

Supporting Documents for Criteria 3.3.3

Number of Books and Chapters in edited volumes/books published and papers published in National and International Conference proceedings per teacher during 2023-2024

Sr. No.	Document
1	Beyond Binary- Navigating Property Rights for Transgender Individuals across India's Personal Laws (Dr. Jayshree Kanchanpurkar)
2	"Beyond Traditional Families: Navigating Surrogacy Alone -Legal and Ethical Consideration for single Women-A Comparative Analysis (Dr. Jayshree Kanchanpurkar)
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I/C PRINCIPAL
 V.E.S. College of Law
 Sindhi Society, Chembur, Mumbai

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**Beyond Binary: Navigating Property Rights
for Transgender Individuals across India's
Personal Laws**

DR. JAYSHREE GAUTAM KANCHANPURKAR¹

ABSTRACT

This study focuses on the way property rights and transgender identity interact within the framework of India's many personal laws. Although there have been legal modifications to accommodate transgender people's rights, especially with regard to identity recognition and anti-discrimination laws, the topic of property rights has not received as much attention. This study examines the different personal laws in India that deal with property ownership, succession, and inheritance while taking transsexual identities into account. India's legal system is made up of numerous personal laws that apply to different religious communities, each with unique rules around inheritance and family. Diverse personal laws such as Hindu, Muslim, Christian, and others present a challenging landscape for transgender people looking for legal recognition and safeguarding of their property rights due to their disparate perspectives on succession and property rights. This research attempts to clarify the differences and shortcomings in the existing legal system by



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Sindhi Society, Chembur, Mumbai



"Beyond Traditional Families: Navigating Surrogacy Alone - Legal and Ethical Considerations for Single Women: A Comparative Analysis"

Dr. Jayshree Gautam Kanchanpurkar

Assistant Professor

Mumbai University

Abstract.

The present study adopts a comparative methodology to examine the legal and ethical complexities associated with surrogacy for unmarried women in various nations. In a time when surrogacy is becoming a more common way for people to start families, it is important to know the rights and difficulties that are specific to single women who choose to go down this path. This research attempts to provide a comprehensive perspective of the experiences of single women within surrogacy arrangements through a detailed analysis of the body of existing literature, legal regulations, and ethical issues.

The study starts by placing surrogacy in its worldwide context and explaining how sociocultural variables and legal frameworks shape single women's experiences across different geographies. The study emphasises the rights and protections—or lack thereof—offered to single women seeking surrogacy services by examining laws and legal precedents. It also emphasises the complexity of autonomy and reproductive freedom within various legal contexts. Furthermore, by means of a comparative examination of particular nations or regions, the study reveals differences and similarities in the legal structures that oversee surrogacy for unmarried women. In order to improve legal protections and preserve reproductive rights, the study highlights opportunities and major hurdles for policy reform by contrasting various cultural attitudes and legislative approaches.

The ultimate purpose of this paper is to ensure that single women navigating surrogacy arrangements and to ensure reproductive freedom around the world receive fair treatment and protection. To accomplish this, it provides insights and recommendations meant to educate policymakers, practitioners, and stakeholders.

Keywords – Surrogacy, Single Women, Reproductive Rights, Legal Framework.



M. Honale
I/C PRINCIPAL
V.E.S. College of Law
Shree Society, Chembur, Mumbai

The panorama of family formation in modern society has broadened to include a variety of routes, and one prominent choice for people looking to start families is surrogacy. In this changing paradigm, surrogacy is becoming a more popular option for unmarried women who want to become parents. Nevertheless, managing surrogacy as a single woman brings with it a distinct set of moral, legal, and cultural issues that demand careful analysis.

The relationship between surrogacy and single women raises difficult issues with reproductive rights, individual autonomy, and how society views family arrangements. In contrast to conventional family arrangements, which frequently entail husbands or partners, single women considering surrogacy may encounter unique opportunities and problems. Recognising single women's rights and experiences in surrogacy arrangements

In order to clarify the legal and ethical aspects of surrogacy for single women, this study will compare and contrast different jurisdictions in order to examine the complex terrain of surrogacy for women. Through placing surrogacy within the worldwide context of family law and reproductive technologies, this study aims to clarify the options, rights, and difficulties single women encounter while pursuing this route.

Surrogacy can be classified as Altruistic Surrogacy and Commercial surrogacy

Altruistic Surrogacy - The surrogate mother receives no financial compensation for her services other than prenatal care and insurance coverage.

Commercial surrogacy pertains to surrogacy and its associated processes that are carried out for financial gain or reward (cash or kind) above and beyond the basic medical costs and insurance coverage.

This paper aims to offer a thorough grasp of the issues surrounding surrogacy for single women by examining current literature, legal regulations, and ethical considerations. We seek to find differences and similarities among the regulatory frameworks controlling surrogacy across many nations or jurisdictions, providing information on areas that could benefit from policy reform and strengthened legal protections.

In addition, by inclusion of ethical viewpoints in the discourse, we will be able to discuss and analyse topics like psychological effects, informed consent, and the commercialization of reproductive labour. This research aims to enhance ethical practices and policy reforms in the surrogacy area by supporting the dignity, autonomy, and well-being of all parties involved, especially single women and surrogate moms.

Methodology

The present study utilises a comparative analytical methodology to examine the ethical and legal aspects related to surrogacy for unmarried women in various nations. First, a thorough literature analysis is carried out to find pertinent research, laws, and moral standards concerning surrogacy and the reproductive rights of single women. This is the basis for the selection of nations or regions for comparative study, with consideration given to factors such the availability of empirical data, cultural perceptions on single parenthood, and the



V. H. H. H. H.
I/C PRINCIPAL
V.E.S. College of Law
Sindhi Society, Chembur, Mumbai

CYBER SECURITY AND CYBER LAWS IN INDIA

DR. RAHUL SINGH
PROF. SHAKEEL AHMAD



M. Atharale
I/C PRINCIPAL,
V.E.S. College of Law
Sindhi Society, Chembur, Mumbai

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DR. RAHUL SINGH

PROF. SHAKEEL AHMAD

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Website: blueduckpublications.com



M. Tharale
I/C PRINCIPAL
V.E.S. College of Law
Sindhi Society, Chembur, Mumbai

PREFACE

In an increasingly interconnected world, where technology permeates every aspect of our daily lives, the importance of cyber security and the legal frameworks that govern it cannot be overstated. The rapid evolution of the digital landscape has brought unparalleled convenience and opportunities, but it has also introduced significant risks and challenges. As India strides forward in the digital age, the need for robust cyber security measures and comprehensive cyber laws becomes ever more critical.

This book, *Cyber Security and Cyber Laws in India*, is highlighting dimensions of cyber security and the legal parameters within which it operates in the Indian context. The chapters of this book delve into the critical components of cyber security laws and the implementation of security protocols.

One of the core objectives of this book is to bridge the gap between technical and legal disciplines, fostering a holistic approach to cyber security. By presenting an integrated perspective, we hope to facilitate better collaboration among stakeholders, including IT professionals, legal experts, government authorities, and academia. Through this synergy, we can collectively build a resilient cyber infrastructure that not only protects individual and organizational interests but also contributes to national security and economic growth.

We extend our sincere thanks to all those authors who have contributed their chapters for this book. We acknowledge the support of everyone who made this book possible.

