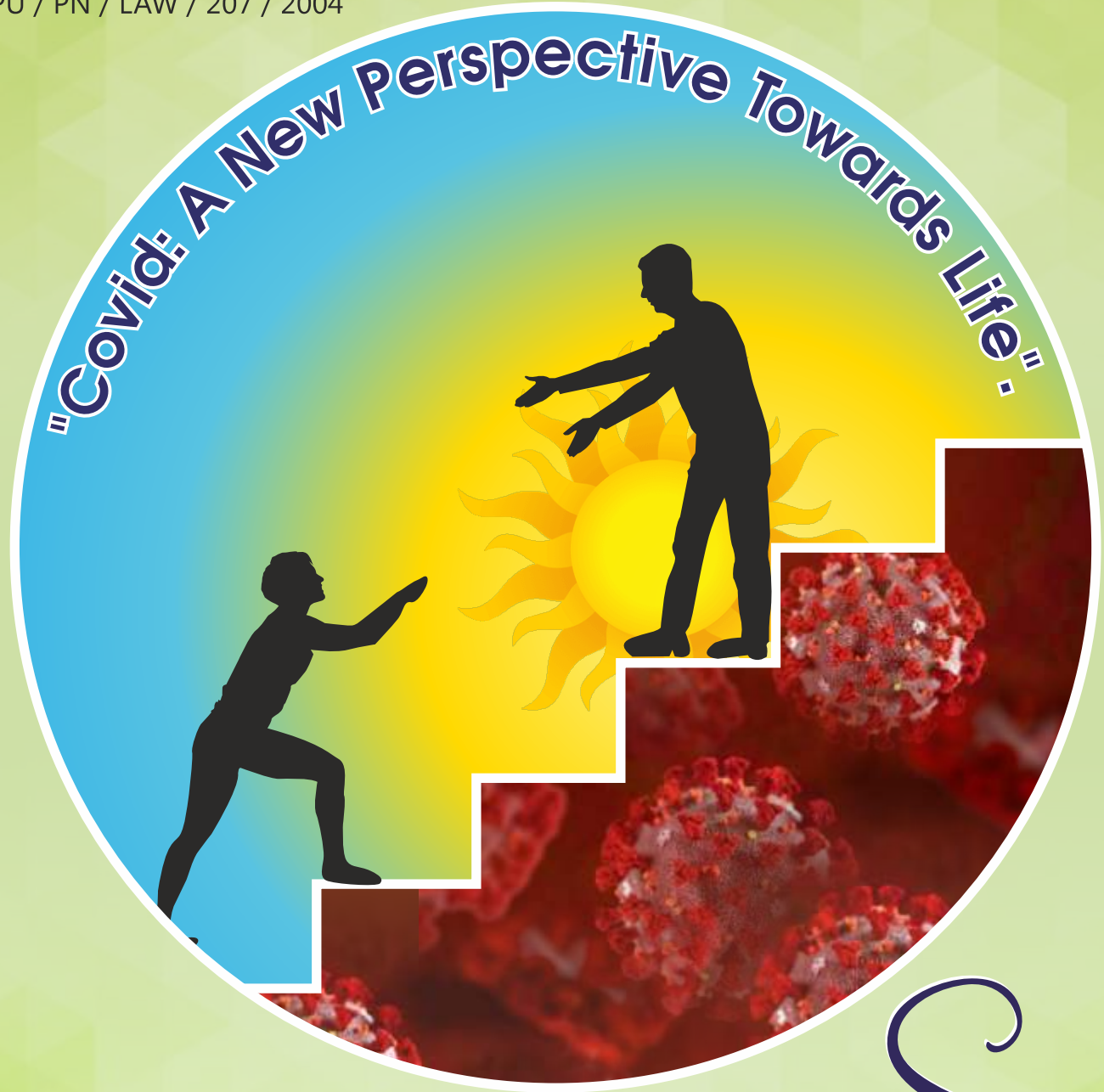




Deccan Education Society's

Shri. Navalmal Firodia Law College, Pune

I.D. : PU / PN / LAW / 207 / 2004



स्वDES
2020-21

DES's Shri Navalmal Firodia Law College, Pune

Presents

Annual Magazine – "SwaDES"

(A.Y. 2020 – 21)

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Words Must Be Weighed, Not Counted!
Here Are Few Pages To Weigh....& Not To Count....

