला यह हार नहीं,
सवाल ये है की तू लड़ने को क्यों तैयार नहीं,

जो रास्तों ने सीख दी उनकी कदर कर,
ख्वाब सारे मुकम्मल होंगे सबर कर।

-By Mr. Shivam Yadav, TYBLS.

वकील म्हणून मी असेन उभा...

जुलुमी अधिकारशाहीच्या विरोधासाठी
गोरगरिबांच्या हक्कांसाठी
मनमानी कारभाराच्या विरोधासाठी
वकील म्हणून मी असेन उभा

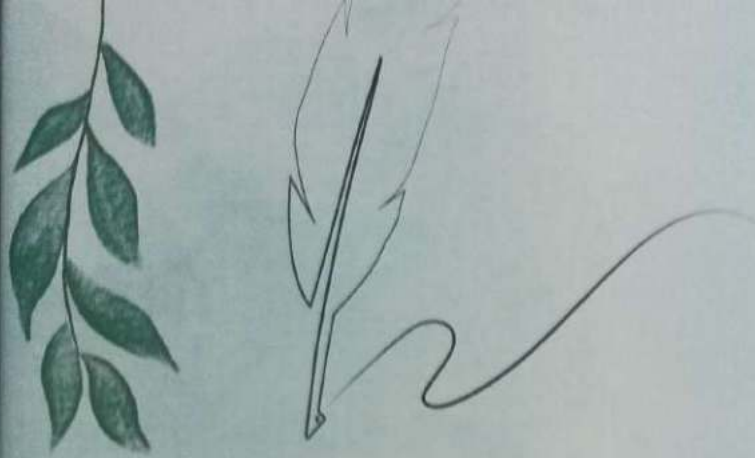
दर्जा आणि संधीच्या समानतेसाठी
सुलभ शिक्षण प्रक्रियेच्या अट्टाहासा-साठी
तसा कल्याणकारी कायदा रचण्यासाठी
वकील म्हणून मी असेन उभा

आर्थिक विषमता मोडण्यासाठी
साक्षर भारत घडवण्यासाठी
स्त्री सबलीकरणाच्या सक्षमतेसाठी
वकील म्हणून मी असेन उभा

एकसंघ समुदाय घडविण्यासाठी
सामाजिक मतभेद रोखण्यासाठी
लोकशाहीच्या तत्परतेसाठी
वकील म्हणून मी असेन उभा

धर्माचे रक्षण करण्यासाठी
अधर्माचा बिमोड करण्यासाठी
कायद्याचे राज्य जोपासण्यासाठी
वकील म्हणून मी असेन उभा

-Mr. Prem Dattatray Judhav (5th Year BLS.LLB)



आज़ादी का अमृत महोत्सव

आज़ादी का अमृत महोत्सव
हर भारतीय के मन का उत्सव

आज़ादी का अमृत महोत्सव
हर भारतीय के आज़ादी के पचहत्तर साल का उत्सव

आज़ादी का अमृत महोत्सव
हर भारतीय के आत्मनिर्भर बनने का उत्सव

आज़ादी का अमृत महोत्सव
वीरों के बलिदान को सम्मान देने का उत्सव

आज़ादी का अमृत महोत्सव
महात्मा गाँधी जी के सत्याग्रह की ताकत का उत्सव

आज़ादी का अमृत महोत्सव
शिक्षा, ज्ञान, विज्ञान के क्षेत्र में विदेशों में भारतीयों के बढ़ते कदम का उत्सव