Dr. Rahul Singh
Prof. Shakeel Ahmad



Wathavale
I/C PRINCIPAL
V.E.S. College of Law
Sindhi Society, Chembur, Mumbai

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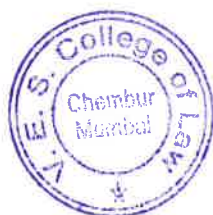
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M. A. Heral
VC PRINCIPAL
V.E.S. College of Law
Sindhi Society, Chembur, Mumbai

Chapter 1

CYBER CRIME AND INDIAN CYBER LAWS: A COMPREHENSIVE STUDY

Dr. Swapnil Choudhary

Assistant Professor Of Law

Ves Law College, Chembur, Mumbai 71

INTRODUCTION

As technology advances, humans become reliant on the net for all their requirements. The web has provided us with quick access to everything while being seated in one location. Every imaginable thing that one can think about will be done through the medium of the net, including social networking, online shopping, data storage, gaming, online schooling, and online jobs. The web is employed in nearly every aspect of life. There are online jobs and online schools. The web is used in almost every aspect of life. The internet and its advantages grew in popularity. The increasing dependency on web has led to different kinds of cybercrime. There was a lack of understanding about the crimes that may be perpetrated over the net some years ago but today in terms of cybercrime, India is not far behind the other countries. India is not far behind the other countries in terms of occurrence of cybercrime. In the last year, 27 million Indian adults have been victims of fraud, and 52 percent of people in the nation are unaware of how to defend themselves. The National Cyber Crime Reporting Portal was launched by the Ministry of Home Affairs on August 30, 2019. In keeping with the statistics of the portal, there have been 3,17,439 cybercrime events and



m. Athavale
I/C PRINCIPAL
V.E.S. College of Law
Sindhi Society, Chembur, Mumbai

Copyright Infringement: Bridging the Gap Between Legislation and Enforcement

Dr. Swapnil Choudhary

Assistant Professor of Law, VES Law College, Mumbai

ABSTRACT:

Copyright is one of the important subject matters of Intellectual Property rights. In the current century of development of Information Technology there is common cases of the infringement of Copyright. Copyright infringement has become a pervasive issue in the digital age, transcending geographical boundaries and posing significant challenges to creators, industries, and economies worldwide. This research paper delves into the complexities of copyright infringement as a global concern, exploring its root causes, wide-ranging impacts, and the diverse array of remedies employed to address it. Through an analysis of legal frameworks, technological advancements, and international cooperation efforts, this paper aims to provide insights into effective strategies for combating copyright infringement and safeguarding intellectual property rights on a global scale.

Keywords: Copyright, Infringement of Copyright, Online Infringement, Legal Framework

1. INTRODUCTION:

In the era of Information technology there is wide scope to the Intellectual Property Law and in the field of Intellectual Property Law there is wide scope to the subject matters of Copyright, its Infringement, and its law.¹ Copyright infringement is a pressing issue that affects creators, rights holders, and society as a whole. In today's interconnected world, the ease of sharing digital content has facilitated the widespread proliferation of copyrighted works without proper authorization, leading to significant economic losses and undermining the incentive for innovation and creativity. This research paper aims to examine copyright infringement as a global concern, analyzing its causes, impacts, and the diverse remedies available to combat it. The Copyright Act of 1957 controls the preservation of works protected by copyright in India. Owners of copyrights are given exclusive rights under the Act to reproduce, distribute, and exhibit their works. However, given how simple it is to duplicate and distribute anything online, protecting these rights has grown more difficult in the digital era. The absence of efficient legal tools and processes to address internet piracy is one of India's biggest obstacles to implementing copyright laws.² Although the Copyright Act has safeguards to prevent internet piracy, these regulations are sometimes insufficient and out-of-date. For instance, Section 52(1)(b) of the Copyright Act permits the copying of works protected by the copyright for personal use, although it doesn't specify what exactly falls under that category. Comprehensive legal and technical solutions that can successfully combat internet piracy are required to solve these issues. This might involve developing new legal tools to combat cross-border

¹ Supreme Court on Intellectual Property Rights, Surendra Malik, 1st Edn. 2022 'ebook'



piracy as well as updating the Copyright Act to offer clearer rules on online piracy. Additionally, the tracking of copyright ownership and distribution may be done more securely and transparently using technical solutions like blockchain technology. Unauthorized use or replication of copyrighted content, such as pictures, films, music, and software, is referred to as copyright infringement. Copyright rules safeguard the author's original creation and grant them the only right to use, reproduce, and distribute it. It is against the law to use copyrighted content without the owner's consent or in an unauthorized manner.

2. UNDERSTANDING IMPACTS OF COPYRIGHT INFRINGEMENT

Copyright infringement encompasses various activities, including piracy, counterfeiting, and unauthorized distribution of copyrighted material. Digital technologies have made it easier than ever to reproduce and disseminate copyrighted works without permission, leading to widespread infringement across different mediums such as music, movies, software, literature, and visual arts. Understanding the different forms and manifestations of copyright infringement is crucial for developing effective strategies to address the problem. Copyright infringement is the use or production of copyright-protected material without the permission of the copyright holder. Individuals and companies who develop new works register for copyright protection to ensure that they can profit from their efforts. Other parties may be granted permission to use those works through licensing arrangements or buy the works from the copyright holder. The impacts of copyright infringement extend beyond financial losses to creators and rights holders. It undermines the integrity of intellectual property rights, stifles innovation and creativity, and threatens the sustainability of creative industries. Moreover, copyright infringement has broader societal implications, including cultural erosion, job losses, and reduced incentives for artistic expression. By devaluing intellectual property rights, copyright infringement undermines the fundamental principles of fairness, justice, and respect for creativity.³

3. WHAT IS COPYRIGHT LAW?

Copyright is an exclusive legal right given to the creator or a group of individuals to protect their work or creativity from reproduction, adaptation, translation. Distribution and public performance by others without prior permission from the creator/person responsible for the existence of the work.

The purpose of the copyright is to secure and reward general benefits i.e., label of authors on the produced work. It encourages the authors to produce and proceed with more works on a continual basis.

In order to seek protection under the copyright law, the work should possess the following,

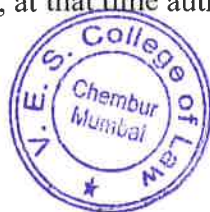
- a) The work must be an original one (Original means, the work has been created from inspiration and not copies from any other existing sources. The work must have been created for the first time)
- b) It must be fixed in any tangible form.

The presentation of the work must be in the expressible and physical form and should be capable of being identified a fixed form/identified in its existence or tangible form such as paper, recordings on optical media, paintings, documents, web servers etc.

- c) Must be the First Publication

An original work, should not be published before

- d) Work published after the death of author, at the time of death of author must own the citizenship in India.
- e) In case, work published out of India, at that time author must be citizen of India.



M. H. H. H.
I/C PRINCIPAL
V.E.S. College of Law
Sindhi Society, Chembur, Mumbai



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M. Athavale
I/C PRINCIPAL
V.E.S. College of Law
Sindhi Society, Chembur, Mumbai



Socio-Historical Analysis of Corporate Social Responsibility in India with Case Studies

Dr. Swapnil Choudhary

Assistant Professor of Law, VES Law College, Mumbai

Abstract: Corporate Social Responsibility, as we know it, is a product of a nascent legislation which makes it mandatory, under Section 135 of the Companies Act, 2013, for companies turning a profit over a certain threshold to publish and maintain a CSR report constituted by a Board. This obligation is not merely a statutory one but rather a sociological one, too. While the country develops and upgrades to unfathomable limits, there remains a sizeable population of people who need help and assistance to have their basic constitutional right to a dignified life.