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Would Have Remained Only In Our Dreams....

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Administrative Staff
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Student Contributors

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are of individual contributor and not that of the Editorial Board.



Adv. Nitin Apte

Chairman, CDC, DES SNFLC

“*The function of education is to teach one to think intensively & critically; Intelligence plus character is the goal of true education*”
-Martin Luther King, Jr.

DES SNFLC is one of such well reputed law colleges in Pune that believes in developing a character of an individual by imparting values along with education, knowledge & wisdom. Being a practicing lawyer & also a professor since past 35 years, from the beginning of my tenure, bridging a gap between theory & practice by encouraging inception of activity based teaching learning methods, skill development courses was the principal thought to inculcate study habits & develop interest in overall development of a budding law professional.

As a lawyer should be an epitome of discipline, compulsory attendance policy was proposed & implemented in the college. Student-teacher symposium was an added quality enhancement towards the wider research aptitude & oratory skills development. Internship programme was conducted to facilitate on field training to the students. Various legal & paralegal courses are upcoming initiatives for the co-curricular developments of students.

Being committed to the welfare of students, I wish every student passing out from this reputed institution should be a responsible, law- abiding citizen & a skilful practicing lawyer. Multiple avenues are open for a competent lawyer, & the college management strives to carve a multitalented, versatile professional in every student!

Principal's Message

SwaDES
2020-21



Asst. Prof. Nalini Ambad

Officiating Principal

Dear Students,

SwaDES, students' college magazine, gives us an opportunity to know our students better, through their views and opinions expressed through their articles, poems, pictures and sketches.

Imparting education at our college is not viewed merely a duty but we consider it our solemn responsibility. While implementing the various policies of the colleges we have the support of our management and with their guidance we are able to work with great zeal and enthusiasm in every new venture that we undertake together.

This academic year has been a witness to several phenomenal changes due to Covid- 19 pandemic. This year we arranged online classes and interacted with all our first year batches and other classes through virtual mode still able to build a strong bond. With the enthusiastic initiative of teachers, student volunteers and participants, we have successfully conducted all our competitions, seminars, certificate courses, club activities and even cultural & sports fest through virtual mode.

We must remember that success is a journey not a destination and when we review our journey so far as a college, we must analyze not so much where we stand but in which direction we are moving. Introduction of several courses for the benefit of the students will definitely enrich the academic traditions that we seek to uphold and reinforce

The contribution of the students of our college is a very fundamental one and it is our students who have defined us and brought us the accolades in different spheres, whether it is academic accomplishments, competitions, sports, or even social work. It is always the students who develop the reputation of the college. We as teachers are very proud of the achievements of our students and alumni, and are very confident about the current batches of students who have great potential just waiting to be tapped.

It is merely the opportunities that we seek to provide to make each one of you flourish and bloom and bring glory to the institution. This year will be providing you with several new courses giving you a chance for development to give you an edge in this highly competitive profession.

Our team of dedicated educators has been aiming to stretch the sphere of teaching-learning realms through structured and well devised pedagogical tools, carefully crafted curriculum, simulation and client-based teaching. Our goal is to carve top-notch law professionals for tomorrow and instill high ethical standards, and self discipline. A student's life is a golden life but at our college we hope to chisel out a diamond out of each of you.

The invisible but rock-solid bond with each student has created unremitting relationships with all our students in a short span of time. We hope to cement such a strong connection that can never be severed in the most adverse of circumstances.

We, DES SNFLC students and teachers as a team, will be infused with a strong scholastic and personal integrity, to reach and **MAKE A DIFFERENCE!**

Our Founding Fathers



Shri. Vamam Shivram
Apte



Shri. Vishnushastri
Chiplunkar



Shri. Gopal Ganesh
Agarkar



Lokmanya
Shri. Bal Gangadhar Tilak



Shrimant Chhatrapati
Shri. Rajarshi Shahu Maharaj
of Kolhapur



Shri. Mahadeo Ballal
Namjoshi

About College

Making Excellence a prevailing attitude.....