आज़ादी का अमृत महोत्सव
भारत माता के चरणों में शीश झुकाने का उत्सव

-Ms. Payal Wala, FY LLB - C



स्वातंत्र्य

आयुष्य जगतो माझ्या मर्जीने
कोणाची भीती नाही मला

स्वातंत्र्याची किंमत करूया चला
या स्वातंत्र्यासाठी कित्येक लढाया लढल्या

त्या वीरांची आठवण करूया चला
स्वातंत्र्याची किंमत करूया चला

ज्या वीरांनी आपल्यासाठी प्राण गमावले
त्यांना वंदन करूया चला

स्वातंत्र्याची किंमत करूया चला
ह्या स्वातंत्र्याच्या अमृत महोत्सव सोहळ्यात

तिरंगा हाती घेऊ चला
स्वातंत्र्याची किंमत करूया चला

-Mr. Sahil Sanjay Satre, SYBLS

खुद में खुशी ढूँढ़ना

खुशियों की तलाश में दर-दर भटकते रहे,
कभी इधर तो कभी उधर अटकते रहे।

खुद में ही तलाश कर ली अपनी खुशी
चेहरे पर मुस्कान देख, लोगों को खटकते रहे।

मंदिर, मस्जिद या गुरुद्वारे में मिले न सुख,
माँ-पिता को निरादर कर, सिर्फ मिले दुःख।

छोटी-छोटी खुशियों संग मुस्कुराओ,
बुझी हिम्मत को रोशनी दिलाओ।

हृदय में जब प्रेम की ज्योत जलेगी,
दुनिया या फिर बेहद ही हसीन लगेगी ॥

- Mr. Kunal Gupta, TYBLS



प्रवास स्वातंत्र्याचा

मनावर बसलेल्या कृतघ्नतेची
धुळ आपण झाडू
पुन्हा एकदा स्वातंत्र्यवीरांची
आठवण आपण काढू

आला होता काळ चालुन
देश होता संकटात
देश रक्षणाची भावना
होती त्यांच्या मनात

गोरगरीबांवर राज्य केले
छळले साऱ्या जनतेला
अबु वाचवणे कठीण झाले
साऱ्या आई - बहिणींना

तरुणांनी तरुणपण दिले
आईने मुलाचे दान केले
विवाहितेने सौभाग्य सोडीले
स्वातंत्र्यालाच ध्येय मानले

टिळकांनी जनजागृती केली
महात्मा गांधींनी सत्याग्रह केले
आंबेडकरांनी शिकण्यास शिकविले
नव्या युद्धास प्रारंभ केले

देशभक्तीची भावना
प्रत्येकाच्या मनात होती
पारतंत्र्यावर मात करणे
आपल्या देशाची गरज होती

प्राणांची आहुती दिली
मृतदेहांचा सडा पडला
रक्ताच्या नद्या वाहल्या
कित्येकांचा श्वास थांबला

उजळुनी नवी पहाट निघाली
स्वातंत्र्याचा सूर्य उगवला
नका विसरु देशवासियांनो
देशवीरांच्या बलिदानाला

७५ वर्षे पूर्ण झाली
आज आहे महाउत्सव
साजरे करुया मिळुन सारे
स्वातंत्र्याचा अमृत महोत्सव

-Mr. Aryan Sunil Taral,
SYBLS

आज़ादी का अमृत महोत्सव

आज़ादी का अमृत महोत्सव
बड़ी मुश्किल से यह दिन आया है,
इसको पाने की खातिर कितनों ने खून बहाया है,
अनाथ हो गए नन्हे बालक,
कितनी मांगे सूनी हुई,
आज भी दीवारें लहू से हैं सनी हुई।

७५ साल की आज़ादी की ध्वजा है फहराई,
लाल रक्त से धरा नहाई,
श्वेत नभ पर लालिमा छाई,
आज़ादी के उसी उद्देश पर,
हमने देश के वीरों की गाथाएं सुनाई,
यूं ही नहीं ७५ साल की आज़ादी की ध्वजा है फहराई।

चंद्रशेखर आज़ाद, सुभाष की,
ध्वनि चारों ओर है छाई,
भगत राजगुरु और सुखदेव की,
फांसी से आँखें हैं भर आई।