It shall not only be a matter of privilege or that of altruistic individual donations to ensure that everyone has the basic facets of education, household, clean water, and a meal. The involvement of the highest earners in this society, the corporations, into the bracket of social responsibility serves a dual function. It helps in the easing of inequalities as well as preventing the large companies from dealing in cronyism or despotic means. State intervention in the workings of companies is not always antithetical to the capitalistic tendencies, rather this becomes an instance of India's determination to realise its welfare-model and propel the nation towards a neo-capitalistic world. This paper aims to look at the aforementioned themes from a socio historical as well as empirical lenses.

Keyword: Corporate Social Responsibility, Need of Society, Role of Government

I. A BRIEF GLOBAL HISTORY OF CORPORATE SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY

Benjamin Franklin had once said, "It takes many good deeds to build a good reputation, and only one bad one to lose it." In today's world of rapid growth, crony capitalism, and unending greed, those words ring truer than ever. The effect that our trade and production have on the society, its members and the wider environmental footprint was something that neither had and representation in the bottom line of companies' annual statements nor any concern in the quest of ballooning the profits. Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) levies a duty on the companies, around the world, to not be an anomaly in the global movement toward sustainability and ethical growth. It seeks to include and induce corporations to lead the path towards change and a much better future.¹

As with all historical analyses, the formative point of consideration is the origin of the subject. CSR, as we understand it today, emerged as a product of the neo-industrial revolution and resurgence of labour force in the 1950s and 60s. However, there have been traces of CSR going back thousands of years Before Common Era (BCE).

It was in 2250 BCE that the Code of Hammurabi was drafted and whilst this was much to do with the business rates and regulating the merchants of the State, a particular provision mentioned thus:

"If a wine merchant allows riotous men to assemble in his house and does not expel them, he shall be put to death." This shows a liability on the part of the owners of corporations going back millennia. The same essence has been brought forth to the modern time with some great epochs of world history often changing and defining the course of what constitutes as CSR.²

Social Responsibility peaked in the Industrial Era when factories, industries, and warehouses saw a magnanimous boom in the workforce participation and employment. This necessitated a move toward forming the basis of CSR.

During this time, an entrepreneur and social activist Robert Owen (1771-1858) demanded a slew of just and humane working conditions for the large workforce. Although these recommendations were not readily accepted, it does form the fundamental building block of what would later become the CSR as we know it. Mr. Owen had said:

"Humane conditions within the factory; decent circumstances of housing and living, provision for the education of the community's children were all woven into the seamless web of a healthy and productive society."

¹ Avatar Singh: "Company Law An Introduction" EBC Publication Edn. 2022

² G.K. Kapoor: "Company Law" Taxman Publication Edn 2024



Analysis Of Geographical Indications and Its Infringement and Remedies with Case Studies

Dr. Swapnil Choudhary

Assistant Professor of Law, VES Law College, Chembur, Mumbai

ABSTRACT:

In the field of Intellectual Property Rights, the Concept of Geographical indications (GIs) are a unique form of intellectual property that protects products originating in a specific geographical region. After the WTO TRIPS's the concept of GI is mostly implemented in all countries with strict adherence to TRIP's. This Paper makes an in-depth examination into geographical indications, throwing insight on the nature of infringement and applicable remedies. It is need of hour to check the importance of geographical indications (GIs), the issues associated with infringement, and the legal systems in place to protect the integrity of regional products. By investigating current instances and changes, this study intends to provide insights into the changing landscape of Geographical Indications and the means available to combat infringement. Refereed case studies helpful to find out the solutions on the infringement with the wide reasoning given by the Honorable Judges of the Supreme Court and High Court.

Keywords:

Geographical Indications, Intellectual Property, Infringement, Remedies, Registration, Protection, Legal Framework, Trademarks, Consumer Protection.

1. INTRODUCTION

A geographical indicator is a kind of intellectual property right that is primarily used to protect products based on their geographical origin, with the assumption being that the qualities of the product are derived from the location of production.

Geographical indication (GI) protection has long been one of the most contentious IPR (Intellectual Property Rights) problems under the WTO's Agreement on Trade Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights (TRIPS). TRIPS defines GI as any indication that identifies a product as originating in a specific location, where a product's quality, reputation, or other attributes are mostly due to its geographical origin. A geographical indication (GI) also grants a territory (town, province, or country) the exclusive right to use a term for a product with specified qualities that are unique to its place. The Geographical Indications of Goods (Registration and Protection) Act of 1999 protects GIs in India. Registration of GIs is not required in India. If registered, it will provide better legal protection, making it easier to file an infringement case.¹

Geographical indications (GI) are issued to identify products that are closely associated with the region or a specific geographical area in which they are found/originated/manufactured.

The protection is granted to businesses and facilities established in that specific area, and they may use the



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M. H. K. K.
V/C PRINCIPAL
V.E.S. College of Law
Sindhi Society, Chembur, Mumbai

Reference to Indian Laws

Dr. Swapnil Choudhary

Assistant Professor of Law, VES Law College, Mumbai

Abstract: In the modern era it is challenge before every country there is crimeless country or there should be less rate of crimes, but because of growth of the population the number of crimes increasing day by day. The current situation in all over the world is lack of prisons and if the reformation schemes implemented by the Governments the released Prisoners again and again committing same crimes for fulfill the needs or for taking the revenge from the members of the society. In the eyes of the law specific word used for the habitual criminals i.e. Recidivism.

India's written constitution, which is the world's longest, demonstrates how a democratic society in the Republic of India takes every effort to preserve its citizens' rights. If not the greatest, the provisions given at least strive to ensure that their nationals' rights are safeguarded and not infringed, so that all inhabitants of the country live with the dignity that they deserve.

In this pursuit, a lot of wrongdoers have been incarcerated for the crimes they committed. Often, when the criminals get punished for their actions, the society at large, view these convicts as a negative element in the society and this perception, in a lot of cases, stay forever; thus, affirming a mindset of being perceived as a criminal their entire life. This leaves very narrow scope for small time prisoners to get back to the real world and be able to function in a society as a normal citizen after serving their time. As a result, these ex-convicts turn back to crime to conduct their daily livelihood. It is just one of the reasons why recidivism takes place. Which brings us to question – "What is recidivism?"

Keyword: Recidivism, Imprisonment, Prisoners.

I. INTRODUCTION

In the field of law and order there is specific word for the persons who repeatedly committing crimes even though they undergone the rehabilitation schemes implemented by the Government. These types of criminals known as recidivist. Recidivists and Recidivism is a very big challenge before India, where the failure of the Deterrent theory of the Punishment. India is the country where the law and religion is focus on the human values and individual rights but at the time of protecting human values and individual rights there is restriction in exceptional circumstances. And out of that there is need of law and procedure regarding Recidivists and Recidivism. India is as a developing country where focusing on the education, employment, skill development in the children's of the country there is no reduction of the rate of the crimes committed by the recidivists.¹

Age factor of citizens, education level, class of the society, need of the society, expectations of the members of the society if systematically studied by the Government definitely it will be helpful to reduce the rate of Recidivists and Recidivism in India. As per the reports of the NCR the rate of Recidivism is very high in the age group of 25 to 35 and thereafter the age group of 36 to 45. These age groups are relatively with the responsibility of themselves and family members and if they are not successful in maintaining the responsibility they are doing crimes again and again without fearing to the system of law and order in the country.

