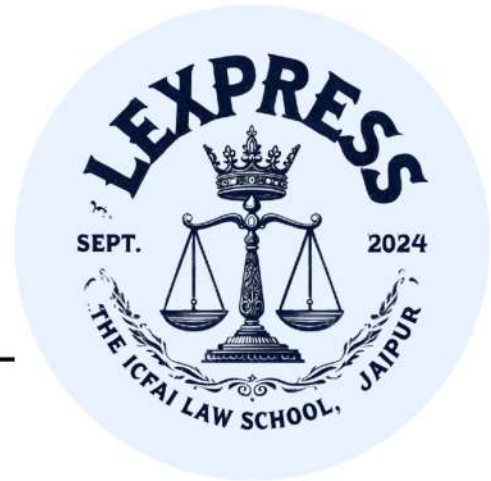


SEPTEMBER 2024

LEXPRESS

UNLEASHING THE LEGAL PROWESS



EDITION - IV

THE ICFAI UNIVERSITY, JAIPUR



THE ICFAI UNIVERTSITY is established under the provisions of the ICFAI University, Jaipur Act, 2011 passed by legislative assembly of Rajasthan. The University believes in creating and disseminating knowledge and skills in core and frontier areas through innovative educational programs, research, consulting and publishing and developing a new cadre of citizens with a high level of competence and deep sense of ethics and commitment to the code of professional conduct. The mission of the university is to offer world class, innovative, career oriented professional post graduate and under graduate programs through inclusive technology aided pedagogies to equip students with the requisite professional and life skills as well as social sensitivity and high sense of ethics. The university presently offers programs in Management, Pharmacy, Science, Liberal Arts, Physiotherapy, Technology and Law with an objective of developing a new generation of professionals through comprehensive and contemporary body of knowledge and skills both functional and integrative.

ICFAI LAW SCHOOL



An integral part of ICFAI University Jaipur, the ICFAI Law School was founded in 2015 to provide high-quality legal education to the upcoming generation of legal practitioners. The legal school is devoted to cultivating a new generation of legal professionals through a thorough and Contemporary understanding of law in conjunction with business and humanities, offered by intensive educational and research initiatives. The department provides Students can enroll in five-year integrated courses of BA-LL.B (Hons.), BBA-LL.B (Hons.), LL.B, LLM and Ph.D.

The programs within the purview of ICFAI Law School have garnered Accreditation granted by the Bar Council of India (BCI). Currently, the Institute of law caters to a diverse and dynamic population of students hailing from various regions nationwide and boasts a valuable intellectual asset in the shape of a very committed group of academic staff members.

Moot courts, trial simulations, seminars, and tutorials, educational seminars, supervised library sessions, project presentations, legal consultations, community awareness and legal literacy programs, visits to police stations and prisons, court visits, and Chamber tours and other outreach initiatives are recurring elements at The ICFAI School of Law and an integral part of the legal curriculum. The students. have achieved highly sought-after accolades in debates, quizzes, athletics, cultural events, and other extracurricular pursuits. The objective of our vision is to continue our leadership in the field of legal education and establish a network where extending, reaching, and globalising the technique and mode of our operations optimizes research and development in the field of law.

PROGRAMMES OFFERED



ICFAI Tech School

- M. Tech
- MCA
- Bachelor of Physiotherapy
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- B.Sc(Hons.)|B.Sc(Forensic Science)
- B.Tech|B.Tech(Mechatronics)|B.Tech(DS & AI)
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- Diploma in Civil or Diploma in Mechanical

ICFAI Business School

- MBA
- BBA|BBA(Business Analytical)|BBA(Fintech)
- B.Com(Hons.)

ICFAI School of Liberal Arts

- BA(Political Science)
- BA(Psychology)
- BA(Economics)

ICFAI Law School

- LL.B
- BA-LL.B(Hons.)
- BBA-LL.B(Hons.)
- LL.M

Doctorate Programme

- Ph.D.

ICFAI School of Pharmaceutical Sciences

- B. Pharma

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FROM THE DESK OF PRESIDENT

Congratulations to ICFAI Law School, Jaipur for the launch of the 4th edition of Newsletter "Lexpress". As we usher in another exciting edition of our Newsletter, I am filled with immense pride and enthusiasm to address our vibrant community of innovators, scholars, and professionals. Law is at the heart of societal progress, and it is through the dedication, creativity, and relentless pursuit of excellence by the academic staff of the ICFAI Law School that we continue to break new ground and drive transformative change.

Our institution has always stood as a beacon of legal education, where academic excellence, critical thinking, and social responsibility are the cornerstones of our ethos. The role of law in shaping a just society has never been more evident. As future leaders of the legal world, it is the responsibility of the students to champion the cause of justice, equality, and ethical governance. The education imparted by the School will inspire the students to make a commitment to uphold the principles enshrined in our constitution and legal system.

I am very pleased to see the new edition of Lexpress wherein the creative minds of the students have come together. The articles touch upon some of the contemporary topics and offer very innovative suggestions to address the burning issues. In the coming months, we are excited to host International Seminar and guest lectures by distinguished jurists and practitioners. These events will offer invaluable insights into the dynamic world of law and will help the students to stay ahead in this constantly evolving field.

I would like to take a moment to acknowledge the tremendous efforts of our faculty, whose dedication ensures that each of the students is equipped with the tools to succeed, both in the academic journey and in the broader societal context. Let us continue to work together towards fostering a vibrant, inclusive, and forward-thinking legal community. I encourage all of you to actively participate in the many opportunities that lie ahead and contribute meaningfully to the ongoing discourse.

Best wishes



PROF (DR) H P SINGH, VSM

PRESIDENT, THE ICFAI UNIVERSITY, JAIPUR

FROM THE DESK OF DEAN

This is the fourth edition of the 'LexPress' magazine of the ICFAI Law School. This magazine acts as a platform for showcasing creative ideas and literary skill as well as a thorough record of all the events that have taken place over the course of the academic years. Additionally, the ICFAI Law School students' linguistic and creative inventiveness is showcased in this edition of the magazine.

Students can showcase their abilities and explore their creative potential through the Magazine. This issue of the magazine is an unbiased collection of various extracurricular activities organized by the School of Law, under the direction of an extremely devoted and hardworking group of faculty members who hold undergraduate and graduate degrees from some of the nation's top universities.

Many clubs, committees, and centers overseen by seasoned faculty members exist within the department to plan a broad range of events and activities. Students have enthusiastically participated in a wide range of events, including moot court competitions, community outreach initiatives, debates, quizzes, seminars, conferences, legal assistance camps, essay writing competitions, poster-making competitions, etc.

I firmly believe that supporting kids' overall growth is crucial in the highly competitive educational environment of today.

I express my gratitude to the students for their kind and spirited involvement in various departmental events. I hope that "Lex Press" magazine will provide readers with greater insight for their upcoming projects.

I commend the magazine's staff and student body for their hard work in producing an edition that is worthwhile. I also want to express my sincere appreciation to the magazine's editorial board members for their hard work in putting this edition together.

With Good Wishes.



DR. HARISH KUMAR VERMA

DEAN, ICFAI LAW SCHOOL, JAIPUR

FROM THE DESK OF ASSOCIATE DEAN



As we navigate through an ever-evolving legal landscape, staying informed and engaged with the latest developments in our field is essential. I'm delighted to share the Edition-04 of Lexpress for the academic year 2024-2025, a magazine that is dedicated to the dynamic intersection of law and current affairs in our judiciary. In an era where the rule of law is continually evolving, staying informed and engaged with the latest legal developments is a professional necessity and a civic responsibility.

Our legal profession is about interpreting statutes and regulations and understanding the broader implications of these interpretations on society. In this issue, you will find thought-provoking articles that challenge conventional wisdom, explore innovative legal theories, and offer practical guidance for practitioners.

We explore the evolving landscape of legal education, showcase the remarkable achievements of our faculty and students, and delve into timely and thought-provoking topics that are shaping the future of law.

At ICFAI Law School, we view legal education as a profound investment with lifelong benefits. Our comprehensive academic programs and vibrant extracurricular activities are designed to deliver high-quality education and cultivate essential legal skills for your future success.

This edition highlights our commitment to keeping you informed about the latest legislative advancements both in India and internationally. Emerging fields such as Insolvency and Bankruptcy Law, Cyber Law, Intellectual Property Rights, Mercantile Law, and Alternative Dispute Resolution are broadening your horizons and preparing you for diverse opportunities. Our curriculum, complemented by engaging activities like Moot Court Competitions, Debates, Legal Aid Events, Unnat Bharat Abhiyan activities, and Cultural Programs, aims to foster your holistic development and readiness for a successful legal career.

Our students have excelled in both academic and co-curricular pursuits, thanks to the unwavering support of our dedicated faculty. Their guidance ensures that you are well-prepared to thrive in an evolving society. With our state-of-the-art infrastructure, ICFAI Law School provides the exceptional exposure needed for personal and professional growth. Our commitment to excellence and innovation in legal education is reflected in the diverse and insightful contributions featured here.

As we embark on this journey together, remember that even the longest journey begins with a single step. This publication is a testament to the collective effort of our faculty coordinators and their enthusiastic teams, whose dedication has enriched the content of this magazine.

DR. PRATIMA SONI

ASSOCIATE DEAN, ICFAI LAW SCHOOL, JAIPUR

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→ Vidisha Meena, 5th Year

Presented paper titled, "Legal responsibility for consumer harms through advertisements in adherence to Intellectual Property Rights" at National Seminar on Protection of Consumers in IPR Regime at CNLU, Patna (14 July 2024).

→ Harshit Naveen and Gauri Sharma, 4th Year

Presented research paper in the Rajiv Gandhi National University of Law on 18th March.

Published an article titled, "Sexual Harrasment of Women at workplace Act 2013".

→ Ananya Joshi, 4th Year

The team comprising of Ananya Joshi, Tanya Choudhary, and Nazni Bano secured winner position along with Best Memorial in Vidhi Vimarsh National Moot Court Competition organised by the Sangam University, Bhilwara.

Secured the position of Best Speaker in Vidhi Vimarsh National Moot Court Competition organised by the Sangam University, Bhilwara.

Team Comprising of Ananya Joshi and Falguni Parnami secured the Winner position in the 3rd edition of Online National Debate Competition, "War of words" organised by 'In light of law' and 'Legal', in association with JKILS, Legalis Amicus.

→ Falguni Parnami, 3rd Year

Submission has been selected among the top 10 in the IDEATHON, 2024, organized by Lexo Consultancy and ILTN!

Received the Special Mention title for my performance representing Asaduddin Owaisi from AIMIM at the VIMARSH: Canon Youth Parliament, hosted by Canonsphere

Secured the First Position in the 3rd War of Words, 2024, organized by In Light of Law & Legal

→ Harpreet Singh, 3rd Year

Winner in national moot court competition organised by Jyoti Vidyapeeth University

→ Om Kumar Pathak, 2nd Year

Article Published in Crime Zine Magazine by CLCC on the topic Government ESMA MOVE : A shield against protests or a blow to workers right

→ Kunika Rawlani, 4th year

I and Ananya Secured Runner up position in PIL PRO BONO Drafting Competition held during LEX KNOT- 2024, organised by IFHE, Hyderabad from 18th-20th April, 2024.

Secured 1st position in quiz competition organised by ICFAI Law School, The ICFAI University, Jaipur held on 20th February, 2024

→ Anany Krishna Pandit, 2nd Year

Winner of Extempore Competition, 2024 organized by ICFAI Law School, Jaipur



- **Kerala MSME Facilitation Act 2019 applies only to new enterprises: Kerala High Court**

The Kerala High Court recently in the case of Thajudheen A Ganr v State Police Chief Gors, ruled that the Kerala Micro Small and Medium Enterprises Facilitation Act, 2019 (MSME Facilitation Act) only applies to new enterprises and does not cover units established before the Act's enactment. Justice VG Arun emphasized that the Act's provisions are designed to assist in the establishment of new enterprises and are not retroactive.

The petitioners operated a hot mix plant, "N & T Hotmix," in Nellad village. They had obtained an acknowledgment certificate under the MSME Facilitation Act, claiming it exempted them from needing a Panchayat license. The Nellanad Grama Panchayat had issued stop memos due to complaints and local protest.

The Court highlighted that since the plant was established before the Act, it could not benefit from the Act's provisions meant for new enterprises. It concluded that the acknowledgment certificate did not exempt the petitioners from obtaining necessary permits under the Panchayat Building Rules. Additionally, the Court considered local grievances about health and environmental impacts from the plant. As a result, the Court denied the petitioners' request for police protection, noting that the police could only intervene if law and order issues arose. The petition was dismissed.

- **Quashing of 65% Reservation Law**

The Bihar government has challenged the Patna High Court's ruling that struck down a law increasing reservations for SC/STs and backward classes from 50% to 65% in public employment and educational admissions. The High Court had declared the amendment unconstitutional, arguing it violated the principles of equality under Articles 14, 15, and 16, and suggested reconsidering the reservation limits and excluding the 'creamy layer' from benefits. Bihar's appeal, filed by advocate Manish Kumar, seeks to overturn this decision.

- **CJI DY Chandrachud launched digital court for cheque bounce cases, e-Court initiatives in Kerala**

On August 16, Chief Justice of India DY Chandrachud inaugurated India's first digital court at the Kerala High Court to handle cheque bounce cases under the Negotiable Instruments Act. The event also launched several technological initiatives, including the "We-Solv Vimaal Solution Maker" online dispute resolution system and a Model Digital Court Room. Additional projects include the Restoration of the Ram Mohan Palace Complex, a Digital Library and Research Centre, and the Learning Management System for the Kerala Judicial Academy. Chief Minister Pinarayi Vijayan inaugurated Special Courts in Ernakulam and Alappuzha, while Finance Minister KN Balagopal unveiled a CCTV Surveillance System and a Control Room, and State Minister P Rajeev opened a new Security-cum-Facilitation Block.

- **No Re-test for NEET-UG**

On July 23, 2024, in the case of Vanshika Yadav vs. Union of India & Ors., commonly known as the NEET Exam Case, the Supreme Court decided against canceling the NEET-UG exam. The Court determined that there was insufficient evidence of a widespread question paper leak to warrant a re-test. It said that no Re-test would be conducted. Considering the fact that the re-test will lead to serious consequences, the top court said, "The court is mindful of the fact directing a fresh exam would have serious consequences on students, including destruction of admission schedule, effects on education, and impact on availability of medical professionals in the future." Further, acknowledging the potential disruption that a new exam would cause to students and the educational system, the Court also directed the National Testing Agency (NTA) to amend the test results based on a revised answer to an ambiguous question, as recommended by an expert team from IIT-Delhi.

- **Delhi High Court Ends 23-Year Old Trademark Dispute Between Lacoste and Crocodile International**

On August 16th, the Delhi High Court resolved a 23-year legal dispute between fashion brands Lacoste and Crocodile International, siding with Lacoste. The court in this case (Lacoste and Anr. vs. Crocodile International Pte Ltd & Anr.) determined that Crocodile International's trademark in India was deceptively similar to Lacoste's, leading to consumer confusion and trademark infringement.