We are a distinguished educational institute in Maharashtra, which has honor of giving stalwarts to the nation.

Deccan Education Society is graced by the vision and the glory of the founding fathers: freedom fighter and an astute lawyer Lokmanya Shri. Bal Gangadhar Tilak, the great social secular reformer Shri. Gopal Ganesh Agarkar, the doyen of Marathi literature Vishnushastri Chiplunkar, and a well-known social worker Shri. Madhav Ballal Namjoshi for imparting education to the students. The Society was established in the year 1885 and has always remained alert to the changing needs of the larger social set up for which and within which it functioned.

DES's Shri. Navalmal Firodia Law College

has a distinct advantage of having a unique heritage of Deccan Education Society, which we intend to fiercely guard and cherish. We follow the same tradition of our parent society today, which is reflected in the tremendous growth of DES's Shri. Navalmal Firodia Law College in a short span of time.

DES's Shri. Navalmal Firodia Law College has entered in its 16th year, keeping pace with the social change and answering responsibly, all the demands of any complex and intricate global legal set up. We have brought about tremendous metamorphosis in terms of inculcating legal education through innovative pedagogy.

More importantly, astride the mandatory curriculum, our institute has rightly entered the

realm of legal research, to open up the minds of our students in consonance with the demands of globalization, and sensitize them to the current developments in the legal arena.

We believe in education as the way of revolution and ultimate development. Our enthusiastic and talented teachers have a commitment to mould the young minds by giving them insight into law. The library of the college is well equipped with all the latest legal resources to meet the requirements of the student's community. Our alumni body is now making significant note of its existence which reflects our achievement.

We have been ranked in top 25 colleges by 'India Today' magazine three years consecutively. Our students have been proving their worth by securing merit ranking in Savitribai Phule Pune University every year.

Moot Court activity is an inherent feature of every premier law school to create eloquent advocates. This activity is greatly promoted by the college. The students have brought several laurels to the college by winning prizes in International, National and State Level Prestigious Moot Court Competitions, Client Counseling and Mock Trials. We host one of its own kinds – **Lokmanya Tilak Memorials National Appellate Moot Court Competition** each year, a unique style of mooting format at Appellate Level in both Civil and Criminal domains. College is going to launch “Novice Moot Court for 1st year student and trial advocacy upcoming year.

Developing spirit for legal research, **Legal Research Cell** is one of the most important facets of a law student's growth. The college has duly constituted Legal Research Cell, which conducts workshops on research methodology, and members participating in research oriented competitions like Legislative Analysis, Research Papers, Judgment Analysis, etc. We are the 1st College to host a **National Judgment Analysis Competition and Bill Analysis Competition**, which helps in building analytical aptitude among law students.

National Service Scheme (NSS) is one of the vital extra academic activities of our college and hence, an integral part of our law course curriculum. The motto or watchword of the NSS is 'NOT ME, BUT YOU'. It underlines that the welfare

of the individual is ultimately dependent on the welfare of the society as a whole. The students have brought several laurels to the college by winning prizes at various Street Play Competitions organized by different law colleges. It is heartening that every year NSS activities have been going up in full swing with more active participation of our students in different aspects of community services to the rural neighborhood.

We also have an active **Legal Aid Centre** imparting clinical legal education to the students keeping in line with the concept of Pro Bono Publico, to uphold the cause of social justice by creating awareness amongst the weaker sections of the society. It has following modalities such as legal advice, amicable settlement of disputes, legal literacy programmes, para legal services and Anti ragging Campaign.

With an objective to imbibe the culture and respect towards any kind of work, the college has started the **Earn and Learn Scheme** as approved by the Savitribai Phule Pune University, Pune. This scheme is basically undertaken for the benefit of students coming from the rural areas, who are intelligent and meritorious but financially hard pressed and hence, cannot afford higher education. Involvement of such students in this scheme will make higher education accessible and available to them. The **Student Development Cell** of the college also conducts various activities for overall personality development of the college students.

We also have a Debate Forum named, "Mimansa", which provides a strong platform for developing public speaking and debating skills of the students. Through this forum, we also host **State Level Intercollegiate Debate Competition** in the name of Late Shri. Gopal Ganesh Agarkar, one of our founder members and a great orator.