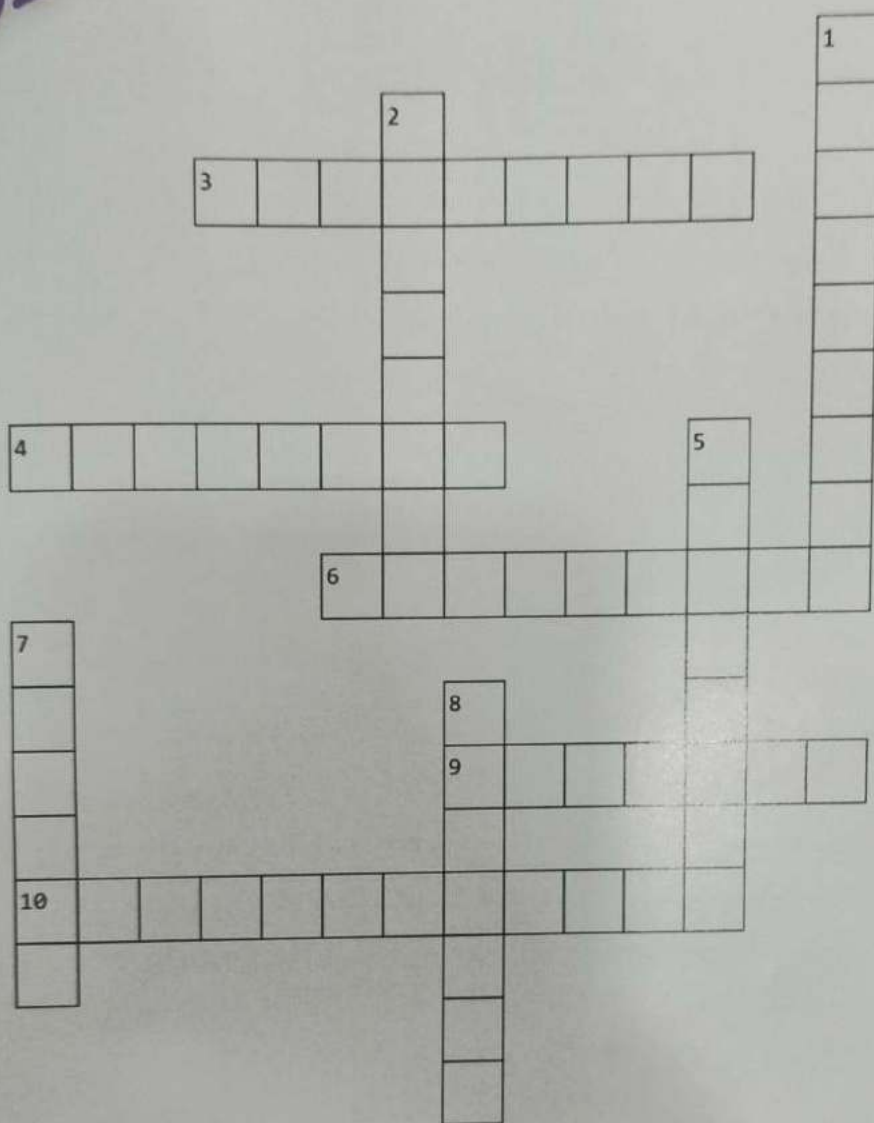
ऐ भारत माता आपसे अनोखी,
और प्यारी माँ न हमने पाई,
हमारी रंगों में तेरे कर्ज की,
एक-एक बूंद है समाई।

माथे पर है बांधे मौत,
तेरी रक्षा की कसम है खाई,
सरहद पर खड़े रहकर,
आज़ादी की रीत है निभाई।

वीर जवानों की कुर्बानी ने,
७५ साल की आज़ादी की ध्वजा है फहराई,
आज़ादी के अमृत महोत्सव में भारत माँ है नहाई।

-Ms. Mantavya Sharma, SYBLS

BRAIN TEASER



Across

3. India is the world's largest _____
4. The responsibility of making the constitution was given to this committee
6. Dr. Rajendra Prasad was the First _____ of India
9. A state without a constitution would not be a state but a regime of ?
10. It lays down the principles and guidelines on which a country is to be governed.

Down

1. The Indian Constitution is the _____ written document in the world
2. _____ is the nominal head of the state
5. Our constitution makers took inspiration for the preamble from the _____ constitution
7. Article 19 deals with the freedom of _____ and expression
8. Republic day is celebrated in the month of ?



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