Justice Sanjeev Narula highlighted the visual and conceptual similarities between the trademarks, issuing a permanent injunction against Crocodile International. The company is prohibited from using, manufacturing, or advertising products with the disputed trademark in India. Additionally, Crocodile International must account for and disclose profits made from the trademark since its launch in India in August 1998. A local commissioner has been appointed to oversee the enforcement of this ruling and review Crocodile International's financial records.



- **Release of Genetically Modified Mustard in the Environment**

On July 23, 2024, the Supreme Court delivered a divided judgment in *Gene Campaign & Anr. vs. Union of India & Ors.*, regarding the release of Genetically Modified Mustard (GM Mustard) into the environment. Justice Nagarathna annulled the approval granted by the Genetic Engineering Appraisal Committee (GEAC) and the Ministry of Environment and Forests, arguing that it was not in the public interest. Conversely, Justice Karol upheld the approval, stating that "The composition of the GEAC is in accordance with rules and therefore constitutional challenge will fail. The approval granted by GEAC is by an expert body and therefore, challenge to such approval cannot be allowed. It will fail." The Court has referred the matter to the Chief Justice of India to constitute a larger bench for a fresh hearing.

- **Limits on Bar Council Enrollment Fees**

On July 30, 2024, the Supreme Court ruled that State Bar Councils and the Bar Council of India (BCI) must adhere to the enrolment fees specified in Section 24(1)(f) of the Advocates Act, 1961. The Court stated that this provision is a fiscal regulation and must be strictly interpreted. As representatives of Parliament, the Bar Councils cannot alter the fee structure established by Parliament. The Court's decision applies prospectively, meaning that while excess fees collected before this judgment need not be refunded, future fees must comply with the specified limit.

- **Supreme Court's ruling on maintenance for divorced Muslim women**

On July 10, 2024, the Supreme Court issued a significant judgment in the case of *Mohd Abdul Samad vs. The State of Telangana*. The Court ruled that divorced Muslim women are entitled to seek maintenance from their former spouses under Section 125 of the Code of Criminal Procedure (CrPC), 1973. This decision affirms that the secular provisions of this statutory law cannot be overridden by the Muslim Women (Protection of Rights on Divorce) Act, 1986, which is specific to personal law. The ruling came after a Muslim man contested a Telangana High Court order requiring him to pay ₹10,000 in interim maintenance under Section 125, arguing that the 1986 Act should govern such claims.

- **Six days Lok Adalat in the Apex Court**

To mark its 75th anniversary, the Supreme Court held a special six-day Lok Adalat starting June 29, 2024. The aim was to resolve approximately ten thousand cases free of charge, addressing the persistent backlog of 65,000 cases despite a healthy annual disposal rate. While Lok Adalats have been held previously with moderate success, this is the first time the Supreme Court will host an extended six-day session exclusively for its own cases.

- **Right to Freedom of Religion Does Not Include Right to Convert Others**

In the case of *Shriniwas Rav Nayak vs. State of UP*, the Allahabad High Court denied bail to the accused, ruling that the right to freedom of religion does not extend to converting others. Justice Rohit Ranjan Agarwal emphasized that while individuals can profess and practice their religion, converting others through misrepresentation, force, or other prohibited means is not allowed under the Uttar Pradesh Prohibition of Unlawful Conversion of Religion Act, 2021. The Court found sufficient evidence to deny bail, citing misuse of religious freedom.

Persons with Disabilities and its constitutional aspects in reference to the Indian Legal System

"The problem is not how to wipe out differences, but to live together with differences intact."

Disable persons have equal Rights for education, health, care, justice but society has ignored them on the basis of disability. While the Indian Constitution prohibits discrimination per se, it does not explicitly prohibit discrimination on grounds of disability. However, a seven judge constitutional bench of the Supreme Court of India in *Indra Sawhney vs. Union of India*[1] held that the "spirit of Articles 14 [right to equality] , 15(1) [right against discrimination] and 16 [right against discrimination in public employment]" allowed for discrimination and affirmative actions for persons with disabilities. As a result of this decision, the Constitution may be read as explicitly prohibiting discrimination against persons with disabilities. The fundamental right to life enshrined in the Indian Constitution provides the guarantee of life with liberty and dignity to all persons resident in India. The right of persons with disabilities to respect, dignity and freedom is part of this generic right to life. However, the recognition of disability as part of a larger terrain of human diversity is something that has not yet entered official discourse on disability rights. Article 21 of the Constitution of India protects the Right to Life and Personal Liberty, which are inclusive of the principles of inherent dignity and individual autonomy for all persons resident in India. This, together with Article 14, the Right to Equality before law provide the conditioning environment for specific laws and policies that uphold fundamental rights for different classes of individuals. In fact, the Constitution of India applies uniformly to every citizen of India, whether they are healthy or disabled in any way (physically or mentally).

Under the Constitution the disabled have been guaranteed the following fundamental rights:

- The Constitution secures to the citizens including the disabled, a right of justice, liberty of thought, expression, belief, faith and worship, equality of status and of opportunity and for the promotion of fraternity.
- Article 15(1) enjoins on the Government not to discriminate against any citizen of India (including disabled) on the ground of religion, race, caste, sex or place of birth.

- Article 15 (2) States that no citizen (including the disabled) shall be subjected to any disability, liability, restriction or condition on any of the above grounds in the matter of their access to shops, public restaurants, hotels and places of public entertainment or in the use of wells, tanks, bathing ghats, roads and places of public resort maintained wholly or partly out of government funds or dedicated to the use of the general public. Women and children and those belonging to any socially and educationally backward classes or the Scheduled Castes & Tribes can be given the benefit of special laws or special provisions made by the State.
- There shall be equality of opportunity for all citizens (including the disabled) in matters relating to employment or appointment to any office under the State.
- No person including the disabled irrespective of his belonging can be treated as an untouchable. It would be an offence punishable in accordance with law as provided by Article 17 of the Constitution.
- Every person including the disabled has his life and liberty guaranteed under Article 21 of the Constitution.
- There can be no traffic in human beings (including the disabled), and beggar and other forms of forced labour is prohibited and the same is made punishable in accordance with law (Article 23).
- Article 24 prohibits employment of children (including the disabled) below the age of 14 years to work in any factory or mine or to be engaged in any other hazardous employment. Even a private contractor acting for the Government cannot engage children below 14 years of age in such employment.
- Article 25 guarantees to every citizen (including the disabled) the right to freedom of religion. Every disabled person (like the non-disabled) has the freedom of conscience to practice and propagate his religion subject to proper order, morality and health.
- No disabled person can be compelled to pay any taxes for the promotion and maintenance of any particular religion or religious group.
- No Disabled person will be deprived of the right to the language, script or culture which he has or to which he belongs.

*-Mayank Mehra, Assistant Professor,
ICFAI Law School.*

Examining the Impact of the Armed Forces (Special Powers) Act, 1990

The Armed Forces (Special Powers) Act (AFSPA) was initially implemented in 1958 in response to escalating insurgencies in the northeastern parts of India. In 1990, it was expanded to Jammu and Kashmir in response to escalating insurgent actions. AFSPA offers extraordinary authority to the military forces to protect public order in "disturbed areas." These powers include the authority to search, arrest, and even employ force, including fatal force, without previous warrant. While the Act was meant as a short-term solution to restore order, it has stayed in place for decades, leading to broad disputes on its social, political, and humanitarian repercussions.

Security Impact

1. **Control Over Insurgency:** The main purpose of AFSPA was to empower the military to control insurgencies. In certain instances, it effectively achieved the goal of bringing stability to areas characterised by widespread militant activities. In Jammu and Kashmir, the legislation enabled the armed forces to eliminate numerous high-profile terrorist commanders, dismantle insurgency networks, and quell separatist activities. This led to periods of relative peace and permitted elections and administration in very volatile regions.

2. **Boost to National Security:** AFSPA has played a key role in supporting India's national security in conflict-ridden areas. The exceptional powers granted to the military under the legislation have offered the capacity to respond promptly to threats, defending the integrity of the state. The statute acts as a disincentive to anti-national activities, making it impossible for insurgent organisations to function freely.

Nevertheless, despite these benefits, the prolonged implementation of AFSPA has sparked much apprehension over its adverse consequences.

Issues related to the Human Rights

1. **Allegations of Excessive Force and Abuse:** A major critique of AFSPA is its susceptibility to being misused. The legislation provides the military services with immunity from prosecution, requiring prior authorisation from the federal government. As a result, there have been several accusations of human rights violations, such as unlawful killings, unauthorised imprisonments, and instances of people going missing. Incidents of rape, torture, and harassment have been reported, namely in Manipur, Nagaland, and Jammu & Kashmir. The absence of responsibility for such actions has generated animosity among the local populace and elicited censure from human rights organisations, both locally and internationally.

2. **Psychological and Social Impact:** The extended deployment of military personnel in civilian areas under AFSPA has resulted in a climate characterised by apprehension and suspicion. Residents in these areas frequently have a sense of being confined between rebel factions and the armed forces, resulting in a deterioration of societal unity. The implementation of AFSPA has been associated with the radicalisation of young people, leading to the continuation of violent cycles instead of addressing the root causes. Furthermore, the psychological well-being of those residing in places impacted by AFSPA is frequently undermined as a result of the persistent risk of violence and the widespread presence of the military.

Conclusion

The Armed Forces (Special Powers) Act, 1990, has had a profound and controversial impact on India, particularly in regions such as Jammu and Kashmir and the northeastern states. While it has played a critical role in preserving law and order in conflict zones, its extended implementation has resulted in severe human rights violations and contributed to societal estrangement. The continued application of AFSPA poses challenges for India's democratic values, and the debate over its repeal or amendment remains unresolved. Addressing the core causes of insurgency, strengthening civilian institutions, and guaranteeing more responsibility for the military forces are critical elements in moving toward a more balanced and just approach to conflict resolution in these regions.

Consequences in the realm of Politics and Law

1. **Undermining Democracy:** The Armed Forces (Special Powers) Act (AFSPA) has faced criticism for its detrimental impact on democratic processes and civilian governance. By predominantly entrusting power to the military, it undermines the authority of local governments and civilian institutions. Critics contend that this gives rise to a parallel framework of governing that undermines the credibility of elected officials and nurtures a climate of militarisation.

2. **Judicial Interventions:** The act has been challenged multiple times in courts, and while the Indian judiciary has generally upheld AFSPA's constitutional validity, it has also called for greater oversight and accountability mechanisms. The Supreme Court of India has emphasised the importance of striking a balance between national security considerations and the safeguarding of human rights in multiple judgements. Nevertheless, the lack of substantial legal reforms has allowed AFSPA to remain a contentious issue.

Socio-Political Resistance and Reform Movements

1. **Grassroots movements:** Resistance to AFSPA has been widespread in the regions where it is enforced. Protest movements, including the iconic hunger strike by Irom Sharmila in Manipur, have drawn attention to the plight of civilians under AFSPA. Civil society organizations, activists, and affected communities have continuously called for the repeal or amendment of the law, arguing that it violates basic constitutional rights and exacerbates conflict rather than resolving it.

2. **Government Stance on Reform:** The Indian government has consistently asserted that AFSPA is indispensable for safeguarding national security, despite increasing demands for its abolition. Efforts to bring about reform have been restricted, although there have been cases where the legislation has been specifically repealed in certain regions, such as parts of Arunachal Pradesh and Assam. Nevertheless, in areas such as Jammu and Kashmir, the government has exhibited hesitancy in relaxing the provisions of AFSPA, citing persistent security concerns.

*Vijay Choudhary, Assistant Professor
ICFAI Law School*

Hindenburg Report 2.0: The SEBI Connection In The Great Adani Fiasco

Background

In January 2023, the Hindenburg Research report brought forward various facts about the Adani Group, one of India's largest groups, with accusations of major financial irregularities. The report raised serious questions about its business practices, resulting in a blood bath in the Indian stock markets and leading to a significant drop in Adani Group's stock values. Here, we explore the key pieces of evidence presented in the original report and the subsequent developments that have unfolded.

Allegations on Adani Group

The Hindenburg report presented various allegations suggesting that the Adani Group had been involved in stock price manipulation and accounting fraud over several decades. One of the main allegations was the group's alleged use of offshore shell companies in tax havens like Mauritius. The report further alleged that these offshore entities were used to artificially inflate the stock prices of Adani's publicly traded companies by creating unnatural demand through bulk stock purchases.

One of the findings was about two Mauritius-based entities, EM Resurgent Fund and Emerging India Focus Funds. These funds were allegedly controlled by the Adani Group for making illegal related party transactions. The report suggested that these entities engaged in manipulating the Indian stock market could lead to artificial inflation of stock prices, increasing Adani Group's market value unnaturally.

Financial Irregularities And Regulatory Inaction

Many financial misconducts have been brought forward in the report about Adani Group companies and these offshore entities. Including a company associated with Vinod Adani, the brother of Gautam Adani, a fund of over \$40 million in one of the Mauritius-based entities. Such findings raised concerns that the funds might have been utilized for illegal related party transactions.

The report has also criticized the SEBI for not taking proper and timely action. This lack of intervention raised several concerns about the effectiveness of regulatory oversight in India, particularly when it comes to powerful corporations Hindenberg 2.0 The Key Allegation On The SEBI Chief.

SEBI Chairperson Madhabi Buch has been alleged of a conflict of interest related to offshore funds connected to the Adani Group. This report claimed that she and her husband had stakes in offshore structures linked to entities involved in the alleged financial misconduct. This is also the alleged reason that despite substantial evidence of stock manipulation, SEBI has not taken any major action against the Adani Group. The Hon'ble Supreme Court has observed in its judgment that SEBI had "drawn a blank" in its investigation into Adani's offshore investors, raising numerous concerns about the chief's impartiality and SEBI's transparency as a regulator.

The allegations from the Hindenburg report have brought forward serious concerns about the vulnerability of the Indian stock market. It has highlighted not only the illegal activities within major Indian giants but also raised questions on the regulatory body's accountability. Though the report has not caused any serious impact to the markets this time, the report has undoubtedly left a lasting impact on the perception of corporate governance in India.

Aeshana Upadhyay
5th Year



Evolving Jurisprudence on Bail under the Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances Act, 1985 (NDPS Act)

INTRODUCTION

The Narcotics Drugs and Psychotropic Substances Act, 1985 (NDPS Act) was initially enacted in the year 1985 to curb the production/manufacturing/cultivation, possession, sale, purchasing, transport, storage, and/or consumption of any narcotic drug or psychotropic substance. As per section 8 of the NDPS Act following operations are prohibited under the act:

- (a) cultivate any coca plant or gather any portion of coca plant; or
- (b) cultivate the opium poppy or any cannabis plant; or
- (c) produce, manufacture, possess, sell, purchase, transport, warehouse, use, consume, import inter-State, export inter-State, import into India, export from India or tranship any narcotic drug or psychotropic substance, with certain exceptions.

NDPS ACT: A NEED

The Youths and the Children are the future of the country and they need to be protected from various illegal things and drugs are one of them as they are more vulnerable to consuming them which can destroy their life and their future. This is why the NDPS Act is one of the most important acts which also provides stringent punishments for offenders. All the offences under the NDPS act are cognizable and non-bailable also, no relief can be sought by the drug convicts by termination, remission, and commutation of sentences passed.