Through the achievements in sports, the college has redefined its identity in the arena of sports activity at State, National as well as International level. The participation and quality of performance from the college has grown in geometric proportion as compared to the yester years. We have won several state level and national level sports competitions.

Our students have made us proud by representing not only at State and National levels but also at International level. **'DUM'** the annual sports

event is organized to ignite the latent sporting passion in our students and students really show their Dum upholding the true spirit of a sportsman. Additionally, from last three years we are hosting an inter-collegiate sports tournament namely, **"Lawskets."** Every year, we are getting an overwhelming response from various colleges. Our faculty co-coordinators of sports activity plan it with a great zeal and passion for sports.

'Indradhanush' a cultural fest organized in the college has always been and shall remain a confluence of talent and enthusiasm, an occasion that celebrates the spirit of youth and synchronizes co-operation. The college encourages participation in cultural activities also, the results of which is that our students have made the college proud by winning many championships as well as prizes in Purushottam and Firodiya Karandak - the prestigious drama competitions.

Our college has also started new ventures like, **Parliamentary Debate Club, MUN Club and Club Aesthetica.** These clubs were initiated to inculcate debate and oratory skills along with nurturing their literary instincts through various activities among the students. These clubs are run by the collaborative efforts of students, faculty coordinator and guest speakers wherever necessary.

We also have a Placement Cell, which aims at providing the students, specifically the final year students of UG as well as PG with diverse and successful placements. This cell works for betterment of placement prospects of the students and looks forward to various on and off campus opportunities for undergraduate as well as post graduate students.

The recent venture shouldered by our college is **DES Centre for Legal Excellence** that is committed to create a pool of certified & skilled professionals equipped with knowledge, wisdom & abilities necessary to meet or exceed legal & corporate industry expectations on both, general & specific frontlines. Since last two years college is successfully running certificate courses in Soft Skills Development, Law & Psychology, and Law & Logic. We must move beyond the ideal of a comfortable, self focussed life & answer the call to be an advocate for those who don't have one. This ideology is an extension of visionary forefathers & with this note DES CLE is inaugurating first edition of a certificate course in Advocacy Skills, Medico-legal approaches & interdisciplinary course in Law & Economics to cater the professional requirements. DES CLE thus, provides a focal point of multidisciplinary avenues in various perspectives of socio-economical, political & legal arenas.

And last but definitely not the least **'SWADES'** is our annual college magazine portraying the annual achievements of our talented students and also their creativity through various legal and non-legal articles.

Mission Statement

We, the people of DES's SNFLC solemnly resolve...

- To be committed to the mission of teaching,
- To sow and germinate the seed for developing spirit of enquiry to allow students to blossom into enlightened citizens,
- To endeavor to spread nobility in thinking by igniting the minds of the young student body,
- To strengthen the legal foundation of the nation,
- To cultivate conviction of character and strength to explore every potential with valor,

We Promise....we Strive.... & We Deliver....

Upper Chamber

सदेस
2020-21

Governing Body of Deccan Education Society, Pune

Dr. Sharad Shrikrishna Kunte	-	Chairman
Shri. Mahesh Anant Athavale	-	Vice – Chairman
Shri. Dhananjay Anant Kulkarni	-	Secretary, DES
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Shri. Adesh Hari Gokhale	-	Member
Adv. Nitin Madhav Apte	-	Member
Smt. Swati Joglekar	-	Secretary, G.B
Smt. Prajakta Pradhan	-	Asst. Secretary, G.B

College Development Committee

(Academic Year 2020 - 21)

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Dr. Aishwarya Yadav	-	Representative of Teaching Staff
Dr. Anagha Baldota	-	Representative of Lady Teaching Staff
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Smt. Manisha Bhagwat	-	Representative of Non - Teaching Staff
Mr. Aditya Bendre	-	Representative of Students
Asst. Prof. Nalini Ambad	-	Member – Secretary, CDC

“The secret of change is to focus all of your energy,
not on fighting the old, but on building the new.”
-Socrates

COVID-19 made its unwelcomed advent into India, in March 2020. The event which can be called “generational” continues to make an impact on our lives. The global pandemic not only acted as a disruptive force within the administrative sectors; but surprisingly might have changed our lives forever. The world saw dynamic changes in the field of Social Life, Law, Education, Economy, Health and Lifestyle, Mental Health, Environment, Media etc.