A brief into the Concept of Recidivism

The Concept of Recidivism is not new in the whole of the world. Many Jurisprudents try to define the concept of recidivism and try to find remedies for eradication of it. There are several definitions available for recidivism. Although, there isn't one single definition that is universally accepted.

Merriam-Webster defines recidivism as –

"a tendency to relapse into a previous condition or mode of behavior especially relapse into criminal behavior".²

Oxford Learner's Dictionaries has defined recidivism as –

"The act or habit of continuing to commit crimes, and seeming unable to stop, even after being punished".

¹ NCRB Reoprt,2023

² Online Merriam Webster Dictionary



mathavale
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Research Papers

Dr Chitra Gounder and Swapnil Deshpande

Mr. Bhushan M. Shinde and Mr. Rajwant Rao



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V.E.S. College of Law
Sindhi Society, Chembur, Mumbai

LEGAL REGIME & JURISDICTION ON INTERNET ISSUES

Mr. Bhusan M. Shinde and Mr. Rajwant Rao

Assistant Professor of Law, VES College of Law, Chembur, Mumbai

ABSTRACT

The article is an attempt to consolidate the Indian and International legal regime regarding moral right exercise and Jurisdictional issues over internet.

The article seeks to bring out the existing legal regime as well as is suggestive in its approach as regard the jurisdictional issues over internet. The project shows Cyberspace as a "borderless" world which refuses to accord to the geopolitical boundaries. Therefore, there is a need to have a different solution to this different problem. The solution lies neither in adopting a "hands-off" approach nor in simply extending mutatis mutandis the existing conflicts rules. Looking at the dismal history of private international law, the present project proposes a treaty based international harmonization model as the most ideal one where rules are certain and predictable and at the same time flexible in order to ensure that the potential benefits of this technology are meaningfully consumed by the human civilization.

Keywords - sovereign, internet, Constitution, jurisdiction etc.

INTRODUCTION

When the time-honored conflict of laws rules relating to jurisdiction of courts was being evolved, it was perhaps too embryonic a stage in the development of science to contemplate a technological advancement which would deny and defy all notions of political and geographical boundaries. What science could not contemplate, law (perhaps rightly) did not provide for. This is the most discernible argument against the adequacy and appropriateness of extending mutatis mutandis the existing conflicts rules to govern cyberspace. The (traditional) conflict rules were evolved to address a category of disputes which involved legally relevant foreign elements. Here, "foreign" refers to territorially foreign, determined by and according to the geopolitical boundaries.

The problem of jurisdiction arises because it is only in the real world that there exist mechanisms to confer rights, immunities, privileges, etc. with no corresponding equivalent in the cyber world. In other words, rights are rights only vis-à-vis the real world. On account of the differences in the normative standards of conduct among the different political units in the real world, the question of jurisdiction becomes particularly important, for what may be legal in one legal system may be prohibited by another, and the same may be circumstantially justifiable in yet another.¹

Besides doing a general survey of the doctrine of international jurisdiction and making a comparative study of how the question of curial jurisdiction has been answered in different legal systems, particularly the American, the English, the Continental and the Indian, this briefing seeks to critically assess the feasibility of the different proposed "solutions". It highlights the merits of treaty based international harmonization as a solution to the issue of cyberspace jurisdiction, which the author prefers over others. Finally, the briefing concludes by proposing some connections which may form reasonable and acceptable bases of jurisdiction for drawing up an international convention in order to make the Internet a more rule based regime ensuring clarity, predictability and certainty.

DOCTRINE OF INTERNATIONAL JURISDICTION

Based whether on any rule of international law or any notion of international comity,² each state must accord respect to the sovereignty of every other and must not interfere with aspects by which sovereignty is manifested by other states. Territoriality to that extent is an inevitable consequence of sovereign equality of states and

¹ The degree to which the exercise of the freedom of speech and expression is permitted in different legal systems is a glaring example of the aforementioned difference. For example, much of the freedom guaranteed to individuals in the United States through the Constitution's First Amendment is not available in many other states, particularly the Islamic and the Communist world.

² "Comity, in the legal sense, is neither a matter of absolute obligation, on the one hand, nor of mere courtesy and goodwill, upon the other. But, it is the recognition which one state allows within its territory to the legislative, executive or judicial acts of another nation, having regard to international duty and convenience and to the rights of its own citizens or of other persons who are under the protection of its laws": *Hilton v Guyot* 159 U.S. 113 (1895), also cited by the American Law Institute, *Restatement of the Law: Third, Foreign Relation Law of the United States* (1987) Ch.1, s.101(c)



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Sindhi Society, Chembur, Mumbai

CRIMINOLOGY

Traditional Crime and Public Policy

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FOREWORD

It is indeed a delightful experience to watch youngsters grow academically and aim to thrive at ventures ranging from Crimes, Public Policy and Victimology. I am pleased to write a foreword to acknowledge the efforts of someone to age intellectually.

Perception of the social phenomenon, though the most basic as well as most critical exercise in the social sciences, is nevertheless fraught with inherent limitations and difficulties. Objectivity of cognition and interpretation is, if not distorted, occasionally impaired by the unavoidable intrusion of the subjective factors in social analysis. Crime and the way society deals with crime are subjects which interests almost everyone. Criminology as a field of study goes beyond simply thinking about crime and its meaning. It is essentially a multidisciplinary subject. In its real essence, the functioning of all aspects of the criminal justice system is a legitimate area for criminological inquiry.

The book herein takes the readers across a spacious range of understanding crime, criminal law and criminology. The authors have expanded the horizon of the subject by incorporating various difficulties faced by criminologists, offender's rate of recidivism along with drawing parallels from neighboring countries and multiple social, cultural and psychological causing factors, thereby, presenting enlightened views on the functional value of the subject. The book reflects sound, up-to date and evolutionary views in this area of law. Overall, this book is substantively rich in its comprehensive approach to various aspects of public policy and criminal law with remarkable lucidity and the manifestation of the authors and editors. I find the book appealing, thought provoking and aimed at rejuvenating the wrinkling paradigm of crime, criminal law, criminal jurisprudence and criminology. The book will be immensely useful for a wide spectrum, ranging from a casual reader to a serious student of crime and criminology. My blessings are with all and I wish success for this venture.

Ashok Arora
Best Regards

M. K. Arora
I/C PRINCIPAL
V.E.S. College of Law
Sindhi Society, Chembur, Mumbai

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Juvenile Delinquency in India *A Socio-Legal Perspective*

Ms. Prajnee Samedhini Sahoo

ABSTRACT

India is facing a significant challenge in the form of juvenile delinquency. The cases of juvenile delinquency are rising each year. "A juvenile is a person below the age of 18 years." It is known as juvenile delinquency, when a person engages in unlawful activities or violates the law. In India, "the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act of 2015" governs the law concerning juvenile delinquents. It divides "children (a person who has not completed 18 years of age) into two groups- children in conflict with law and children in need of care and protection". The Act lays down detailed provisions concerning juvenile delinquents, such as the procedure to be followed by the "various authorities established under the Act" while dealing with the juvenile delinquents, the orders which can be passed against these juveniles and the multiple institutions established for them under the Act, etc. The chapter will analyse the legal provisions under the Juvenile Justice Act 2015. Through the analysis of various data, the chapter will also look into the social background of the children in conflict with the law, the types of crimes they commit and finally, provide some suggestions to combat the problem of juvenile delinquency in India.