KEY JURISPRUDENTIAL DEVELOPMENTS RELATED TO BAIL

Presumption of Guilt and Burden of Proof: Traditionally, the NDPS Act operated on the presumption of guilt, placing the burden of proof on the accused. Section 37 of the Act stipulates that bail can only be granted if the court is satisfied that the accused is not involved in trafficking and is not likely to commit further offenses.

Recent judicial interpretations have emphasized a shift towards ensuring a fair trial. The Supreme Court has clarified that while the presumption of guilt is a significant factor, it does not preclude the accused from seeking bail, provided they can demonstrate that they are not involved in drug trafficking or that there are no grounds for continuing detention.

Judicial Discretion and Fairness: Historically, courts interpreted the bail provisions in a restrictive manner, often leading to extended pre-trial detention. The emphasis was on preventing the accused from influencing witnesses or tampering with evidence. Contemporary jurisprudence has seen a more balanced approach. Courts now consider factors such as the nature and quantity of the drugs involved, the accused's role in the offense, and the likelihood of a fair trial. The judiciary is increasingly focusing on ensuring that bail decisions are not solely punitive but also equitable, considering the accused's right to a fair trial.

Impact of Recent Supreme Court Rulings: Recent rulings have further shaped the jurisprudence around bail under the NDPS Act. The Supreme Court has underscored that while the NDPS Act mandates stringent provisions, the denial of bail should not be automatic. For instance, in cases such as the State of Punjab v. Balwinder Singh and the State of Himachal Pradesh v. Pawan Kumar, the Court highlighted the need for a nuanced approach, considering both the seriousness of the offense and the individual circumstances of the accused.

Judicial Oversight and Review: Courts have increasingly taken on a role of judicial oversight to ensure that the application of bail provisions under the NDPS Act is consistent with constitutional safeguards. This includes reviewing detention orders and ensuring that they are not arbitrary or excessive.

CONCLUSION

The evolving jurisprudence in bail under the Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances Act, of 1985, illustrates a progressive shift towards balancing stringent drug control measures with the fundamental rights of individuals. Historically characterized by rigid provisions and harsh penalties, the NDPS Act has seen a significant transformation in how bail decisions are approached. Recent judicial interpretations and Supreme Court rulings have emphasized a more nuanced approach, taking into account the nature of the offense, the role of the accused, and their right to a fair trial. A recent Supreme Court ruled that Bail Can Be Granted In NDPS Cases On the Ground Of Undue Delay In Trial Despite Stringent Conditions In Section 37 of the NDPS Act, 1985.

*Aishwarya Singh Hada. 5th Year and
Devanshi Raj. 4th Year*



Analysis of Legislations, Regulating the maintenance and wellbeing of senior citizens

This study provides an overview of the Maintenance and Wellbeing of the Elderly across the Nation and at the state level. It highlights the expectations of the aged peoples, such as respect, care, and basic needs. It is said that a society is judged on how it treats the elderly. It is the most experienced section of society, and it is unfortunate to see that in a country like India, which is a culturally rich nation, neglecting, disrespecting, and physical and verbal abuse most common towards elders has a considerable decline in values. For the upbringing of their child, Indians follow the joint family system, where love, compliance, patience, and discipline are taught, which ensures that the child grows in the best manner.

Elderly persons hold significant societal value, serving as fundamental pillars within our communities. However, within the context of family law, they are occasionally perceived as additional dependents rather than core familial constituents. The authors discuss the decline in values and the mistreatment of elders in Indian society. They analyze qualitative and quantitative data, including acts, regulations, and research papers. Article 41 of the Constitution of India guarantees that "The state shall make effective provisions for securing the right to work, education, and public assistance in cases of unemployment, old age, sickness, and disablement and other cases of unserved want, within the local limits of economic capacity and development." In conjunction with the 2007 Act, the maintenance (which encompasses food, clothes, housing, and medical care) and promoting the welfare and quality of life of senior adults, empowering them to feel secure and maintain dignity as they age.

This paper covers the loopholes that have been raised while comparing the Laws at the federal and regional levels with different tools of the government. (National policies, reports, research papers, etc. furthermore, explains facts about senior citizens, such as the dependency ratio, issues they meet, and recommendations for improving their social and economic circumstances.

Gauri Sharma, 4th Year

Cyber Crime and the laws relating to Women: An Overview

These are some of the terminology we used to demonstrate the competences of women, "Durga Rupeni, nari Shakti "where nari' means women' and 'shakti' means power' the term is now used to represent women accepting responsibility for their own lives. This study comprises both qualitative and quantitative research approaches. This study focuses on the difficulties women encounter in ancient and contemporary societies. This research contradicts societal customs and the traditional way of thinking. Women have been given a privileged status in society since the past. Even after that, they were tortured in many ways, including harassment, assault, and bodily harm. Not only this, but also the increasingly number of prevalent cybercrime (the crimes committed online behind the screen of the computer) - that is, digital crimes that violate the integrity and dignity of women and therefore they feel degraded in public—as well as such other acts - cyber bullying, stocking, defamation, pornography, grooming, etc. Digitalization is a boon for the nation, but there is a proverb "everything has its good and bad side". Cyber crime has impacted both genders, but women have to face more repercussions of it. To secure the rights of women, dignity, integrity, and to prevent women from such violative acts, To he legislature enacts laws such as the Information Technology Act 2000, cyber security laws, Code of Criminal Procedure 1973, and cyber offenses under Penal code 1860. Keywords: Cyber crime, Dignity of Women, Fundamental rights, Equality, Defamation

Harshit Naveen, 4th Year

FAKE Encounter: Act of Self Defence or a Criminal Offence?

"SHOOT!!!, NO!!! WE WANT HIM ALIVE! I SAID SHOOT! HE WILL RUN AWAY"

Not a movie scene It's the reality, offscreen Between deciding whether to shoot or not. A life is often lost .Extra-judicial killings or fake encounters are no longer an alien concept.

Every other day there comes news of controversial encounter killings putting a question mark on our system and its functionaries. What happens to the fundamental and human rights of the encountered person and what is the extent of power of the public officials like police officers? What is the legality of such extra-judicial killings? what role does the media play in such a scenario? These are all some of the key mind-boggling questions that will be analysed in the following article. This article will try to analyse the minute details of the ongoing legislation while delving into the diverse avenues opened by them. Furthermore, in a country like ours, Political parties and politics play a significant role in every possible sphere. Thus, a relationship between politics and the subject matter of the article will also be studied including its relation with people of the nation. It will attempt to figure out whether such killings are genuinely a 'cold-blooded murder' or a 'justifiable legal act'.

Ankita Bhardwaj, 5th Year

Consumer Education and Awareness of Their Rights and Liabilities

Consumers are one of the top factors that decide the future of a business and trade. Consumer education and mindfulness are ineludible demands due to illegal trade practices, contamination, and manipulation of consumers by the patron. This exploration paper tried to educate consumers about their rights and liabilities and also make them apprehensive of consumer fraud which is a deceptive practice that results in fiscal losses for consumers It also made them apprehensive of procedural knowledge, and the action they can take in case of dissatisfaction from the bought goods and against any illegal trade practices.

Some variables were examined for the study, such as consumer mastery of the legislation, knowledge of their rights, mass media exposure, utilization habits, purchasing faculty, performative knowledge style, purchaser education, and buyer anticipation. This paper attempts to protect consumers' rights from deception and fraud. The result of the research implies that the users have buying faculty, the purchaser's education position isn't veritably good and people aren't apprehensive about the manufacture of the product, indeed if they don't know the constituents they use in the goods. There is a trend in which only a few purchasers file complaints in the forums and seek compensation for their loss.

Kumari Vijaya, 3rd Year

Impact of Artificial Intelligence on Intellectual Property

Who owns that work?

A question like this always arises when we talk about Intellectual Property Law in Artificial Intelligence's generation. Who holds the ownership of that trademark, one who gives direction to the AI system to create the work, the developer of the AI system, or the AI system itself? This question "Who owns that work?" also challenges the long-established legal norms of authorship, ownership, and innovation.

AI is well versed with everything as it is proficient in creating any art, document, music, etc., but who holds the rights to these works? the question stocks here only. According to the Copyright Act, of 1957, the author is based on the work type: for literary or dramatic works, the author is the creator. For musical works, the composer holds the authorship. For artistic works, the artist is the author. But, in this AI generation, legally, a key question arises: can AI be considered as an author or composer? If not, who holds the copyright for AI-generated work?

AI is so capable that it can easily raise the copyright challenge and reproduce the copyright content again. Against this copyright issue, a lawsuit was filed on 13th January 2023 [Andersen V. Stability AI] in the Northern District of California where it was stated that visual artist filed this putative class action alleging direct and induced copyright infringement, DMCA violation (Digital Millennium Copyright Act, 1988), false endorsement and trade dress claims based on the creation and functionality of stability AI's Stable Diffusion and Dream Studio, Midjourney Inc.'s Eponymous Generative AI Tool and Deviant Art's Dream Up.

In the case of *Ferid Allani V. Union of India*, the Delhi High Court examined the issue of whether an AI-generated work can be copyrighted in India. The court held that copyright protection can be granted to AI-generated works if they meet the criteria of originality and authorship under the Copyright Act of 1957. The court also held that the authorship of an AI-generated work should be attributed to the person who decided the work, such as the programmer or user of the AI system. Overall, the emergence of AI has led to potential changes in the Intellectual Property Rights Act (IPR Act). Sections 9, 11, and 17 of the IPR Act may need to be amended to address the ownership of AI-generated work, trademarks, trade secrets, and enforcement. Furthermore, Section 2(1)(a) of the Trade Secret may need to be amended to clarify what constitutes a trade secret in the context of AI. Additionally, Section 53 of the IPR Act may need to be amended to ensure appropriate enforcement mechanisms are in place.

Despite these amendments, AI has the potential to strengthen copyright protection by monitoring and enforcing intellectual property rights by detecting instances of infringement and privacy. Copyright holders may use AI-powered content identification systems to detect and respond to unlawful usage of their work.

Navdeep Singh Raghav
2nd Year

Digital Defamation and Social-Media Accountability

In India, the legal system has recognized the need to address this issue. The Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita, 2023, and the Information Technology Act, 2000, contain provisions that deal with defamation and online harassment. While the Supreme Court struck down Section 66A of the IT Act in 2015, Section 356(1) & (2) of the BNS [Sections 499 and 500 of the IPC] continue to be relevant in online contexts. To prove defamation, individuals must demonstrate the false nature of the statement, harm to their reputation, and a lack of truth. As Indian courts increasingly grapple with online defamation cases, they must balance the need to protect freedom of expression with the right to protect one's reputation. By understanding the legal framework and implications of online defamation, individuals can take steps to protect themselves from the harmful effects of false statements on social media.

Twitter, now "X" which is one of the most popular social media platforms allows users to freely share their opinions through tweets, which can be easily amplified by retweets, leading to rapid dissemination of information. However, this same freedom can also lead to the spread of defamatory content, causing harm to individuals or organizations, as false or damaging statements can quickly go viral. As in the recent case of Arvind Kejriwal v. State of Delhi and Another, the Delhi High Court declared that in cases of cyber defamation, every re-tweet/repost of content that is defamatory would be on the same footing as the author of the tweet/post and would be tried under Section 499 of the Indian penal code. Mr. Kejriwal drew the attention of his followers towards the false accusations and committed defamation by re-tweet.

The rapid spread of information on social media can be a double-edged sword. On one hand, it can swiftly mobilize public support and spark necessary conversations, as seen in the R.G. Kar Medical College incident where a doctor's tragic rape and murder during duty hours led to nationwide protests demanding justice. On the other hand, it can also perpetuate harm, misinformation, and exploitation if used irresponsibly. Therefore, it's crucial to exercise digital literacy and verify the accuracy of content before sharing to prevent defamatory statements and ensure responsible social media usage.

Pukhraj
2nd Year

Waqf Board and its 2024 Amendment

On August 08, 2024, The Waqf (Amendment) Bill 2024 was presented in the Lok Sabha by the Union Minister of Minority Affairs Kiren Rijju. It amends the Waqf Act 1995 which regulates waqf properties in India. The amendment bill of the Waqf Act 1995 is renamed the Act to "Unified Waqf Management, Empowerment, Efficiency and Development Act 1995."

Concept of Waqf

A Waqf in other words 'habs' or 'mortmain property' is an inviolable charitable endowment that is established under Islamic law. It is a property such as a building, plot of land, or other assets given for religious or charitable purposes under Muslim law. In the waqf property, the ownership of the property is transferred to god permanently, although the beneficiaries of the property can be different. If a property has been used for a long period for religious or charitable purposes it can be deemed to be waqf.

Generally, Waqif (who waqf a property) should be a Muslim but in exceptional cases, waqf can be created by a non-Muslim also in such cases, the object of waqf must not be contrary to the faith of the waqif. In simple language, it means that a Hindu cannot create a waqf for a mosque or any religious objectives of Islam but any non-Muslim can create it for objects that are secular such as educational institutes, hospitals, etc.

For the creation of a Waqf, it is essential to appoint a 'mutawalli' who is the manager or caretaker of the waqf property. The owner of the property or waqif can also be a mutawalli. Under Islamic laws, no formality or ritual is required for the creation of waqf. Supreme Court in the case "Garib Das and ors Vs Munshi Abdul Hamid and ors (1969)" said that 'a waqf inter-vivos is completed by mere declaration of endowment by owner'.

There are mainly two types of waqf –

1. Waqf Aamm (public waqf) – It is created for the benefit of the general public
2. Waqf Khaas (private waqf) – It is created for the benefit of the waqf's own family and descendants. It is also known as 'Waqf-ulal-Aulad'. It is a type of family settlement in the form of waqf.

Origin

The holy book of Islam 'The Quran' doesn't specifically mention the concept of waqf but it does say about charity such as "The example of those who spend their wealth in the way of Allah is like a seed [of grain] which grows seven spikes; in each spike is a hundred grains. And Allah multiplies [His reward] for whom He wills. And Allah is all-encompassing and Knowing (Quran 2:261)", "By no means shall you attain righteousness unless you give freely of that which you love, and whatever you give, Allah knows it well (Quran 3:92)", "O believers give of what We have provided for you (Quran 2:254)". It does not imply that if the waqf is not mentioned in the Quran then it is not the essential feature of Islam. The formal concept of waqf is derived from the hadiths traced back to the Prophet of Islam Mohammad(SAW). It is reported that the earliest known waqf was the grove of 600 date palms during the time of the Prophet after Hijrah. The purpose of this waqf was to feed the poor in Medina.

In Islam, Sadqah is also a form of charity but it is different from waqf. In Sadqah the beneficial state as well as legal estate passes to the charity therefore trustee has a right to sell away the property itself whereas in waqf the ownership or the legal estate is not vested in mutawalli rather it is transferred to the God which means mutawalli or trustee of a waqf cannot alienate the property.

Critical Analysis

- Under the Waqf Act 1995, waqf can be formed by declaration or recognition based on long-term use of property which is also known as (waqf by user) or by waqf-alal-aulad. The proposed amendment bill specifies that only a practicing Muslim for at least 5 years may waqf. It also stated that the person must be the owner of the property to declare it as waqf, which is a welcome step. The bill removes waqf by the user.