Likewise, the enthusiastic students of D.E.S's Shri. Navalmal Firodia Law College, decided to pitch in their intellectual and moral prowess to write about these unprecedented changes, in the equally unprecedented times. By virtue of collective efforts by our contributors - students, teachers and alumni, as well as our editorial team, we were able to compile a real and honest perspective on today's bleak situation. In a truly harrowing situation, our collective efforts were able to conjure up literary strength in adversity. Fittingly so, the theme of this year's edition was decided to be “Covid: A New Perspective towards Life”.

It gives us immense pleasure to announce that our annual college magazine - SwaDES 20-21 is finally ready. Our main objective, which was for people to learn, draft, and propagate knowledge, has turned true. The issue covers all aspects as mentioned above, along with miscellaneous study of other contemporary issues. SwaDES is not only about celebrating creative avenues in writing, but also highlighting the accolades earned by our students as well as faculty achievements. Under the leadership of our faculty coordinators - Asst. Prof. Madhura Apte and Asst. Prof. Archana Lahoti, DES SNFLC has come up with this year's issue of SwaDES, despite the timely challenges.

I am thankful to Adv. Nitin Apte, Chairman, College Development Committee, and our beloved Principal Asst. Prof. Nalini Ambad ma'am, for entrusting us with this responsibility and offering their unlimited support.

SwaDES 20-21 certainly would not have been possible without the tireless efforts of editorial board behind the magazine. I would like to take this opportunity to thank the Faculty Co-ordinators, the Editorial Board and the participants for their valuable contribution and undying support for this year's issue.

I hope that all the readers will get an intellectual insight into different contemporary issues!