Keywords: *Juvenile, Child in Conflict with the Law, Heinous Offence Delinquency, Care*

1. INTRODUCTION

Radzinowicz observed that "neglected children and juveniles fall easy prey to criminality. The adolescents claim the highest share in violence due to



M. Athavale
I/C PRINCIPAL
V.E.S. College of Law
Sindhi Society, Chembur, Mumbai

¹ Ms. Prajnee Samedhini Sahoo Assistant Professor, VES College of Law, Mumbai



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Disability, Society & Education in India



M. H. M. M.
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Sindhi Society, Chembur, Mumbai

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Mathavale
I/C PRINCIPAL
V.E.S. College of Law
Sindhi Society, Chembur, Mumbai

An Exposition of Right to Education of Children with Disabilities

Prajnee Samedhini Sahoo

Vivekanand Education Society College of Law,
University of Mumbai,
prajneesahoo@gmail.com



N. Athavale
I/C PRINCIPAL
V.E.S. College of Law
Sindhi Society, Chembur, Mumbai

Abstract

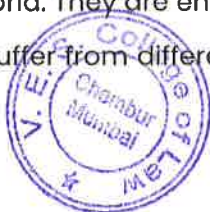
Education is a basic human right recognised worldwide. Education is a tool which helps in the overall development of the human being. It is an enabling tool to live an enriching life and satisfy our basic needs. It has now received the status of a Fundamental Right under Article 21A of Part III of the Constitution of India. This Right to Education is made enforceable by the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education Act, 2009. Persons with disabilities are a disadvantaged group of people who suffer from impediments in their daily activities. The State is duty bound to ensure that rights of persons with disabilities are protected. The Parliament of India has passed the Rights of Persons with Disabilities Act, 2016 to fulfill the obligations laid down in the UN Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities. This research paper will look into the right to education conferred on the children with disabilities at the international and national levels. It will elucidate the various provisions with respect to the right to education as laid down in the Right of Persons with Disabilities Act, 2016. It will also focus on the current status of the literacy rate of children with disabilities.

Keywords

Person with disability, Right to education, Elementary education, Person with benchmark disability, children with disability.

Introduction

Every human being has the right to live with dignity and have equal opportunity to access the basic facilities provided to them. They possess basic human rights recognised all over the world. They are entitled to enjoy freedom and autonomy. Persons with disabilities suffer from different constraints which makes it difficult



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Sindhi Society, Chembur, Mumbai

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W. Atharale
I/C PRINCIPAL
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 V.E.S. College of Law
 Sindhi Society, Chembur, Mumbai

ROLE OF SUPREME COURT IN DELIVERING ENVIRONMENTAL JUSTICE

Ms. Prajnee Samedhini Sahoo

Assistant Professor, VES College of Law, Mumbai

Abstract: Human beings and the environment have a very close and complex relationship. On one hand, developmental activities necessitate the destruction of the environment and on the other hand human beings are dependent on the environment for its survival. The natural environment necessary to sustain human life is degrading day-by-day due to human activities. Natural resources are depleting and the climate is undergoing change. The need to protect the environment has given way to concepts like sustainable development. Sustainable development is a development which fulfills the needs of the present generation without compromising the ability of the future generations to fulfill their needs. To protect the environment, many domestic laws have been enacted. Right to Environment has been recognized as part of Right to Life under Article 21 of the Constitution of India by the Supreme Court. The Supreme Court of India has been acting as a guardian of the Constitution of India as well as of the people's rights. In the past few decades, the Supreme Court has delivered many landmark judgments laying down guidelines for the protection of the environment. The Supreme Court is always faced with a dilemma as any environmental dispute will involve the fundamental rights of both sides. This research paper will analyse the Constitutional provisions for protection of environment and some landmark Supreme Court judgments to see how the Judiciary has delivered justice in environmental cases.

Keywords: *Environment, Environmental justice, Supreme Court, Sustainable Development*

INTRODUCTION

"Environment includes water, air and land and the inter-relationship which exists among and between water, air and land, and human beings, other living creatures, plants, micro-organism and property."¹ This definition of the environment gives a clear picture of the important aspects that constitute it. Environment does not simply mean the natural resources. But it also encompasses within it the relationship between these natural resources, living creatures and human beings. The interdependence of each of them is important to be understood. Human induced climate change is the biggest challenge faced by the world right now. Human beings through their activities have been causing the degradation of the environment. The mindless use of natural resources, felling of trees and pollution have an adverse impact on our environment. The overall development of a country is necessary in today's time. But there is also a need to be mindful of the harm caused to the environment. Necessary steps need to be taken to protect and

¹ Section 2(a) of the Environment Protection Act, 1986



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:: Editor in Chief ::

Mrs. Pallavi Laxman Shete

Address for Correspondence

Editor in Chief : Mrs. Pallavi Laxman Shete Website: www.wiidrj.com
Ramkrishna Nagar near Ganpati Mandir Vasmat Road Parbhani (India –Maharashtra)
Email: siddhiprakashan674@gmail.com / Shrishprakashan2009@gmail.com
Mob. No: +91-9623979067 Director : Mr. Tejas Rampurkar, Hyderabad.
(For International contact only +91-8857894082)

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FEMALE FOETICIDE AND HUMAN RIGHTS - AN ANALYSIS

Author

Deepali Babar

Assistant Professor, V.E.S College of Law, Sindhi Society, Chembur.

Co-author

Dr. Sushant D. Chimney

Principal, Adv. Ramkrishnaji Rathi Law College, Washim

Abstract:

Women has been discriminated since ages through out the world. As far as India is concerned, in Vedic period, women had status. They were given education in various fields. They use to fight in war. They were worshiped as God Durga, Saraswati, Laxmi, etc. But in Middle Ages, the scenario changed and marriage age of girl was curtailed. At the very small ages, they were given in marriages. They were sexually and mentally harassed, exploited, etc. In India patriarchal system is dominant. Girl's birth is considered as sin and sons' birth is considered as a blessing. To this is added the menace of dowry. Women is considered as burden on the family and hence female infanticide was a common practice. To this is added technological development in medical science i.e ultrasound machine which gave a easy way for female foeticide. Increasing cases of female foeticide had resulted in chaos. Female foeticide is a gross violation of a human rights.

Key words: women, discrimination, human rights, technology

Introduction:

Human Rights are the basic rights which are inherent in human beings from the birth itself. Human rights are unalienable rights which we cannot transfer to others. One of the objects of Constituting UNO was to protect the human rights.

Universal Declaration on Human Rights is considered as magna carta on human rights. Art I of it states, "All human beings are born free and equal in dignity and rights. They are endowed with reason and conscience and should act towards one another in a spirit of brotherhood".

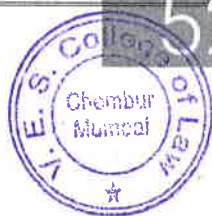
The important conventions of UN, i.e ICCPR and ICESCR protects the civil, political, cultural, economic and social rights of the people. India is a member of UN and we have incorporated these rights in part III and Part IV of our constitution as Fundamental Rights and Directive Principles of state policy respectively. These provisions in the Constitution protects the rights of vulnerable groups like women, children, age old people, labourers, backward classes and economically weaker section of people, etc.

Crime against Women:

Women comes under vulnerable group. Various crimes are committed against her starting from female foeticide than comes infanticide, dowry related crimes, Assault, fraud, murder, rape, kidnapping, abduction, cyber crimes, Acid Attack, eve teasing and many more. Even people are unwilling to bring her in the womb of the mother by IVF procedure through which they get an opportunity of preconception gender selection.