- According to the bill if any government property is identified as a waqf it ceases to be so.

- The bill also removes the provision that empowers the waqf board to inquire and determine whether a property is waqf or not. It is asserted that this contravenes the constitutional provision of religious freedom in Article 25 and compromises the Muslim community's autonomy to regulate their religious practices.

- The Bill replaces the appointment of a survey commissioner and additional commissioners to survey waqf properties with the authority of collectors to conduct the survey. There are concerns that it will grant greater power to governments which can lead to an overstepping of boundaries by the judicial and executive arms of government.

- The Bill mandates that two members of the central waqf council as well as of the state waqf board must be Muslims. The participation of non-Muslims in these religious bodies is viewed as a risk to their credibility, as they may not possess a deep understanding of Islamic values and practices.

- The bill removes the provision for the inclusion of a person knowledgeable in Muslim law and jurisprudence from the composition of tribunals.

- Under the Act tribunal decisions are final, and the high court has discretionary power to take up matters suo moto or upon request from the board or an aggrieved party. But the Bill allows for appeal in the High Court under 90 days. This could entangle the resolution process and open properties up to further litigation risks.

The new amendment bill has ignited a firestorm of controversy, with opposition figures, legal experts, activists, and community leaders decrying its potential for misuse, stoking communal animosities, and subverting the rights of minority populations, there is also suspicion around timing about the true motive of the bill because elections are due in Maharashtra and Haryana later this year and in Delhi and Jharkhand in 2025. It's a good thing that the said bill was referred to a Joint Parliamentary Committee (JPC) of 31 members, comprising 21 members from Lok Sabha and 10 from Rajya Sabha. However, this committee is dominated by members from the BJP-led National Democratic Alliance coalition. The committee features prominent figures such as Gaurav Gogoi and Imran Masood from the Congress party, Nishikant Dubey from BJP, and Asaduddin Owaisi of the All India Majlis-e-Ittehadul Muslimeen.

The report is anticipated to be tabled before December's parliamentary session, the JPC is expected to scrutinize the bill and make sure that all concerns are adequately addressed.

Md. Furqan Rashid 2nd Year

Case Review: Shafhi Mohammad and ors. v. The State of Himachal Pradesh and ors

AI technologies are participating in various aspects of legal practice, from research and document review to evidence analysis and even predictive case outcomes reason being a combination of factors, including the need for increased efficiency, cost effectiveness, and the pursuit of enhanced accuracy in legal decision-making. One of the other primary reasons for the surge in AI utilization in the legal profession is the promise of improved outcomes and informed decision-making. Legal practitioners are increasingly relying on AI-driven predictive analytics to assess case strategies and possible outcomes. In India, the usage of AI has shown a significant correlation with the Indian Evidence Act, primarily through its impact on the admissibility and authentication of digital evidence.

FACTS

Regarding videography of the crime scene, A.N.S. Nadkarni, Additional Solicitor General, submitted a note to the effect that such videography will indeed help the investigation and such concept is being used in some other advanced countries. The National Institute of Justice which is an agency of U.S. Department of Justice in its report has noted the perceived benefits for using the "Body-Worn Cameras" and also the precautions needed in doing so. It was further submitted that new technological device for collection of evidence are order of the day.

Thereafter that, it was noted in the Order dated 12th October, 2017, that the matter was discussed by the Union Home Secretary with the Chief Secretaries of the States in which a decision was taken to constitute a Committee of Experts (COE) to facilitate and prepare a road-map for use of videography in the crime scene.

The court's acknowledgment that investigating agencies were not fully equipped for videography but that the time was ripe for its introduction reflects the broader principle that the legal system should adapt to technological advancements to improve the quality and transparency of evidence collection and investigations.

Shafhi Mohammad and Ors. v. The State of Himachal Pradesh and Ors. Case also underlines a broader principle in evidence law: the willingness to embrace new techniques and devices to improve the quality of evidence provided their accuracy can be proven.

It was held that the requirement of certificate under Section 65B is not always mandatory.

Admirable AI: Also Admirable?

The dynamic interaction between artificial intelligence (AI) and the legal framework in India highlights the imperative for continuous adaptation and modernization to effectively address the emerging challenges and opportunities in the collection, preservation, and presentation of digital evidence. The court's assertion that investigating agencies were not fully prepared for videography underscores the need for adequate training and preparation when introducing new technology into the investigation process. This concept applies directly to the integration of AI. The overlapping of AI and evidence law in the context of these references is a testament to the legal system's adaptability to harness the advantages of new technologies while upholding the standards of accuracy and reliability in evidence.

The case, and hence the opinion of the bench, belong to a time before the explosion in the AI dimension following the launch of a text based tool. The judgement finds no mention of artificial intelligence and media generated by it, but it does declare the consideration of electronic media as something to be dealt with caution. image and audio evidences required intense forensic tests and need to pass the confidence of the court. In the instant case, while it may seem that the court led the situation into the exact opposite direction, we still await the top court to present its opinion on the issue officially. Till that time, we rely on the need for electronic media to undergo tests and the ascertaining of the authenticity of the sources of the same alongside a widened ambit of the evidence with its replacement

ISSUE

In this case, the question arose as to whether videography of the scene of crime or scene of recovery during investigation should be necessary to inspire confidence in the evidence collected. In the given context mentioned above, what would be the scope of applicability of the procedural requirements under Section 65(B)(4) of the Act for furnishing a certificate in case of electronic evidence produced by a person not in custody of the device generating such evidence?

ANALYSIS

The case of Shafhi Mohammad and Ors. v. The State of Himachal Pradesh and Ors. is a significant legal precedent that highlights the need for modernization in the investigation process and has substantial relevance to the integration of artificial intelligence (AI) in the context of evidence law.

Priyanshu Chauhan
2nd Year

TRANSCENDING THE BINARY- EXPLORING TRANSGENDER RIGHTS: TRANS JOY AND RESILIENCE

Transgender is such a normal word but is always taken as a bad instinct in the society. The society generally does not recognize the human rights and justice for the third gender apart from the two recognized one that is male and the another female. Gender identities are complex and diverse in nature and its characteristics are solely based on the consequential behaviour of the society where they live and are discriminated hence they must be prioritized accordingly by inclusion in every aspect of work and opportunity and making them not feel odd and out from others with having effective awareness and social norms. They must be treated with self respect regardless their sexual orientation and identities. Trans binary may be in multiple forms for say lesbian, gay, intersex, asexual, bisexual, transgender and queer and this difference occurs only because of some biological functioning disabilities and error which they have in them by birth. It can be said that to some extent trans-phobia has been positively decreased as well as negatively increased.

This paper mainly focus on the gender discrimination and biasness that shall be sooner bring to an end as these are the only reasons of disrespectful nature and behaviour against gender expansive peoples. Gender equality and social justice must be gender neutral regardless of a person being male, female or transgender. LGBTQIA+'s shall be given their equal rights and respect concerned unlike others without any discrimination. The transgender faces a lot of difficulties and they not only face physical and bodily defamation and disrespect but are also so mentally humiliated everyday which leads to the failure of their equal stand in the society. Gender equality of all human beings are only possible when every human being is treated and recognized with the same eye. Heteronormativity, shall be sooner removed from the minds of the people to avoid gender-differentiation and a society free from trans-phobia where every individual is valued and recognized with dignity.

As the trans community are literally facing humiliation there are many well established Human Rights Campaign for LGBTQIA+ to uplift transgender community overcome the individual discrimination and oppression's within the society. Therefore this research paper will solely empathize on the individuals are being ignored because of they belong to third gender. The sole right that they being a human deserves like others. A community free from gender discrimination and were young trans makers being the change-maker makes certain required changes towards a more inclusive future. The provided legislation that are meant for them for building a more open minded society free from gender biasness.

Respect for all human rights are the basic norms that helps build a structural society where every human gets equal dignity and respect in all together. Transgender and societal behaviour are inter-related and consequentially depended on the nature of each other, as the human of transgender personality generally experiences a lot of significant inequalities, disrespect and humiliation in every aspect whether it be physically, mentally and socially. Such group of human's are marginalized by the to every possible extend by the general society.

The term Trans Joy basically means when a person accepts himself to be the actual him. The true claiming of one's identity of who ever he may be. As population of trans joy is though increasing day by day its acceptance is though problematic in nature but has been accepted positively to some extent. This is where trans joy enters into picture, as these gender biasness needs to be discarded from the society by reasserting the reality that trans joy people are no less different from us.

Vidisha Meena
5th Year



S.G. Vombatkere vs Union of India (2022)

The S.G. Vombatkere v. Union of India (2023) case is a significant judgment by the Supreme Court of India that challenged Section 124A of the Indian Penal Code, which deals with sedition.

Retired Major General S.G. Vombatkere and other petitioners argued that this old law should no longer be used in modern India. This landmark judgment by the Indian Supreme Court was the bold move to disregard Section 124A as obnoxious. The complainants put forward that the rule broke the freedom of expression law in Article 19(1)(a) of the Indian Constitution. In addition, they highlighted that the requirement for the law to be definite was not met, and the result was that it could be used as a means for tyranny which consequently violated the spirit of two Articles, namely Articles 21 and 19. The Supreme Court agreed with these arguments.

The court ruled that people who have already been arrested and are in custody for sedition are entitled to approach the court for bail. On May 11, 2022, the court issued an interim order and provided directions about Section 124-A and the Supreme Court suspended the contentious Section 124A of the Indian Penal Code, addressing sedition. The directions issued by the Hon'ble Supreme Court are to refrain from any FIR under Section 124-A and should not continue any investigation while the aforesaid provision of law is under consideration.

This decision was in favor of civil rights in India. It showed that the judiciary is always there to protect the freedom of speech and prevent the government from abusing its power.

Nikita, 2nd year

We the women of India vs Union of India

Facts:
"We the women of India vs union of India, 2023 case is based upon a public interest litigation challenging certain provisions of "Protection of children from Sexual Offences(POCSO) Act, 2012 in which the Women's rights activists group contended amendment related to age of consent and it's affect on adolescent relationships. Under the POCSO ACT the age of consent is provided as 18 years, which means any sexual activity with a minor is a punishment offence under this act regardless of consent. The petitioners contended that the rigid interpretation of the age of consent under the POCSO Act could result in violations of constitutional rights, specifically the right to privacy and the right to life and personal liberty under Article 21 of the Indian Constitution. They also highlighted that criminalizing consensual relationships between teenagers or young adults could lead to social stigmatization and legal challenges, potentially harming the future prospects of both individuals involved.

Stance of UOI and Supreme Court:

The Union of India defended the existing provisions of the POCSO Act, stressing the importance of protecting minors from sexual exploitation and abuse. The government argued that the law is a vital safeguard to ensure the safety of children and adolescents, serving as a deterrent against abuse. However, it also acknowledged the potential need for judicial discretion or legal reforms in cases where both parties are minors or involved in consensual relationships.

Court Proceedings and Observations:

The Supreme Court took up the case, focusing on the impact of the strict age of consent provisions under POCSO. The court expressed concerns about the criminalization of consensual adolescent relationships and the social and legal consequences of prosecuting such cases. It has requested responses from the government and other stakeholders on potential reforms or guidelines that could address these concerns without undermining the protective purpose of the POCSO Act.

Legal Analysis:

The primary objective of POCSO is admirable—safeguarding children from sexual abuse and exploitation. However, its broad application to all sexual activities involving minors, irrespective of whether the relationship is consensual, has led to the criminalization of teenagers in mutual, consensual relationships. Many countries have close-in-age exemptions, acknowledging that relationships between teenagers close in age differ from predatory behavior by much older individuals. These exemptions could help avoid the unnecessary prosecution of consensual adolescent relationships while still safeguarding against exploitation. While POCSO's protective purpose should remain unchanged, legal reforms are necessary to address situations where both individuals are minors and in consensual relationships. The existing framework may not fully capture the complexities of adolescent relationships, and reforms that take into account the context and intent of such relationships could offer a more balanced approach

*Aishwarya Singh Hada, 5th Year and
Devanshi Raj, 4th Year*

KOLKATA DOCTOR RAPE

THE STATE SPONCERED CRIME

The recent rape of a young doctor in Kolkata has once again highlighted the grotesque underbelly of our society. This crime is not just a failure of law enforcement but a clear reflection of the crumbling morals of the State.

Systemic Failure

As a strong critique of the system, the Calcutta High Court called the incident an "absolute failure of state machinery." Further stating that "If 7,000 people were to gather, it would be hard to believe that the state police did not know. You pass section 144 CrPC orders for any reason, but when so much commotion is going on, you should have condoned off the entire area". The Court's statement is not merely a critique but an indictment of the State's inability to ensure safety for its citizens and a possible indication towards the visible corruption in the State Machinery.

7,000 people can't come walking: Court blasts Bengal over hospital mob attack

Kolkata Doctor Rape Murder: The Chief Justice of Calcutta High Court lambasted the West Bengal government over the vandalism at the city's RG Kar Medical College and Hospital, calling it an "absolute failure of state machinery."

Mamata Banerjee: The 2nd Victim

Ironically, even as Mamata Banerjee's government finds itself on the receiving end of this backlash, she has taken to the streets in "protest." But who is she protesting against? The Health Minister Mamta Banerjee? Or the Chief Minister Mamta Banerjee? Or The Home Minister Mamta Banerjee? Or The Kolkata Police? that reports to the Home Minister Mamta Banerjee? The West Bengal Chief Minister even withdrew general consent from the Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI) but now wants the agency to not just complete the probe but hang the accused by Sunday i.e., August 18th, what a Joke. It is nothing short of an irony when the one responsible for governance protests against her own system, serving an empty performance for the masses.

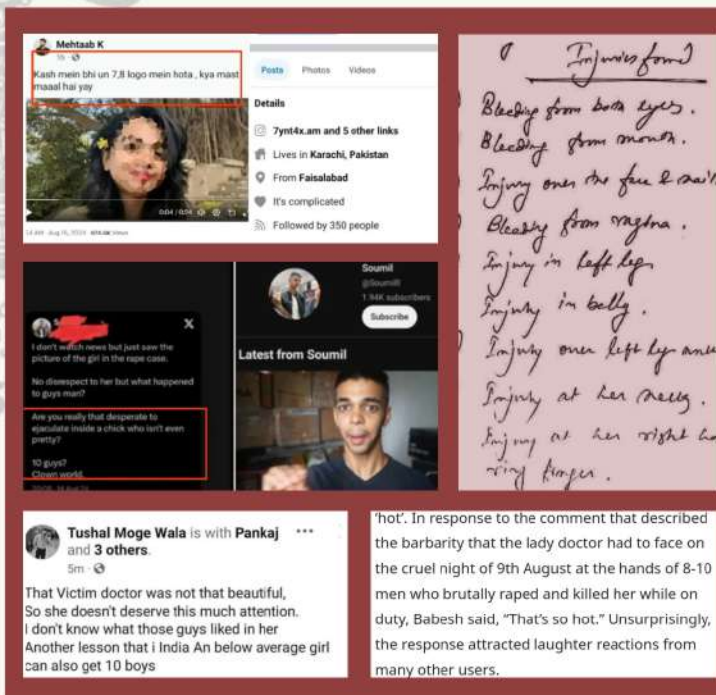
How is a society judged by how it treats its most vulnerable? If the State cannot offer protection or justice, it shall lose its moral right to govern. The Kolkata doctor's case is not just an isolated crime but an attestation to our nation walking into chaos.

Who do you ask for help when the boundaries between the protector and predator blur?

Rakshasa

Just when we think people cannot stoop any lower, they find ways to go even lower. The dry depths of human insensitivity have been laid bare in the comments following this heinous crime. Some individuals on social media have gone as far as saying that they 'wish they too were among the 7-8 people (raping the victim)', while others dismissed the incident with remarks like, "The victim doctor was not that beautiful, so she doesn't deserve this much attention." These statements are not just cruel but they reveal a sick mindset for perverse fantasies.

As if the trauma of the victim wasn't enough, the cesspool of social media spewed further hatred and mockery toward her. Trolls, comfortably hidden behind their screens, laughed at her plight, calling the incident "hot". The dehumanization of a rape victim, the objectification, and the casual dismissal of her suffering highlight the 'Asur' mindset – beings driven by cruelty, moral decay, and a total absence of empathy, that festers in the wicked part of our public.



Kolkata hospital rape-murder: 'Sanjay Roy a sexual pervert with animal instinct, showed no emotion while narrating the act'

TNN | Aug 22, 2024, 03:33 PM IST

Raghav Bhardwaj
4th Year

“Legalizing prostitution and its implications on our society”

WHAT IS PROSTITUTION?

Prostitution is a sexualized working system which means the sexual service is given in exchange for money or any other benefits. This involves both the gender male and female in which the male offers a sum of money to the women who are engaged in these practices and enjoy the sexual benefits from the women. These women are called sex workers who are involved in prostitution and work for the sexual working system. They are called different names such as call girls, bar girls, bar dancers, hotel sex workers, streetwalkers, and many more derogatory names. If we look at the real-life experience of their lives they are having sexual intercourse with many different men to earn money or to sustain their livelihood.

LEGALITY OF PROSTITUTION IN THE INDIAN SOCIETY

The law on prostitution is indistinct, legislation has been made only on the status of sex workers as “The Immoral Traffic (Suppression) Act 1956”[1]. The provisions of this law state that the activities that are related to soliciting, child prostitution, and sex rackets in hotels and brothels are illegal, sex workers can practice their work privately and secretly but cannot exercise publicly. Prostitutes and clients are not allowed to perform sexual activities in public areas or residential areas. They are supposed to live in a particular area under the surveillance of police and administrations because there might be chances of crime.

In the year 2022, on 19 May there was a victory for the prostitution society they got their rights, and also their works were recognized in the eyes of the law. They were guaranteed the right to dignity and life in the case of *BUDHADEV KARAMSKAR VS. STATE OF WEST BENGAL*[2]. It is the right of an individual under Article 21 of the Indian Constitution[3] which states the Right to Life and Liberty, a person has the right to their body that they can use their body in exchange for money, material, and sexual benefits. But, as we can see the other professions are protected under labour law all other professions are recognized and treated as normal but the profession of prostitutes has to face huge discrimination they get no protection from labour law because their profession is not recognized or protected according to the provisions of labour law. But the legislation made the provision that they have access to the right to rescue if they are trapped in any cage of crime and if they are falsely trapped in the sex racket then they will be protected by the government officials or also they have the right to rehabilitation where the victim or trapped workers will get shelter or aid.

CONCLUSION

To sum up, as a citizen of a country and a resident of a society. All of us are practising some profession or doing some work for our livelihood and, we expect that society should accept us with our profession and work and, give us respect and dignity in society. Every single person who is born as a human being has the right to live with liberty, so we should not curtail anyone's right because of their profession, we should understand the situation and interests of different people and not judge them or their profession.

The work of prostitution should not be neglected or discriminated from the society only we should keep an eye on the crime that is happening in that working system like, Child prostitution should not be practised or any illegal or immoral activities that will

Kumari Vijaya

3rd Year

Marriage: Sacred or Compulsion?

What we understand by marriage is a bond or a relation with a person whom we don't know and due to the customs of this society, we accept this. I always think is it necessary to always follow this tradition Can't we make our life or can we say build our life on our own without anyone's help I always dreamed that is it necessary to follow the trend that this society imposes on us. It is always told to us that marriage is a very important part of our life can't we deny this and live a life free without any restriction and responsibility? What I observed about this so-called tradition it always contains pain and heartbreaks I always saw my mom doing all the homework as a duty as it was built in her mind by her parents and in their minds by their parents. She has always given her cent percent to her family but in return, she only got pain and complaints, I saw some of my female friends get married they are changed as they have a burden of responsibility on their backs. I always thought about how someone come into your life and control your life without your consent and by only the recommendation of parents I always thought about how brutal this society is that always imposes its rules and if someone does not follow them, we disgrace them and attack their feelings.

There was a woman around 60-65 years old living in my neighborhood and my family always invited her to every function she was just like our own family member we never treated her like she was not a part of us. On my every birthday, I always wait for her when I cut my cake. She was also unmarried my father and all the male members in our family always say that she is very lonely about how she manages to do all her work but I always observed that she was so happy and relaxed she was principal in a private college always dedicated to her work, approachable and such a nice woman, last year when I was on my vacation my told me that she was suffering from some skin disease and my mom took her to a local hospital where the doctor gave her some temporary medicine and they both came back home.



The next day she called my mom and told me that she was facing unbearable pain and asked if she could send me to take her to hospital suddenly I approached her and when I saw her I was broked she was lying on the bed alone just asking anyone to help her my heart melted and I and my mother took her to the hospital later after medical examination doctor found that she was suffering from septicemia her blood was infected by septic after one hour she was unconscious and transferred to ICU (intensive care unit).

My mother was not able to leave her alone in hospital but we anyhow informed her relatives they came and we went back home. On the next day, we got a call from the hospital that she died due to a heart attack I always imagined how unbearable pain she was suffering in the hospital her dead body came to her house we all were so sad everyone was thinking that she should have been adopted at least a child so that in future he would perform her last rituals.

I thought how bad this society is which only thinks that she would have been adopted as a child only for performing her last rituals. I always saw her happy I always admired her she was a woman who lived life on her own without any responsibility and pressure when I compared the life of my mom and her, I always found that she was happier with her life.

Last year one of my female friends engaged with a boy which she doesn't know and he was found by her parents I observed she was changed and whenever I talked to her, she seemed to be tense and in pain sadly she attempted suicide after 8 months of her marriage and she is no more. I always think how can we do this to anyone by marrying our daughters to someone whom we don't know and if later something happens to her who will be responsible everyone will say it was written by God in her life maybe she had done some bad thing in her past life is this an excuse that should be given for someone.

As a boy, I feel privileged but when I see my mother, my female friends, and all the women in society I always feel bad for them as a boy I feel we don't have this problem but I am not saying that men do not have the problem but this problem is more connected to women. I always opposed this custom I think this should not be a compulsion in anyone's life to marry one has the right to live and make their own decision because eventually he/ she has to face the consequences later on. The supporter of this custom always said that if marriage is not done society will not grow how can be someone so cruel that he only thinks about the development of society rather than the feelings of that person? I always think if this custom gets abolished our society becomes more moral and humanistic.

Om Pathak

2nd Year

Male survivors of Rape: Challenging the Taboo in Indian Society

In Indian society, the topic of rape is often associated with women, overshadowing the experiences of male survivors. Male rape remains a largely unspoken issue, shrouded in stigma and misconceptions. This blog aims to shed light on the reality of male rape in India, the challenges faced by survivors, and the legal framework surrounding it.

Understanding Male Rape

Rape is a heinous crime that can happen to anyone, regardless of gender. Male rape involves non-consensual sexual acts performed on a male by another individual, which can leave lasting physical and psychological trauma. However, societal norms and stereotypes often prevent male survivors from coming forward. The idea that men are always strong and dominant contributes to the silence around male rape, causing many survivors to suffer in isolation.

Societal Stigma and Challenges

One of the most significant challenges faced by male survivors of rape is the stigma attached to their victimization. Society often fails to acknowledge that men can be victims of sexual violence, leading to feelings of shame and emasculation. This stigma is compounded by the lack of awareness and support systems tailored for male survivors. Men who report rape may face disbelief, ridicule, or even accusations of homosexuality, which further deters them from seeking help. This societal prejudice can have severe psychological effects, including depression, anxiety, and post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD).

Legal Framework in India

The Indian legal system has been slow to recognize male rape. The current legal definition of rape under Section 375 of the Indian Penal Code (IPC) specifically addresses the rape of women, leaving male rape victims without proper legal recourse. However, there are other provisions under which male rape can be addressed:

Section 377 IPC: This section criminalizes "unnatural offences," including non-consensual acts between men. Although originally intended to target consensual same-sex relationships, it can be used to prosecute male rape cases. The landmark judgment in *Navtej Singh Johar v. Union of India* (2018) decriminalized consensual same-sex acts but retained the provision for non-consensual acts, thereby offering some legal protection to male rape survivors.

Protection of Children from Sexual Offences (POCSO) Act, 2012: This act provides comprehensive protection for children (below 18 years) from sexual abuse and exploitation, regardless of gender. It includes provisions for reporting, recording of evidence, and speedy trials.

Case Laws Highlighting the Issue

While male rape cases are rarely reported, there have been instances where the judiciary has recognized the plight of male survivors:

X v. State of Maharashtra (2017):

In this case, a young boy was sexually assaulted by his teacher. The court took cognizance of the trauma faced by the victim and emphasized the need for sensitivity in handling such cases. The offender was convicted under the POCSO Act.

Nipun Saxena v. Union of India (2018):

Although primarily focused on protecting the identity of rape survivors, this Supreme Court judgment underscored the need for anonymity and sensitivity towards all survivors of sexual violence, including males.



The Need for Change

Addressing male rape requires a multifaceted approach:

1. **Legal Reforms:** The definition of rape under the IPC should be amended to be gender-neutral, ensuring that male survivors have explicit legal protection and recourse.
2. **Awareness and Education:** Public awareness campaigns should challenge stereotypes and educate society about the reality of male rape. Schools and institutions can play a crucial role in sensitizing individuals from a young age.
3. **Support Systems:** Establishing dedicated support services for male survivors, including counseling and legal aid, is essential. Helplines, support groups, and medical care tailored to male survivors can provide much-needed assistance.
4. **Encouraging Reporting:** Creating a safe and non-judgmental environment where male survivors feel comfortable reporting sexual violence is crucial. Law enforcement agencies and judicial officers should be trained to handle such cases with empathy and sensitivity.

Conclusion

Male rape is a grave issue that needs urgent attention in Indian society. Challenging the taboo and breaking the silence around this topic is essential for ensuring justice and support for all survivors of sexual violence. Legal reforms, awareness, and robust support systems can pave the way for a more inclusive and empathetic society where every survivor's voice is heard and valued.

Ankit Sharma and Purnima Chauhan
2nd year

SILENCE OF UNITED NATIONS ON MINORITY COMMUNITIES WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO ROHINGYAS

ABSTRACT

The Minority status has been questioned at every pace of time. Minorities are the communities who are denied their basic human rights because of their religious and ethnic background. There are various reports from the United Nations and other international organizations that analysed the minority ratio of the population. There is no specific definition for the minority and indigenous group but the UNHCR tries to define the minority on the basis of different grounds such as ethnic, religious linguistic, or cultural group, fewer in number than the rest of the population, whose members share a common identity and rights.

Sometimes we encounter the question that who are the Rohingya people. Rohingya are a Muslim ethnic community, who from earlier times lived in the Buddhist Myanmar known as Burma. They have lived in Myanmar for many generations still not reorganized as an official ethnic group and were denied citizenship in the year 1982 which makes them the world's largest stateless population. These stateless populations are denying their basic rights and protection. At various times they are subject to sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV). Many States have minorities within their borders. Although no firm statistics exist, estimates suggest that 10 to 20 per cent of the world's population belongs to minorities. This means that between 600 million and 1.2 billion people need special measures for the protection of their rights, given that minorities are often among the most disadvantaged groups in society, their members are often subject to discrimination and injustice and excluded from meaningful participation in public and political life.

Keywords- Minority, special status, United Nations and Rohingya

At the beginning of 2017, prolonged violence such as rape, murder and arson triggered an exodus of Rohingya and Myanmar's security forces claimed they were carrying out a campaign to stabilize the situation of the country, especially in the western region.

The United Nations has said that those forces showed "genocidal intent," and international pressure on the country's elected leaders to end the repression continues to rise. The United Nations also commented that "Rohingya as the most persecuted minority in the world. The Rohingya issue is not a new one this is a long battle that is still fought by the Rohingya's people. In the attack of 2017, there was a massive attack on the Rohingya and large-scale human rights violations. Most of the people left their homes and took refuge in many other countries. This journey is very hard for them. They cross dense forests and even a sea journey across the Bay of Bengal to reach safely in Bangladesh with a majority in the cow bazaar region- which was also called the largest refugee camp. Nearly 1 million Rohingya people live in Bangladesh with a majority in and around Kutualong and Nayahara according to various agencies' reports. Many Rohingya people take shelter in other neighbouring countries like Thailand (92000) people with smaller members settling in Indonesia, Nepal, and other countries across the region.

Since August 2017, Human Rights Watch has interviewed hundreds of Rohingya in Bangladesh who fled the Myanmar military's atrocities. They described incidents in which soldiers systematically killed and raped villagers before torching their homes. Altogether, the security forces killed thousands and burned down nearly 400 villages. Those who escaped to neighbouring Bangladesh joined a few hundred thousand refugees who had fled earlier ways of violence and persecution.

INTRODUCTION

Minority issue is not a new one in the contemporary era. Almost every country is facing the minority refugee problem. The United Nations minorities declaration is the promotion and protection of the rights belonging to national or ethnic, religious, and linguistic minorities and as such to contribute to the political and social stability of the nation in which they live. The agony suffered by minorities The reason behind this is that religious and cultural background is very hard to digest by normal people who have all the basic rights that are denied by minorities in the whole world. Many States have minorities within their borders. Although no firm statistics exist, estimates suggest that 10 to 20 per cent of the world's population belongs to minorities. This means that between 600 million and 1.2 billion people need special measures for the protection of their rights, given that minorities are often among the most disadvantaged groups in society, their members are often subject to discrimination and injustice and excluded from meaningful participation in public and political life.

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Gulabsha Khan

5th Year

India's Transgender Laws: Theory vs. Reality



Introduction

The transgender community in India has historically encountered pervasive marginalization and discrimination across social economic and political spheres. Transgender individuals often referred to as 'Hijras' or 'kinnars' contend with societal perceptions deeming them abnormal or deviant, leading to both physical and emotional violence, including sexual assault. Regrettably a substantial number of incidents remain unreported due to fears of retribution and the lack of legal recognition. From challenging childhoods to adulthood, many trans people grapple with significant obstacles encompassing discrimination in education and employment. Additionally, obtaining essential identity documents such as passports, voter IDs and driving licenses proves to be a formidable challenge for them.

In the evolving landscape of human rights, the issue of transgender individuals' right to self-identify stands at the intersection of theory and practice. As society grapples with the complexities of gender identity, examining the theoretical and real-world implications becomes crucial in fostering a more equitable future.