Female Foeticide:

Female foeticide is the selective abortion/elimination of the girl child in the womb itself after the detection of the child's gender through ultrasound machines. This is usually done under family pressure from the husband or the in-laws or even the woman's parents or the woman herself wishes to have a boy. Science and technology is for the wellbeing and benefit of the human being but it is used by him for his selfish ends. The reason for it is girl child is unwanted.



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 V.E.S. College of Law
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“ANALYSIS OF THE SOCIO-LEGAL INTERVENTION OF ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE (AI's) and its IMPACT ON INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY RIGHTS IN THE REAM OF LEGAL-PRACTICE AND JUDICIARY-SYSTEM IN INDIA”

By- Reshma Jaishreeram Yadav

VES COLLEGE OF LAW (Assistant Professor- Law), Chembur, Mumbai-400074

Abstract:

The Intellectual Property Rights (IPs) is concerned with the any sort of genuine and pure invention of human intellect and intelligence. It can be literary, scientific creation, artistic or digital in nature. To safeguard the legal rights of owners and claimants of Intellectual Property Rights (IPs), preservation of its originality has become a matter of concern in today's modern era. However, the need for legal advancements and stringent provisions also has been intensified. The controlled system mechanism under data protection of human intellect based, intangible assets such as, patentable inventions, copyrights, trademarks and designs is very necessary in modern era of Artificial Intelligence (AI). It is an obvious matter of concern. In consonance to this, several nations and IPRs agencies are taking keen and serious interest and cognizance of the advancements of (AI) systems, worldwide. There is a remarkable demand for the formulation of (IPRs) laws that can protect and safeguard Artificial Intelligence (AI) products so, that, the technological advancements can move ahead without facing any kind of socio-legal hassle in years to come.

Therefore, this research paper has tried to emphasize on the intricacies, faced under IPRs and implications of AI on order to protect the original literary works, inventions, artistic creations without losing its originality.

Keywords:

The Intellectual Property Rights (IPs), intangible assets, digital transformation, controlled system mechanism under data protection Landmark Judgments, etc.



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ANALYSIS OF THE VARIOUS OFFENCES OF RAPE WITH RESPECT TO THE LATEST AMENDMENTS WITH THE HELP OF LANDMARK JUDGEMENTS IN INDIA

Yadav Reshma Jaishreeram Yadav

Assistant President- Law
VES COLLEGE OF LAW
Mail- reshma.yadav@ves.ac.in
Mobi: 90224 38848

Abstract

The Indian judicial system is comprised of Apex Court, High Court and other Courts who are considered as, "custodian and law protector" in the Indian society. The Article attempts to explore the landmark judgments of rape offences of Supreme Court of India.

This paper gives a theoretical understanding of anti-rape laws and its evolution, from being a property crime to crime against the bodily integrity of a woman. This paper traces its origin from the English common law and goes on to analyze the landmark cases which brought about the progressive amendments in anti-rape laws under the Indian Penal Code. It discusses in detail the reforms made by the criminal law amendment act of 1983, 2013 and 2018. It explores the recommendations made by the Justice Verma Committee on the controversial aspects of gender neutrality, capital punishments etc. It concludes with the suggestion for change from not just the legislative level but also from the social and cultural level.

Keywords: Anti-rape laws, Criminal law amendment act, Justice Verma committee, Rape Cases, Landmark Rape judgments

INTRODUCTION

Rape is considered as very bad and shameful crime against a humankind, especially against a woman. Throughout most of the history women had no rights and were treated as mere property, therefore, rape was viewed as crime only in terms of property violation of another man.

With the evolving time, there was shift in the cultural beliefs and norms which lead to the significant change in the definition of rape as a crime. The Indian rape laws trace its origin from the English common law and it was in 1860 when the anti-rape laws were first mentioned in IPC. But, the seventeenth-century jurist Sir Matthew Hale's comment on rape as "an accusation easily to be made and hard to be proved, and harder to be defended by the party accused, though never so innocent", shows the prejudiced attitude of colonial courts towards the victims.¹

The assumption that the women may be lying became the reason because of which the trial courts were directed more towards proving the credit of the victim rather than proving the guilt of the accused. It was focus on her past sexual relations or her virginity which determined the outcome of the case.

Furthermore, the laws, relating to rape prohibitions in India are badly needed to be made, more stringent. It is due to the fact that the past few years, it has been observed that the rape incidents have become more brutal and heinous. The need for change in laws gathered momentum with the growth of the Women's Movement which brought about awareness and change in attitude of the society. This paper discusses several cases which led to the criminal law amendments of 1983, 2013, 2018 respectively. With regard to this, Justice Verma Committee had suggested some immediate rape reforms after the Delhi-based, Nirbhaya case. It looks closely into the several changes made in the definition and punishments of anti-rape laws. It focuses specifically on the changes brought about by these amendments in the rape laws under the Indian Penal Code. It is very sad to note that roughly all the laws and reforms in every aspect, related to women were passed after the heinous crimes took place against Women of India. For example, the Aruna Shanbaug case, proved to be a case this resulted in a debate in reforming the laws of Euthanasia. According to one of the Report of Times of India, approximately, 88 rapes get committed per day.²

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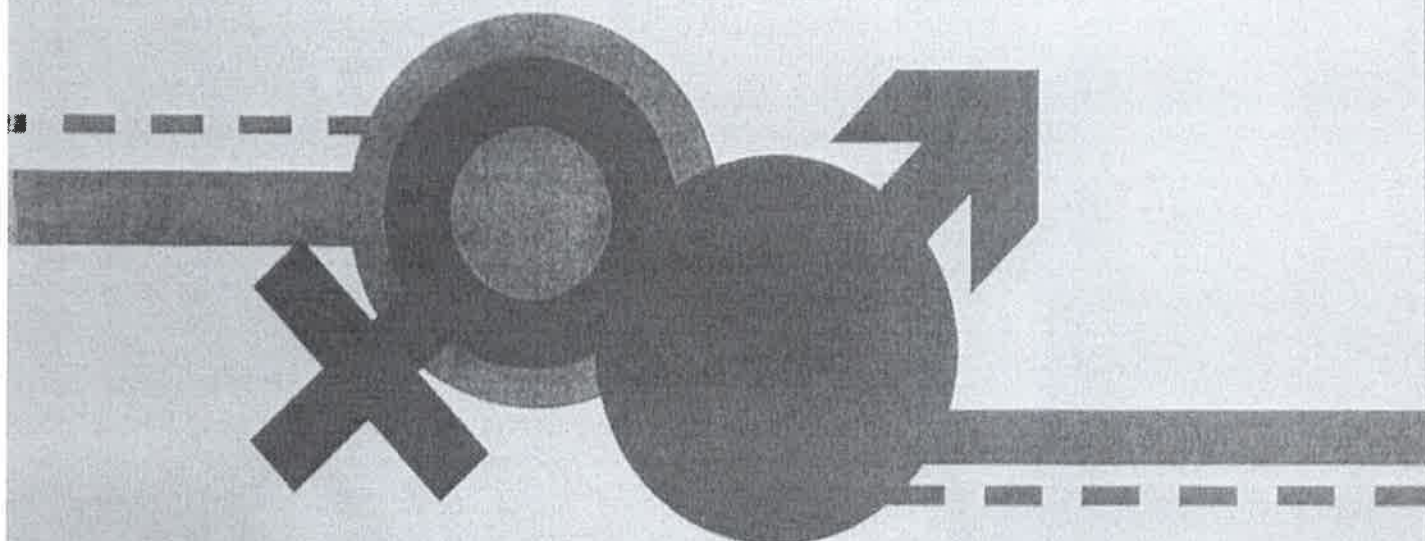


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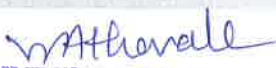


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GLASS CEILING MAGNITUDE ON INDIAN WORKING WOMEN IN CONTEXT TO CORPORATE LAWS

Reshma Yadav

Assistant Professor

VES College of Law

ABSTRACT

The Glass ceiling is cracked but still not broken. Indian corporate world has shown their discriminatory attitude by appointing only less than 4 percent women to be promoted as, 'Director' in their institution, even after enacting provisions under The Companies Amendment Act, 2013. Though women in India, share almost 50 percent of the total population of the nation, the representative aspect of women at senior positions are very much scarce in real world of Corporate in India.