Examining the gap between the theory and implementation in legal sphere

Despite legal provisions, transgender individuals in India frequently face discrimination in employment, education, and healthcare. The theoretical right to non-discrimination often clashes with the harsh reality of systemic bias, resulting in disparities in opportunities. For instance, many transgender people struggle to secure stable employment due to prejudice, perpetuating economic vulnerability. Access to healthcare is another critical area where theory and practice diverge. The theoretical right to healthcare inclusivity clashes with the stark reality of insufficient awareness and sensitivity among healthcare professionals. Moreover, the right to self-identification, a cornerstone in theoretical frameworks, is obstructed by bureaucratic red tape and societal reluctance to accept diverse gender identities. This mismatch between theory and implementation perpetuates the marginalization of transgender communities.

In 2014, the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India, in a landmark decision of *NALSA v. Union of India*[1], officially recognized the "third gender" as a distinct category of individuals. The opening words of the judgment poignantly highlighted society's

often overlooked understanding of the trauma faced by the transgender community. The court underscored the need for society to empathize with the profound struggles, both physical and emotional, experienced by transgender individuals, particularly those whose gender identity diverges from their biological sex.

Governments and affiliated bodies have initiated commendable steps towards greater equality and accessibility. However, these legal and welfare measures, while crucial, only scratch the surface. Lingering social stigma, coupled with challenges such as limited access to education and inadequate legal literacy, continue to impede the holistic development and welfare of transgender individuals. The National Education Policy 2020 (NEP) encompasses progressive measures, recognizing transgender children as socio-economically disadvantaged groups. This designation renders them eligible for a range of benefits, including financial assistance. Moreover, the NEP is deliberating the establishment of a 'Gender-Inclusion Fund' by the government, aiming to ensure the provision of high-quality education on an equitable basis for all girls and transgender students.

In fostering inclusivity, the University Grants Commission has officially acknowledged transgender students as the 'third gender,' ensuring their eligibility for scholarships. Furthermore, the State Policy for Transgender in Kerala 2015 stands as a comprehensive umbrella initiative spanning various departments.

Against this backdrop, it is crucial to acknowledge that the winds of change have begun to blow, are still echoing, and are poised to steer us toward a future characterized by equality and progress.

Overview of theoretical framework of transgender rights in India

The enactment of the Transgender Persons (Protection of Rights) Act, 2019, and the subsequent implementation of the Transgender Persons (Protection of Rights) Rules, 2020 marked a significant milestone in India. In defining a 'transgender person,' the law recognizes individuals whose gender does not align with the assigned gender at birth. This inclusive definition encompasses trans-men and trans-women, irrespective of whether they have undergone various forms of gender-affirming procedures. It also embraces those with intersex variations, gender queer individuals, and those with specific socio-cultural identities such as kinner, hijra, aravani & jogta.

The legislation explicitly prohibits discrimination against transgender individuals across various domains such as education, employment, and healthcare services. Notably, it extends its reach to non-governmental and private entities, compelling them to refrain from discriminatory practices by adopting inclusive policies, such as equal opportunity policies.



Yuvraj Singh Rathore
5th Year

The Challenges of enforcing International Criminal Law

International criminal law, which is a crucial element of global justice, is targeted to put individuals to justice for wickedness, such as genocide, war crimes, and crimes against humanity, which are neither confined nor detailed within a specific country. Even with the most sincere intentions, this kind of international law is just a very tough thing to enforce because of many political, legal, and logistical factors that work against it. These stumbling blocks are largely the result of a lack of state support for these international courts and tribunals. They make us reflect on the capabilities of global justice mechanisms with respect to their justice and fairness.

Jurisdictional Complexities

One of the essential problems in the application of international criminal law is the challenge of jurisdiction. The situation with international criminal law is quite different from that of domestic law where the issue of jurisdiction is simple and through the territorial limits. This results from simultaneous but may be part of one or more complex jurisdictions, or conflicts of laws that sometimes exist and simultaneously operate the set of jurisdictional bodies at national and international levels. As an illustration, the International Criminal Court (ICC) is only authorized to exercise its jurisdiction over the perpetrators of such crimes who are the nationals of countries that are parties to the Rome Convention or are referred to by the United Nations Security Council. This is a serious gap in responsibility that is left without a solution, especially when it involves non-member states or when the big powers, which have the possibility to veto the Security Council, are involved. Moreover, the principle of complementarity that underlies the ICC's jurisdiction only makes it more difficult. The ICC was designed to be a court of last resort, acting only when the national courts are not willing or not able to deal with very serious crimes. However, gauging the moment when a state is incapable or willing not to carry out prosecution might bring out some debatable issues, usually resulting in protracted legal wrangles and the postponement of justice by no less than a decade.

Political Influence and Selective Justice

Political motivations often play a major role in the application of global justice law to specific leaders, of either some leaders or many of them. The ICC, for example, has been blamed exclusively for emphasizing the African leaders and conflicts, which are related to the actual situations in Africa, and yet the very same court seems not to be responding to the atrocities in the developed West or elsewhere by their allies. This can be still skeptically considered the cause of the bias that originates and thus it fuels the doubts over its fairness as well.

Besides, ensuring international law violations is frequently linked to the will and power of countries that serve their interests. Possessions states can use their influences to protect their allies, or they can do so themselves by not joining worldwide regulations or by pulling diplomacy to make their targets have their powers curtailed so that they are not universal countries. In this sense, the form of justice is not impartial but rather a convenience that is politically employed

Logistical and Practical Challenges

Adhering to international criminal law is also daunting work due to several logistic issues. The gathering and the trial of crimes that regularly happen in conflict zones or authoritarian regimes are very hard. The accessibility of data, the safety of witnesses, and also the investigation of crimes are the main concerns. In many other situations, instances of deleted evidence or the evidence being unavailable because of continuous conflicts or non-cooperation from national governments often happen, also the remote location of crime scenes adds to them.

Further, arresting and requesting the surrender of suspects also pose a tough challenge. A lot of the people going to the international courts for indictment are still at large, the ones who are either represented by their home states or by their most powerful allies. The absence of an international organization to seize these criminals in addition to the local courts which are already struggling to deliver justice makes the situation even worse.

The Way Forward

Dealing with these difficulties requires a multifaceted method. Developing international cooperation and achieving the uniformity of the international criminal law application would constitute the most important vehicle. The main point is that this element brings on the development of a broader collaboration to international treaties and ensures that all states, regardless of their power or influence, are targeted and that mechanisms holding them accountable are created. Apart from this, it is a necessary measure to improve the capacities and resources of international courts, to advance investigative procedures, and finally to protect witnesses and investigators are the most important steps to the better implementation of the treaty.

In summation, although international criminal law indeed plays the crucial role of sustaining the world's justice, it is herein weighed down by the difficulties of the implementation process thus remains to be seen if these difficulties will be able to be eradicated in the future. Not only the legal approaches are necessary, but the point of international justice should also be one, which is consistently applied in all cases fair and efficient. In this way, the law can be made the strongest where it does its best to save the most suicide-affected patients in the world's history.

Aryabhata Sah 5th Year

“Unmanned Aerial Vehicles (UAVs) In India: A Look at the Emerging Technology and Its Implications”



WHAT DO YOU MEAN BY DRONE

(Unmanned Aerial Vehicle)?

An unmanned aircraft formally known as an unmanned aerial vehicle (UAV) is called a drone. It is a flying robot that can be controlled or flown by a remote basically in its embedded system there are software-controlled flight plans. The system works with onboard sensors and a global positioning system (GPS). This GPS helps the controller to navigate the location while flying and also gives accurate directions to the drone. These aircraft are mostly used in the military, often associated with the military for their better usage like it was initially used in anti-aircraft target practice, also helpful in gathering intelligence and, sometimes in weapons platforms which becomes so controversial because issues and challenges were faced in its legality.

COMPONENTS USED IN MANUFACTURING OF DRONES AND THEIR RELIABILITY

A drone is made up of many components, which include, electronic speed controllers, which control the speed of a motor and give directions, also it has a flight controller, a GPS module that helps in positioning and navigating the system, and a battery of drone works upon battery not on electricity it has charging plug with a charger where it charges. Moreover, it has a camera so it can capture images and also has a video recording option so it can record anything from a high altitude and cover a wide range of areas for gathering information and targeting individuals or any group, some specific targets as well. The most important components of a Drone are the receiver and antenna which allow the aircraft to transmit information and to receive information from the people on the ground who are operating the system. The average speed of a drone is 70km/h and some go to over 100km/h but if we look at racing drones their speed is over 160km/h, we do have the world record in racing drones that went up to over 350km/h. The drones that are made for military usage there a speed of approximately about 200km/h.

THE USAGE OF UAV DRONE TECHNOLOGY IS EMERGING IN INDIA

The usage of drones in India is at rapid growth because the demand is growing at a speedy rate nowadays drones are a need of not only government organizations but also the huge demand in the business world, different companies that are product-based are setting up their drone facility for delivery of packages so it will help to reduce the manual effort, labour charge they are also money-saving, less use of emission these are the benefits of evolution toward this aircraft which will help them in their field as well such as transportation, carrying baggage, etc.

Companies like Amazon use drones for the delivery of packages they are launching ultra-fast drone deliveries in ITALY, and after that U.K. and the U.S., They will design drones that will fly in the rain and deliver packages of up to 5 pounds within an hour. The market growth of drones will be improved with the help of 5g technologies and the evolution of the technology industry and drone communication and intelligence throughout the world. As the usage of drones will increase in both commercial and personal usage and it will perform better, the government will also focus more on this. The government will refine the legislation wisely and also will make new liberalized rules and regulations which will be beneficial for the enhancement of UAV technology in all parts of the globe.



LEGALITY OF DRONE REGULATIONS IN INDIA

In India, the Regime's objective is to Uplift, encourage, facilitate, and liberalize Drone operations all over the country which was earlier restricted, and the aim of the government is to make India a global Drone powerhouse by 2030. The Ministry of Civil Aviation looks after the matter of aviation industries regarding its technologies and every aspect of this department notified the New Drone (Amendment) Rules 2023. The Government of India released a notification on 27th September 2023, which came into effect regarding Drone pilots. In this notification, it was mentioned by the Ministry of Civil Aviation that they have liberalized the restrictions on drones and the drone pilot would have to submit identity proof like a voter ID card, driving license, or address evidence for issuing a remote pilot certificate, if they don't have a passport then this will be the substitute other than only passport is sufficient. Still, for the people who reside in rural areas involved in agricultural activities who want to issue this remote pilot certificate, there is less probability of having a passport so the other alternatives are mentioned for them. People who are above 18 can apply or they should have a matriculation degree, and also people are required to complete the remote pilot training program issued by DGCA. The DGCA has elevated the training institutes for remote pilots. These institutes specifically, focus on the effective training of candidates where they gain insightful knowledge about the mechanism of drones.

Kumari Vijaya
3rd Year

Outrage Today, Silence Tomorrow:

KOLKATA DOCTOR RAPE - THE STATE SPONCERED CRIME

The recent sexual assault on a young doctor in Kolkata has once again illustrated the macabre aspects of our society. This crime represent not only a deficiency in law enforcement but also a conspicuous manifestation of the deteriorating ethical standards of the State.

Statements by Mamata Banerjee for the rap3 cases CM of west bengal (from all the previous rape cases too)

- 1) The girl was characterless etc.
- 2) she is a women nd has a body so it's okay to happen sometimes.
- 3) Just a small incident.
- 4) Trying to ruin the government image.
- 5) kids will have some fun like this and that's absolutely fine.
- 6) She had love affairs and was pregnant as well, she died cus of sickness.

The outrage came after Mamata Banerjee appeared to have questioned the rape itself. She said, "This story they are showing that a minor has died due to rape, Will you call it rape? Was she pregnant or had a love affair? Have they enquired? I have asked the police. They have made arrests. I was told the girl had an affair with the boy."

7,000 people can't come walking: Court blasts Bengal over hospital mob attack

Kolkata Doctor Rape Murder: The Chief Justice of Calcutta High Court lambasted the West Bengal government over the vandalism at the city's RG Kar Medical College and Hospital, calling it an "absolute failure of state machinery."

Injuries found

- ① Bleeding from both eyes.
- ② Bleeding from mouth.
- ③ Injury over the face & ear.
- ④ Bleeding from vagina.
- ⑤ Injury in left leg.
- ⑥ Injury in belly.
- ⑦ Injury over left leg ankle.
- ⑧ Injury at her neck.
- ⑨ Injury at her right hand ring finger.

To compound the victim's distress, the vast expanse of social media exacerbated the animosity and ridicule directed at her. Internet trolls, conveniently concealed behind their computer screens, mocked her difficult situation, referring to the event as "hot". The process of dehumanising a victim of rape, objectifying her, and casually disregarding her suffering serves to underscore the prevailing 'Asur' mentality - characterised by individuals motivated by cruelty, moral degradation, and a complete lack of empathy, so occupying a negative position within our society.

Uttarakhand nurse raped, murdered while returning home after work, days after Kolkata RG Kar doctor's rape-murder

A cycle of Public Reaction to Rape

West Bengal: Cops arrest student for criticising Mamata Banerjee over RG Kar hospital rape-murder case, sent to custody for 14 days

According to the National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB), India reported 4,45,256 rape cases in 2022 a terrible data which is approximate 4% increase from 2020. This is an average of three rape cases per day, or about 87 cases per day. States like Rajasthan, Delhi, Haryana, Uttar Pradesh still have large numbers gender based crimes which includes specially women.

When individuals believe they cannot descend any further, they ingeniously devise methods to descend even further. The comments following this atrocious crime have exposed the profound and cruel lack of empathy in human behavior. Certain users on social media have expressed their desire to be part of the group of 7-8 individuals who participated in the rape of the victim. Meanwhile, others have disregarded the incident by making comments such as, "The victim doctor was not particularly attractive, hence she does not warrant such significant attention." These remarks are not only harsh but also expose a sickly state of mind characterized by irrational fantasies.

Kash mein bhi un 7,8 logo mein hota.
kya mast maal hai yay

RIP (Rape in Peace) Moumita Devnath

How can you make 10 out 10
people Happy

The most glaring issue is the selective nature of public outrage. While India records thousands of rape cases annually-according to the National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB), over 30,000 were reported in 2020 alone-only a few cases capture national attention. This selective empathy reflects the power of media sensationalism and the unfortunate tendency of society to rally around only the most brutal, sensationalized crimes. Cases like the 2012 Delhi gang rape (Nirbhaya) or the 2019 Hyderabad case sparked nationwide protests, but the many unreported or less publicized cases go unnoticed, leaving countless survivors without justice or support.



न्याय अन्याय

न्याय का इतिहास पुराना, बात नहीं यह कल की है
जब बात आए न्याय अन्याय पे, तो सारी बातें हल्की है

धधक रही अपमान की ज्वाला पीड़िताएं जिसमें राख हुई
न्याय से वंचित रहकर जाने कितनी जिंदगियां खाख हुई

इज्जत उछलने के डर से, सब कुछ सह जाते हैं
बुजदिल निडर घूम रहे, दुष्कर्म अनकहे रह जाते हैं

यह नहीं है कि भारत में न्याय व्यवस्था कमजोर है
चिल्लाओ ना बेवजह यहां तो बात ही कुछ और है

बात है यहां समझाने की, सही गलत बतलाने की
गलत को गलत ठहराने की, हक की बात मनवाने की

जरा हटो यहां से बुद्धिजीवी, बस आलोचना किए जाते हो
और झूठे न्यायाधीश होकर, मिथ्या न्याय में हाथ बटाते हो

हा!! माना कि आलोचनाएं ठीक हैं
पर यहां तो सबकी ऐसी ही रीत हैं

कुछ अच्छा हुआ नहीं कि सब कोसने चले आते हो
सही गलत की बात नहीं सब अपना गान सुनते हो

कमजोर नहीं है मेरा भारत, लक्ष्य अटूट ठाना है
चल रहा है एकाकी, हर शत्रु ने लोहा माना है

बात है मुट्ठी बनने की, हम ऐसा कुछ कर दिखलाएंगे
हर बाधा का नाश करेंगे, निश्चित अमर हो जाएंगे

Yuvraj Singh Rathore
5th Year

Photography by
Yuvraj Singh Rathore

भेद भाव

बड़े होते-होते हमने सब कुछ सीखा.....

चलना सीखा, दौड़ना सीखा,
बोलना सीखा, चिल्लाना सीखा।
गिरना सीखा, फिर से उठना सीखा,
फर्श से मिट्टी तक खेलना सीखा।
साफ गलियों में छुपना सीखा,
मैली गलियों में भी झूमना सीखा।
नई-पुरानी चीजों से खेलना सीखा,
हर खिलौने में खो जाना सीखा।

हमने.....

प्यार करना सीखा, नफरत करना सीखा,
बात करना सीखा, नाराज़ हो जाना सीखा।
खुश होना सीखा, उदास होना सीखा,
शांति बनना सीखा, मासूम रहना सीखा।
जमीन पर गिरकर ज़ोर से रो देना सीखा,
अरे 'चींटी मार गई, चींटी मर गई!' सुनकर फिर हंस देना सीखा।
फलों को खरीदकर भी और पेड़ों से तोड़कर भी खाना सीखा,
और पकड़े जाने पर डांट खाना, और भाग जाना भी सीखा।

हमने तुलना करना सीखा.....

पेंसिल का बॉक्स किसका बड़ा है, किसका ज़्यादा रंगीला,
किसका पेन प्लास्टिक का और किसका मेटल सा चमकीला।
स्कूल का वो बस्ता किसका महंगा है, किसका ज़्यादा सस्ता,
की जूता किसका नया है और किसका घिसा हुआ और पुराना।

पर एक चीज़ जो हमने कभी नहीं सीखी.....

हमने हमारी नापसंद की सब्जी चुनी ज़रूर,
मगर थाली में आ जाने पर उसका अपमान करना नहीं सीखा।
जूते, पेन, पेंसिल, सबमें अंतर करा,
मगर एक दूसरे के खाने के डब्बे का अंतर करना नहीं सीखा।
एक दूसरे के घर के खाने के स्वाद में अंतर ज़रूर करा,
मगर किसी भी स्वाद का अपमान करना नहीं सीखा।

क्युकी जानते हैं सभी की वो डब्बा आता कहाँ से है,
उसे बनाया, सजाया, हमारे साथ भिजवाया जाता कहाँ से है।
भरे पेट भी वो डब्बा खाली करना पड़े, वो डर ऐसा है,
खुशनसीब, खुशकिस्मत हैं वो जिनका घर ऐसा है।

हमने उस डब्बे का, उस खाने का,
उस स्वाद का कभी अपमान करना नहीं सीखा।
हमने पूरी दुनिया से मुकाबला करा,
मगर माँ हमने तुम्हारे हाथों का कभी भेद भाव करना नहीं सीखा।

Raghav Bhardwaj
4th Year

Photography by
Yuvraj Singh Rathore

Hostel Life

zindagi ka pahiya aakhirkar ghar se
 bahar kheech hi laya
 naa chahte hue bhi apne sheher se door
 le hi aaya
 laakh vaade kiye thee school mei dosti
 k.unn sabse door yaha le hi aaya
 ab naye dost naya safar nayii uddan hogi
 lekin kya wo pehle waali baat hogi
 bachpan mei bado ne sab bataya kaise
 chalna h kaise baat karni h kya karna h
 kya nahi karna lekin iss chalte jeewan
 mei kabhi peeche mudke naa dekhna
 aur apno se door chale jaana yeh toh
 kabhi kisi ne sikhaya hi nahi
 chalo koi baat ni yeh zindagi hai saheb
 sab sikha deti h aur rahi baat akelepann
 ki toh saare yaar jab saath beth te hai tab
 feeling toh aa hi jaati hena yaarr humm
 saath saath haii

*Manan Sharma
 2nd Year*

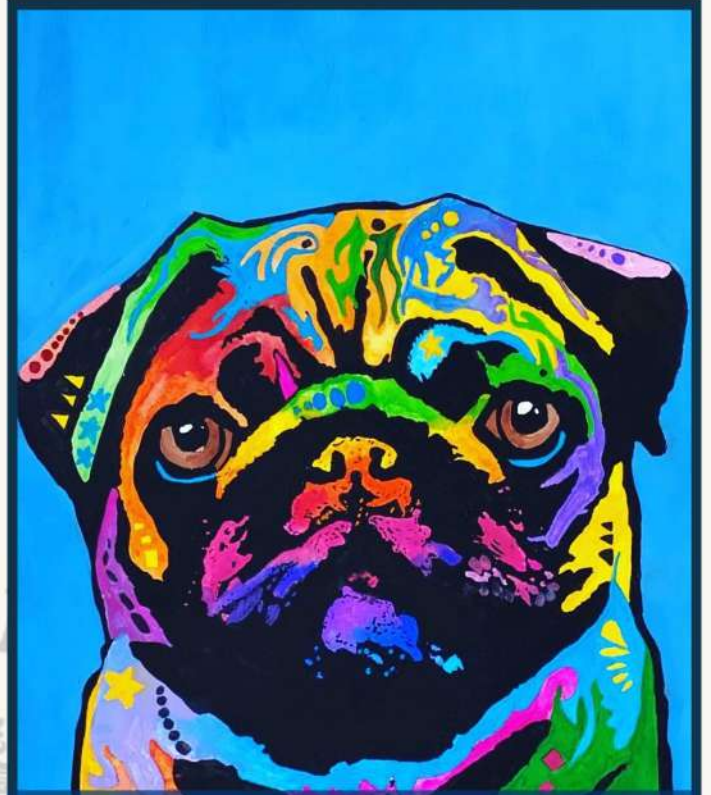


Photography by Yuvraj Singh Rathore





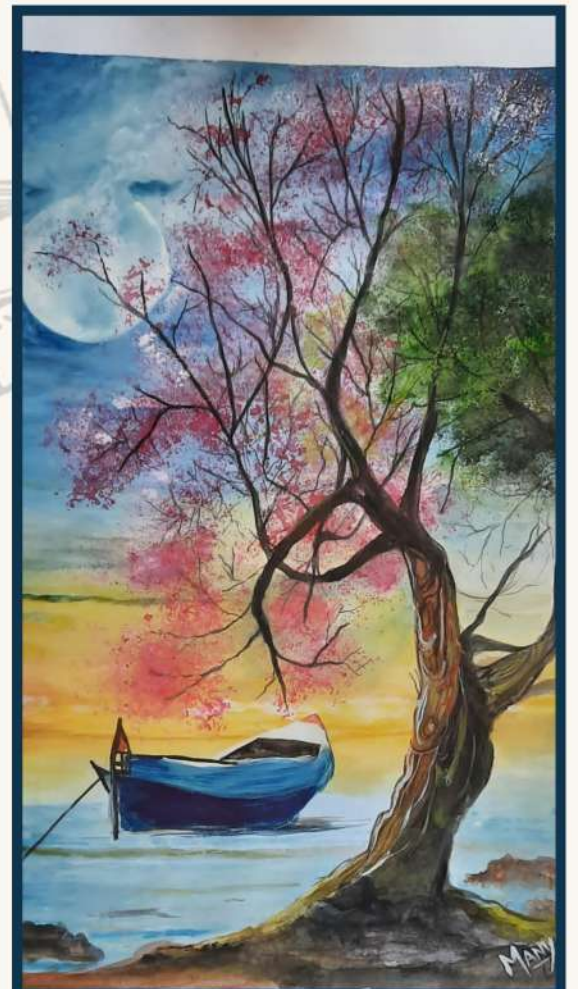
MEHAK GUPTA - 4th Year



MANASVINI VIJAY - 4th Year



TANUSHKA CHANDRA - 3rd Year

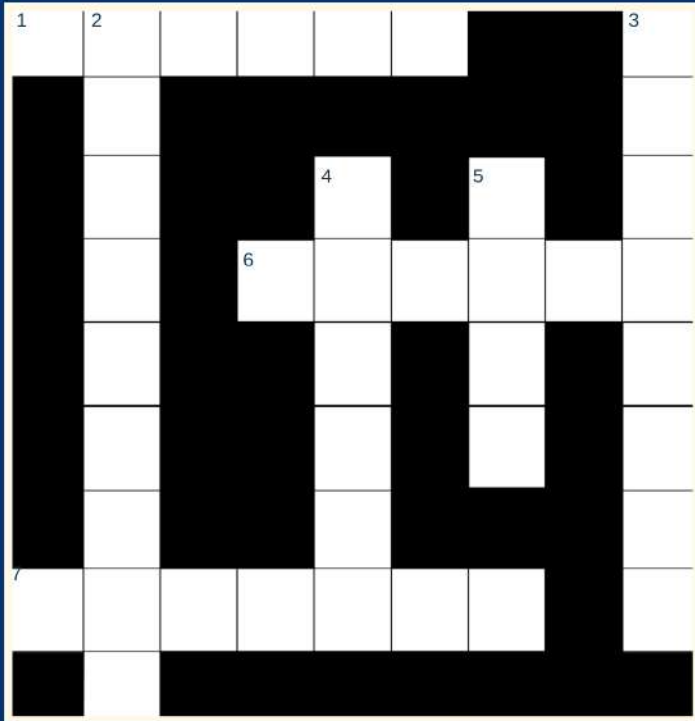


MANYA TIWARI - 3rd Year

LEGAL FACTS

- The National Flag of India was designed by Pingali Venkayya in 1921.
- Justice Dalveer Bhandari elected Chief Justice for International court of Justice for next 9 years. (2018-2027)
- Nine-year terms of office by the United Nations General Assembly and the Security Council.
- The first high court in India, 'The High Court of Judicature at Fort William', now called the 'High Court of Calcutta', was brought into existence by the Letters Patent dated 14 May 1862
- National Law Day in India is celebrated on 26 November every year to commemorate the adoption of the Indian Constitution in 1949.
- McMahon Line is the effective boundary between China and India.
- Jawaharlal Nehru proposed the creation of the Preamble before the drafting committee of the Constitution
- B. N. Rau was appointed the Constitutional Adviser to the Constituent Assembly in formulating the Indian Constitution in 1946.
- The Ashok Mehta Committee was set up in 1977. It recommended that a two-tier system be established to replace the three-tier Panchayat system.
- Rajasthan was the first state to adopt the Panchayati Raj system in India, on October 2, 1959.
- Andhra Pradesh has gained recognition as the "Rice Bowl of India" due to its extensive cultivation and high-quality rice yield.
- The Supreme Court of India is called the custodian of the Constitution in India. The highest court in India, the Supreme Court is considered as the guardian of the Constitution.
- The idea of the Indian National Army was conceived in Malaya by Mohan Singh, an Indian officer in the British Indian Army.
- The Secretariat of DOS and ISRO Headquarters are located at Antariksh Bhavan in Bangalore.
- The newly established WIPO is a member state-led, intergovernmental organization, with its headquarters in Geneva, Switzerland.
- World Consumer Rights Day is observed on March 15th every year. The day is celebrated to raise awareness about consumer rights and needs, and to promote the basic rights of all consumers.
- World Refugee Day is observed on June 20th every year. This day is designated by the United Nations to honor refugees and raise awareness about their plight.
- The principal seat of the court is at Jodhpur.
- There are 25 High Courts in India, Each High Court shall consist of a Chief Justice and such other judges as appointed by the President of India.
- Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel is known as the Iron Man of India for his contributions in unification of India.
- Mercury is the closest planet to the sun and the smallest planet in the solar system — it is only a little larger than Earth's moon.
- Justice Anna Chandy (1905-1996) was one of the first female judges in the British Empire and the first female judge in the Indian High Court.
- High Court of Andhra Pradesh. It is located in Amravati, the capital city of Andhra Pradesh established on 1st January 2019.
- Swami Dayanand Saraswati established the Arya Samaj in April 1875 in Bombay.
- World Human Rights Day is observed on December 10 every year.

CROSS WORDS



ACROSS

- 1. LEGAL APPROACH TO HIGHER COURTS
- 6. ORDER FROM MAGISTRATE WHEN ACCUSED SPENT MORE THAN 24 HOURS IN POLICE CUSTODY
- 7. ACT OF MAKING FALSE DOCUMENTS OR RECORDS

DOWN

- 2. RELEASE OF A CONVICTED PERSON SUBJECT TO HIS GOOD BEHAVIOUR
- 3. ANY INFORMATION, SUCH AS TESTIMONY, DOCUMENTS, OR OBJECTS, PRESENTED IN COURT TO PROVE OR DISPROVE FACTS RELEVANT TO A LEGAL PROCEEDING.
- 4. FINAL AND FORMAL ORDER OF A COURT
- 5. REFERRED TO AS A TEMPORARY RELIEF

SCRAMBLED WORDS

- WITSUAL _____
- EOSCUTORRP _____
- EAPL _____
- TITITURNESO _____
- ENCETNES _____
- THOALNVO _____
- TRTO _____
- MOTIETSYN _____
- ELITSOH TINWESS _____
- CTMIIV _____

HINTS:-

- LEGAL ARGUMENT IN THE COURT OF LAW.
- REPRESENTOR OF THE STATE IN CRIMINAL CASES.
- ACCUSED ANSWER TO A CRIMINAL CHARGE
- REIMBURSEMENT PAID BY THE DEFENDANT FOR THE COST OF THE CRIME
- PENALTY IMPOSED BY A JUDGE AFTER CONVICTION
- OFFENSES FOR WHICH ONLY SENTENCE IS FINE
- CIVIL INJURY
- STATEMENT OF WITNESS
- WITNESS REFUSING TO FULLY TESTIFY
- WHO SUFFERED ANY LOSS

- ANSWERS:-
- LAWSUIT
 - PROSECUTOR
 - PLEA
 - RESTITUTION
 - SENTENCE
 - VIOLATION
 - TORT
 - TESTIMONY
 - HOSTILE WITNESS
 - VICTIM

MOOT COURT COMMITTEE

NMCC 2023



The ICFAI University, Jaipur organised Shri N J Yasaswy 2nd National Moot Court Competition from 3rd-5th November, 2023 by the Centre for Public Law & Policy and Moot Court Committee. This competition, distinguished by its distinguished selection of preposition and the untouched aspect of public law (constitutional & criminal law), convened an eclectic assembly of participants whose collective purpose was to delve into the deep insights of law and its practical application and testing one's argumentative skills. Distinguished luminaries, influential speakers, and a myriad of captivating activities graced the occasion.