"SUCCESS IS NOT PARTIAL TO MEN" NITIAYOG

Keywords: NITI Ayog, women in the corporate world



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Mathur
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Role of Women in Corporate World with a special reference to the Related Laws

ARCHANA KHANDWE¹ AND JEET SHAH²

ABSTRACT

Gone is the time when the corporate world used to be male dominated. With the increase in literacy rate, the employment of women in corporations have increased. While this has happened, the Laws have played an important role to achieve women empowerment in the corporate world. The researchers in this article shall analyse the role of women in corporates and the related laws. The researchers shall also find the lacunae and solutions pertaining to the same.

Keywords: Women-Empowerment, Laws, Corporate.

I. INTRODUCTION

The women were previously subjected to a lot of atrocities. They were not given equal chance to represent themselves in any field. However, in today's time the situation has changed especially in the corporate world. While today the women play a major role in corporations, our labour laws support women empowerment. There are many caselaws pertaining to the same, which show how women empowerment has increased these days. There are also some loopholes which need to be corrected and the researchers have provided the solutions for the same.

II. CURRENT LAWS EMPOWERING WOMEN IN THE CORPORATES

(A) Constitutional Laws with respect to Women Empowerment at Corporates:

Earlier, prior to the constitution, the rights of women were violated a lot. In fact, they were not allowed to work as well in some cases. However, after the constitution was enacted after that a lot of things changed for the women and their rights at workplace.

Our Constitution guarantees equal opportunities to women and the right to be treated to equally. The same is guaranteed by Article 14 of our Constitution. Furthermore, there are times when women used to be exploited very much, that has been reduced because of Article 23. The said provision prohibits any form of exploitation or human-trafficking. It thus safeguards the women at their workplace.

¹ Author is a Teaching Faculty at VES College of Law, Chembur, Mumbai, India.



Archana
I/C PRINCIPAL
V.E.S. College of Law
Sindhi Society, Chembur, Mumbai

Under Article 19 of our Constitution, the women also right to freedom. It means they can raise their opinions. They can also freely work as far as it is lawful in nature. Also, our constitution guarantees maternity benefits under Article 42. Under DPSPs, the state ensures equal pay for both men and women. It is a duty of the state to ensure the same. Upliftment of both men and women has to be achieved by the state for a better society.

These constitutional provisions guarantee the empowerment of women at the corporates and due to this, women get equal treatment at workplace.

(B) Minimum Wages Act, 1948:

This act governs the minimum wage that must be paid by the employer to the employee. This act ensures that irrespective of gender, the employee is paid proper wages for their work. It totally depends on the type of the work and not on gender as per this act. Each work has its own dignity and a minimum pay that must be paid. The workers can not be underpaid merely because they are females. This legislation seeks to set minimum wages for the work irrespective of genders.

(C) Equal Remuneration Act:

As per this act, there should be equal remuneration paid for the same work irrespective of gender. This eliminates any form of discrimination based on gender.

Hence, these laws ensure that the women are paid equal pay for their work. Thus, women empowerment is achieved via this in the corporations. Thus, our society has progressed a lot in a lot of ways. Several judgements have been laid down by the courts regarding equal remuneration.

(D) The Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal) Act, 2013 (POSH Act):

This act protects women from sexual harassment at workplace. Previously there used to be a lot of cases related to sexual harassment of women. Thus, there was a need felt for this legislation to protect the rights of women and empower them.

III. CASE LAWS

There are several caselaws wherein the courts have stated the fact that the rights of women need to be protected. The courts have also stated that the women too deserve equal treatment. The courts have also stated that women need to be paid equally as men for the same kind of work.

1. Aureliano Fernandes Vs State of Goa:



M. Hanale
H/C PRINCIPAL
V.E.S. College of Law
Sindhi Society, Chembur, Mumbai

A Detailed Analysis of Cyber Crimes Against Women

Archana Ashok Khandwe¹, Jeet Shah²

¹Research Scholar (Law), CSMU, Panvel, Maharashtra

²Student, VES College of Law, Mumbai

ABSTRACT

Today's world is a technologically advanced world. In this era, gadgets have become a very essential parts of our lives. Every coin has two sides and so is the case with the technological advancement. On one hand, technology has made the lives of the women very easy as they are able to communicate, study online, etc. and at the same time, there is a rapid increase in the number of cyber crimes against them. In this paper, the researchers shall analyse as to what kind of cyber crimes are happening against women, what are the laws to protect them against these crimes, what are the loopholes and solutions to the same

Keywords: Law, Cyber-Crimes, Women, Rights, Law

INTRODUCTION

Meaning of Cyber Crimes and the ones affected by Cyber Crimes:

The Information Technology Act, 2000¹ nowhere mentions the definition of Cyber Crime. However, Cyber Crime means the crime that involves the computers.² Cyber Crimes usually affects women and children the most globally. It, in general affects anyone who has lesser awareness of the cyber crimes and the means of protection against it.

The researcher in this paper shall analyse what are the loopholes in the current legislations and what can be done to prevent cyber crimes against women.

1. Information Technology Act, 2000

2. <https://www.legalserviceindia.com/legal/article-8918-cyber-crimes-against-women.html>

RESEARCH OBJECTIVES:

Following are the research objectives of this paper:

1. To understand the current position of cyber crime against women and its related laws
2. To analyse various lacunae that exist presently.
3. To present solution to the same.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY:

The researchers have used doctrinal research methodology for this paper.

HISTORY OF LEGISLATIONS IN INDIA RELATED TO CYBER CRIMES AGAINST WOMEN:

Since 1990s, with the growth of the technology, there is an increase in cybercrimes. The IT Act of 2000 was first amended in 2006 and after that it was amended in 2008. The Information Technology (Amend-



Archana
I/C PRINCIPAL
V.E.S. College of Law
Sindhi Society, Chembur, Mumbai

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I/C PRINCIPAL
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Sindhi Society, Chembur, Mumbai

A COMPARATIVE STUDY ON TOURISM LAWS IN INDIA AND SAUDI ARABIA.

AUTHORED BY - MS. KRUPA NAIK

Abstract.

The One land that all men desire to see, and having seen once, by even a glimpse, would not give that glimpse for all the shows of all the rest of the globe combined.

-By Mark Twain.