LIT OF LITIGANTS



On April 10,2024, The Moot Court Committee, ICFAI Law School, The ICFAI University Jaipur successfully organised the 6th Edition of the Lit of Litigants 2024- Intra Moot Court Competition Exclusively for the First-year law students. The participants were given moot proposition, the main objective of this competition was to provide an opportunity for young legal minds to express their opinions and enhance their analytical thinking by critically examining the proposition. Thus, it left wider interpretations in terms of factual analysis, legal examination and researching abilities.

SPORTS CLUB

ADIEU Sports Meet- 2



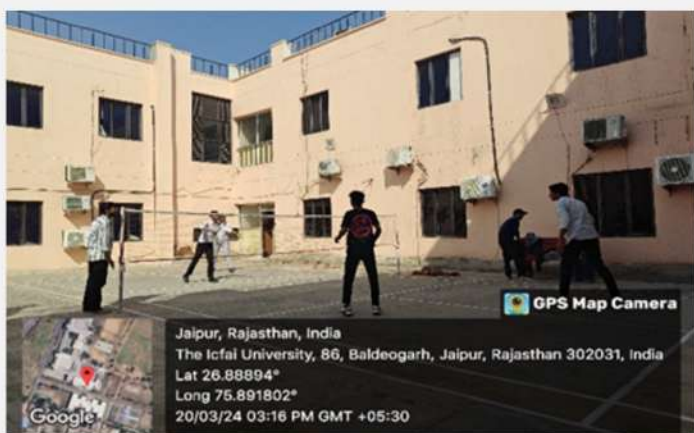
On April 27, 2024, the Cricket Ground at ICFAI University, Jaipur, hosted an exciting match between ILS final year students, led by Captain Parakram, and a team of students from other years, led by Captain Om Kishan. Captain Parakram's team won the toss and chose to bat, setting a target of 177 runs and scoring 176. Captain Om Kishan's team fell just short, scoring 175 runs.

Intra-Batches Volleyball and Basketball matches



On 03.01.2024, Sports Club, ICFAI Law School, The ICFAI University Jaipur had organized an Intra-Batches Volleyball and Basketball matches. In the event, total 4 teams, 2 in each game format participated from all batches respectively. All the faculty members were present during the sports event and encouraged the students to take part in the sports events on regular basis.

Badminton Match



On March 20, 2024, ICFAI Law School, Jaipur, hosted a badminton event for all batches. The event aimed to enhance team spirit, leadership, and physical development among students through a series of singles and doubles matches. Thirty students participated, showcasing their proficiency, discipline, and strategic thinking.

Intra-Batch Basketball match



On 17.01.2024, the Sports Club of ICFAI Law School, ICFAI University Jaipur, organized an Intra-Batch Basketball match for both boys and girls. The President encouraged student participation in sports for a healthy mindset and team spirit. The match fostered a spirit of sportsmanship amongst the students and further enhanced their zeal for sports.

LITERARY AND RESEARCH CLUB

Workshop and Training session



On October 11, 2023, the Literary and Research Club of ICFAI Law School conducted a workshop and training session titled "Mastering SCC Online: Paving a Path to Unlock Research Prowess and Acumanship,". The event began by a hearty introduction and welcome of the guest speaker, Mr. Ajay Pratap Singh, Territory Manager, SCC Online. The session was engaging and insightful for budding lawyers and equipped them with the key nuances of the SCC Online portal. the students were made familiar with the various technical nuances and all the major methods for the best use of the site.

Extempore Competition



On January 10, 2024, Shastrarth: The Dias for Discourse, in collaboration with the Legal Aid Committee of ICFAI Law School, organized the first Extempore Competition. The event aimed to enhance students' speaking skills and was attended by Dr. Vijay Kumar Sharma, HOD, and Dr. Pratima Soni, Associate Dean. The competition began with a preliminary round featuring 30 participants, followed by the finals with 6 qualifiers. The competition yielded a commendable response and boosted the confidence amongst the students while giving them a stage to showcase their vocal and presentaion along with the ability to think and speak on an instant basis.

CULTURAL CLUB

Diwali Meet



The 2023 Diwali Meet, was a vibrant celebration of artistry and tradition. The event began with Lakshmi Pooja led by dignitaries. The evening featured a series of captivating performances by students from various schools, including poetry, singing, and dynamic dance performances from multiple groups. Highlights included a ‘Kalbeliya’ dance, rapping, and beatboxing by the students. The event also featured intra-school competitions in Rangoli, Diya Decoration, and T-shirt Painting, with winners announced and awarded. The event marked a memorable celebration of talent and community spirit.

Teacher’s Day celebration



The 2023 Teacher's Day celebration at ICFAL Law School, organized by the cultural committee ‘Sangam,’ was a vibrant tribute to educators, blending artistry and entertainment. The event began with the lighting of the lamp and Saraswati Vandana, followed by mesmerising dance performances given by the students. Teachers participated in fun activities like a dart game, an emoji game, and a book balance challenge, fostering a spirit of camaraderie. Students showcased their creativity through an engaging drama and a series of captivating dance performances by different year groups.

“Self-injury Awareness Day”



on 28th February 2024, in observance of ‘Self-Injury Awareness Day’ the Cultural Committee of ICFAL Law School, ‘Sangam- The Nexus of Culture,’ organized a workshop by the ‘Art of Living’ under their YES! + (Youth Empowerment and Skills) program. The workshop, held as a Wednesday activity, featured insightful 50-minute sessions for all batches, focusing on managing thoughts, mental health, and essential life skills.

The event began with an introduction of Mr. Anshul Kalra and his team from ‘Art of Living’ conducted the interactive sessions, emphasizing the importance of mental well-being, basic breathing techniques, and life skills that enhance confidence, creativity, and leadership. Many students voluntarily registered for a follow-up five-day workshop.

INNOVATION CLUB

Exposure/field visit to STARTUP SUMMIT



On February 28, 2024, the Innovation Club of ICFAI Law School organized a field visit to the Startup Summit at JK Lakshmipat University, Jaipur. The inaugural ceremony featured Mr. Munish Jindal, Founder & CEO of Hoverrobotix, who discussed strategies of successful startups.

A joint session followed with four speakers: Mr. Dharm Rakshit (HR Head, Hero MotoCorp), Ms. Seema Bangia (VP & Chief People Officer, Mahindra), Mr. Agniwesh Thakur (Director, Human Capital Consulting, Deloitte), and Mr. Mussarat Hussain (Head of HR, Suzuki). They addressed key points on innovation, implementation, and viewing failure as a turning point. Students visited various stalls showcasing new startups, including one by their own university peers, gaining valuable insights and exposure to the startup ecosystem.

ADR COMMITTEE

Quiz competition on Consumer protection and Mediation



On February 20, 2024, ICFAI Law School, The ICFAI University, Jaipur hosted a quiz competition on consumer protection and mediation, organized by the Centre for Consumer Protection and ADR Committee. The event aimed to enhance awareness of consumer rights and dispute resolution. The committee meticulously arranged seating and collected participants' electronic devices to ensure fairness. The quiz served as a valuable platform for learning and engagement.

A seminar was also conducted on "Protection of Consumer Rights" was held, featuring Chief Guest Hon'ble Justice Devendra Kachhawaha and Guest Speaker Shri Devendra Mohan Mathur. The seminar focused on consumer rights in e-commerce, discussing jurisdictional changes, online shopping precautions, and legal insights.

LEGAL AID COMMITTEE

Visit to the Rajasthan Legislative Assembly



On October 25th, 2023, The Legal Aid & Pro Bono Committee of ICFAI Law School, Jaipur, organized a visit to the Rajasthan Legislative Assembly for first-semester students of B.A.LL.B., B.B.A.LL.B., and LL.B. (Batch of 2023-28). The visit aimed to enhance civic literacy and provide students with firsthand experience of the legislative process. A brief session on Rajasthan's political history and the functioning of the Assembly was conducted by government-appointed hosts. Students also explored the newly established museum, gaining insights into the evolution of the State Legislative Assembly.

"Today's Youth for Yesterday's Youth"



On January 12, 2024, in line with the Ministry of Education's initiative, the Legal Aid Club of ICFAI Law School, organized a visit to a nearby old age home to celebrate Youth Day and the kite festival. The team engaged with the residents, sharing stories and experiences to foster a sense of belonging.

The visit included games and dancing, bringing joy and happiness to the elderly women. The visit was a first hand enriching experience for the students as well as the faculty members and it made them aware and more connected with one of the key dimension of the civic society.

Organized Survey



on August 26, 2023, the Legal Aid & Pro Bono Committee of ICFAI Law School, Jaipur, conducted a successful survey and meeting in Kanota Village. the students met with Sarpanch Mrs. Manju Devi Koli and attended the Gram Sabha to discuss the need for an eye check-up camp and legal awareness in the village. The survey targeted various groups, including women, children, and the elderly, identifying common issues such as road and drainage problems, inadequate street lighting, and legal concerns like a girl's T.C. withheld due to unpaid fees.

Proposed Action Plan:

1. Organize a free eye check-up camp in collaboration with Shankara Eye Hospital to address conjunctivitis, cataract, and other eye-related issues.
2. Analyse and address general and legal issues in the village, and organize Legal Awareness Programs and Legal Aid Camps for the community.

Inter- Department Script Writing Competition



On February 7, the Legal Aid and Pro Bono Club of ICFAI Law School, The ICFAI University, Jaipur, successfully organized the first Inter-Department Script Writing Competition. The event aimed to encourage creative expression on crucial social issues such as child marriage, drug abuse, and cyber stalking.

The competition welcomed both individual and group entries, emphasizing originality, adherence to the theme, creativity, coherence, and grammar. The event was a resounding success, fostering creativity, critical thinking, and social awareness among participants.

Jail Visit



On October 27, 2023, the Legal Aid & Pro Bono Committee of ICFAI Law School, Jaipur, organized a jail visit to Central Jail, Jaipur. The visit aimed at providing law students with insights into the penal system, inmate living conditions, and legal procedures within the prison along with the overall living of the prisoners inside.

After a thorough security check, students observed the living conditions, which included basic facilities, places of worship, and communication systems like telephone and video calls under strict surveillance. They interacted with inmates, learning about prison labor, reformation processes, and educational opportunities, including Ph.D. courses. The visit offered a comprehensive view of life inside the prison and the efforts toward inmate rehabilitation.

Legal Aid Survey



On December 20, 2023, the Legal Aid Committee of ICFAI Law School, Jaipur, conducted a Legal Aid Survey, in Sumel, a village adopted by the university. The team, aimed to assess legal awareness, education effectiveness, and identify key legal issues in the village.

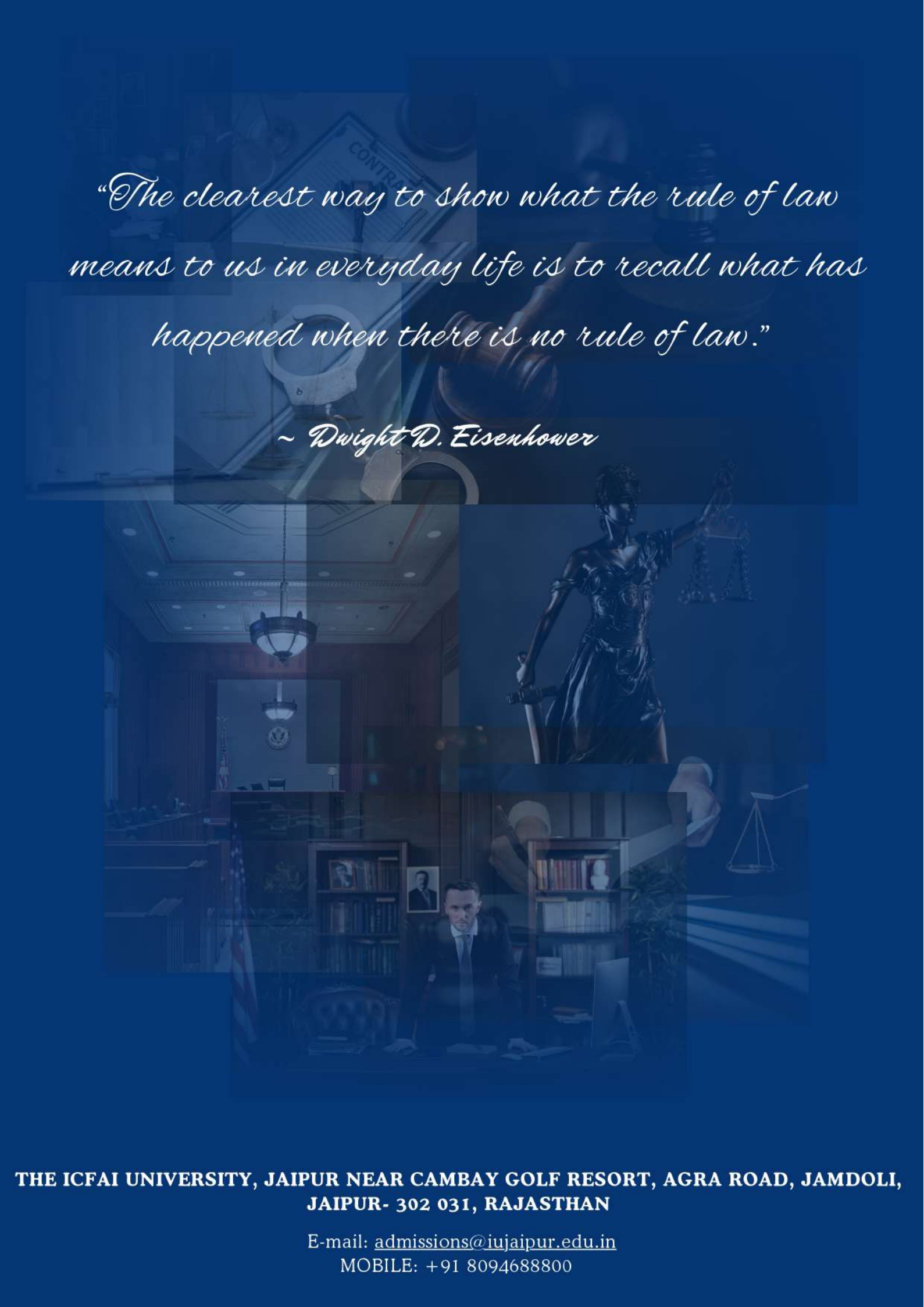
During the survey, issues such as drainage, garbage collection, and unavailability of MNREGA jobs were highlighted by villagers in Ward No. 01. Legal concerns identified included child marriage, dowry, land disputes, labour rights, domestic violence, and child rights.

Proposed Action Plan:

1. The Committee will analyse the identified issues and provide solutions based on relevant legal provisions.
2. Legal Awareness Programs and Legal Aid Camps will be organized to educate and assist the villagers.

OUR PROMINENT RECRUITERS





“The clearest way to show what the rule of law means to us in everyday life is to recall what has happened when there is no rule of law.”

~ Dwight D. Eisenhower

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