The absence of clear legislative provisions in India, coupled with the rapid growth in its tourism sector, has resulted in an unorganized and chaotic state of affairs within the country. The global tourism industry has evolved into a significant economic force, contributing substantially to the development of numerous countries. Saudi Arabia has recently amended its tourism laws and has framed a comprehensive and effective framework which not only includes licensing but also includes provisions relating to environment protection to develop sustainable tourism. India and Saudi Arabia, with their rich cultural and historical heritage, have emerged as prominent players in the international tourism arena. This research conducts an in-depth comparative analysis of the tourism laws in India and Saudi Arabia, examining legislative frameworks, regulatory bodies, and policies shaping their respective tourism sectors. The objective is to identify commonalities and disparities, shedding light on the legal intricacies influencing the growth and sustainability of their tourism industries.

Keywords: Tourism laws, India, Saudi Arabia, legal framework, regulations, policies, sustainable tourism, cultural preservation, infrastructure development.

1. Introduction:

1.1 Background:

The global tourism industry has witnessed unprecedented growth, transforming into a key driver of economic development. Nations around the world, recognizing the multifaceted benefits of a thriving tourism sector, have invested in crafting robust legal frameworks to govern this domain.



M. Phule
I/C PRINCIPAL
V.E.S. College of Law
Sindhi Society, Chembur, Mumbai

This paper focuses on India and Saudi Arabia, both possessing unique cultural tapestries that make them attractive tourist destinations. Understanding the legal structures underpinning their tourism industries is crucial for comprehending the dynamics of their economic and cultural interactions with the global community. Tourism laws need to be regulated as the stats show a very intriguing number of Foreign tourist arrivals during 2022 were 6.19 million (tourism, 2022 - 23) with a growth of 305.4% over same period of the previous year. Indian National Departures during 2022 were 21.09 million (Provisional) with a growth of 146.7 over same period of the previous year.¹

1.2 Objectives:

This research seeks to:

- a. Scrutinize the legal architecture of India's tourism industry, encompassing legislative enactments, regulatory bodies, and policies.
- b. Examine the evolving legal landscape of Saudi Arabia's tourism sector, considering recent legislations, regulatory mechanisms, and policy initiatives.
- c. Draw comprehensive comparisons between the two nations, emphasizing the legal elements that distinguish or align their approaches to tourism.
- d. Evaluate the repercussions of existing legal frameworks on the development and sustainability of the tourism sectors in India and Saudi Arabia.

2. Legal Framework of Tourism in India:

2.1 Regulation/ policies/ legal framework:

India's tourism industry operates within the contours of various regulations, with the National Tourism Policy been formulated in 2002 serving as a cornerstone. This policy delineates the roles and responsibilities of stakeholders, aiming to provide a comprehensive legal framework for the sector. The new tourism policy 2015 has played a pivotal role in making India a global tourist hub.

History of tourism regulations/ policies in India.

The initial 1982 Tourism Policy:

As you move through the five-year plans, you'll notice that the Sixth Five-Year Plan (1980–1985)

¹ Annual Tourism Report 2022 – 23; Ministry of Tourism, Government of India



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M. Atharale
VC PRINCIPAL
V.E.S. College of Law
Sindhi Society, Chembur, Mumbai

Homosexual Marriages: India and The World

KRUPA NAIK¹

ABSTRACT

Since the verdict given by the apex court in Navtej Singh Johar vs. Union of India, there is an uproar in the country to legalize same sex marriages. In a multi-religious country like ours the term "marriage" means different to people belonging to different sect. Hindus believe it to be a sacrament while Muslims believe it to be a contractual relationship. Similarly Parsi marriage is also known to be a Contract through a religious ceremony called "the Ashirwad" validating it. While analyzing this issue it is also pertinent note the meaning of the term "gender" and "sex". Many countries including Netherland, Belgium, Canada, Spain, South Africa, Norway, Sweden Argentina Iceland, Denmark etc. have legalized same sex marriages; while many countries have legalized same sex marriages, India still has a long way to go. This article is aimed at critically analyzing what made their law makers to take this step and what challenges a multi-religious country like India faces when it comes to same sex marriages.

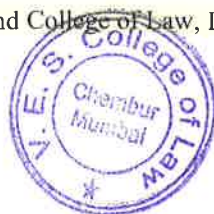
Keywords: Homosexual marriages, domestic partnership, adoption.

I. INTRODUCTION

In a multi – religious country like ours marriage and religion is intertwined. When it comes to same sex marriages the meaning of the term gender and sex must also be analyzed. *As stated by honorable justice Chandrachud "gender is not only about genitals".* The term "sex" could be implied to mean the physical part of the body further dividing it into male or female, but the term "gender" has to be interpreted in a broad perspective. Several examples all over the world which show rightfully that a person may be born as a male or a female but does not feel the same emotionally, mentally and psychologically. In the case *National Coalition For Gay And Lesbian Equality V. Ministry of Justice*,² the South African court held that Privacy recognizes that we all have a right to a sphere of private intimacy and autonomy which allows us to establish and nurture human relationships without interference from the outside community. In yet another case of *Navtej Singh Johar v. UOI*³ the Apex court declared section 377 of IPC as

¹ Author is a Lecturer at Vivekanand College of Law, India.

² (1998) (6) BCLR 726



Mathanale
I/C PRINCIPAL
V.E.S. College of Law
Sindhi Society, Chembur, Mumbai

Comparative Analysis Between the Emergency Provisions of India, USA and UK

Shriya Babar

Full Time Lecturer, VES College of Law

ABSTRACT

In the intricate tapestry of governance, the fabric of democracy is woven with threads of stability and peace, crucial for the seamless implementation of laws. Yet, the warp and weft of societal dynamics occasionally unravel into precarious situations, compelling the state to navigate through legal complexities to safeguard the greater good. In such moments of peril, emergency provisions emerge as a critical tool, offering a temporary departure from the normative legal framework to address imminent threats and ensure the welfare of the populace. These emergency measures, tailored to the unique contours of each state, encompass a spectrum of factors including the triggers prompting their invocation, the authority vested with the power of declaration, and the extent of rights and liberties that may be suspended in their wake. From natural disasters to political unrest, the reasons behind the proclamation of an emergency are manifold, each demanding a nuanced response calibrated to the specific context. This paper undertakes a comprehensive examination, delving into the emergency provisions entrenched within the legal architectures of India, the United States, and the United Kingdom. By juxtaposing and scrutinizing these frameworks, the aim is to illuminate the divergent pathways taken by democracies in times of crisis, shedding light on the intricate interplay between liberty, security, and governance.

Keywords: Emergency Provisions, Constitution, Government, Fundamental Rights.

I. INTRODUCTION

The declaration of a state of emergency within a country is a significant event, but one that occurs infrequently and only in extraordinary circumstances. An emergency, as defined, entails a scenario where the government of a nation either suspends or modifies the standard functioning of the country, effectively placing certain provisions of the constitution and other governmental organs in a state of dormancy. Across the globe, many democratic constitutions incorporate provisions regarding emergencies, granting the executive branch extensive powers to act decisively in times of pressing urgency. These provisions are designed to empower the executive to take measures necessary for safeguarding national security, maintaining law and order, protecting the lives and property of citizens, ensuring the continuity of vital public services, and restoring stability within the nation. The scope of these emergency powers is broad, allowing the executive to curtail or suspend certain constitutional rights, centralize decision-making authority, and, in some cases, even postpone scheduled elections. However, the exercise of such powers is typically subject to strict scrutiny and oversight to prevent abuse and ensure that democratic principles are upheld even in times of crisis. Thus, while emergencies may necessitate extraordinary measures, they also underscore the resilience and adaptability of democratic governance in the face of adversity.



W Athavale
I/C PRINCIPAL
V.E.S. College of Law
Sindhi Society, Chembur, Mumbai