Adhit Kulkarni



Amphitheatre



College Building



Girls Hostel



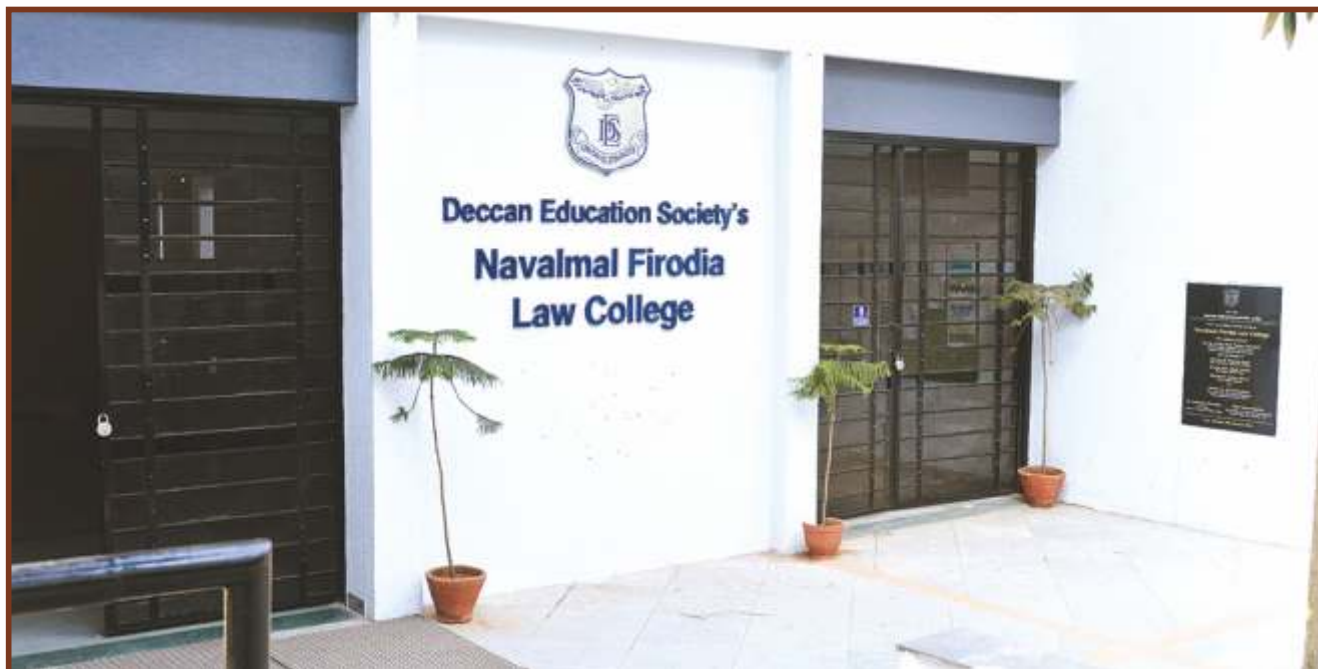
Boys Hostel



Lobby



Library



Canteen



Ladies Room



Conference Hall



Kundanmal Firodiya
Auditorium



Birla Guest House



Basket Ball Court

OUR
NEST

Deccan Education Society's Founders Day





DES Centre for Legal Excellence

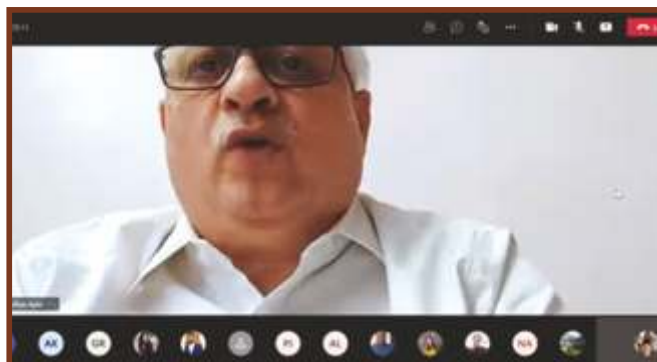


**"Aspire to Inspire": A Guest Lecture
by Comdt. (Retd.) Ashutosh Mohile**

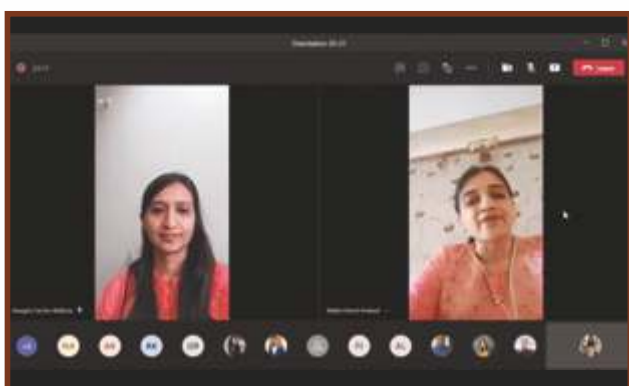
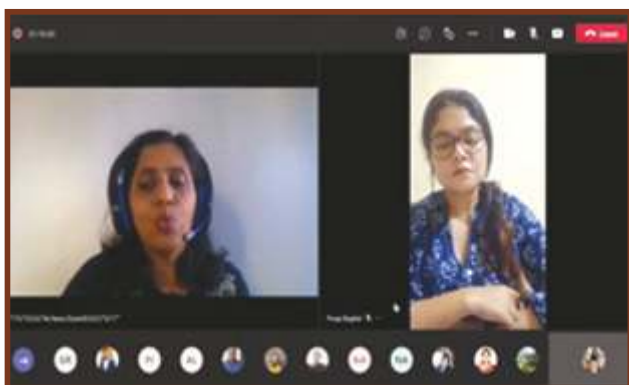
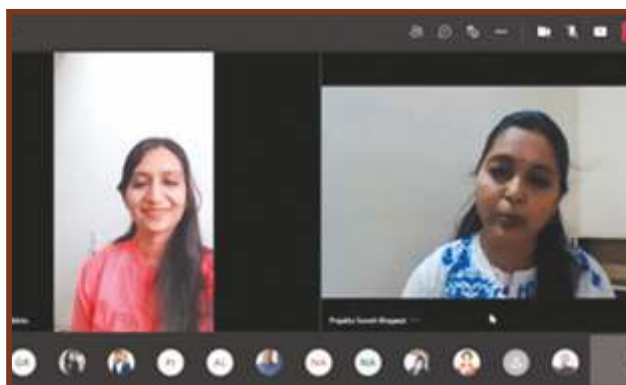
Republic Day Celebration

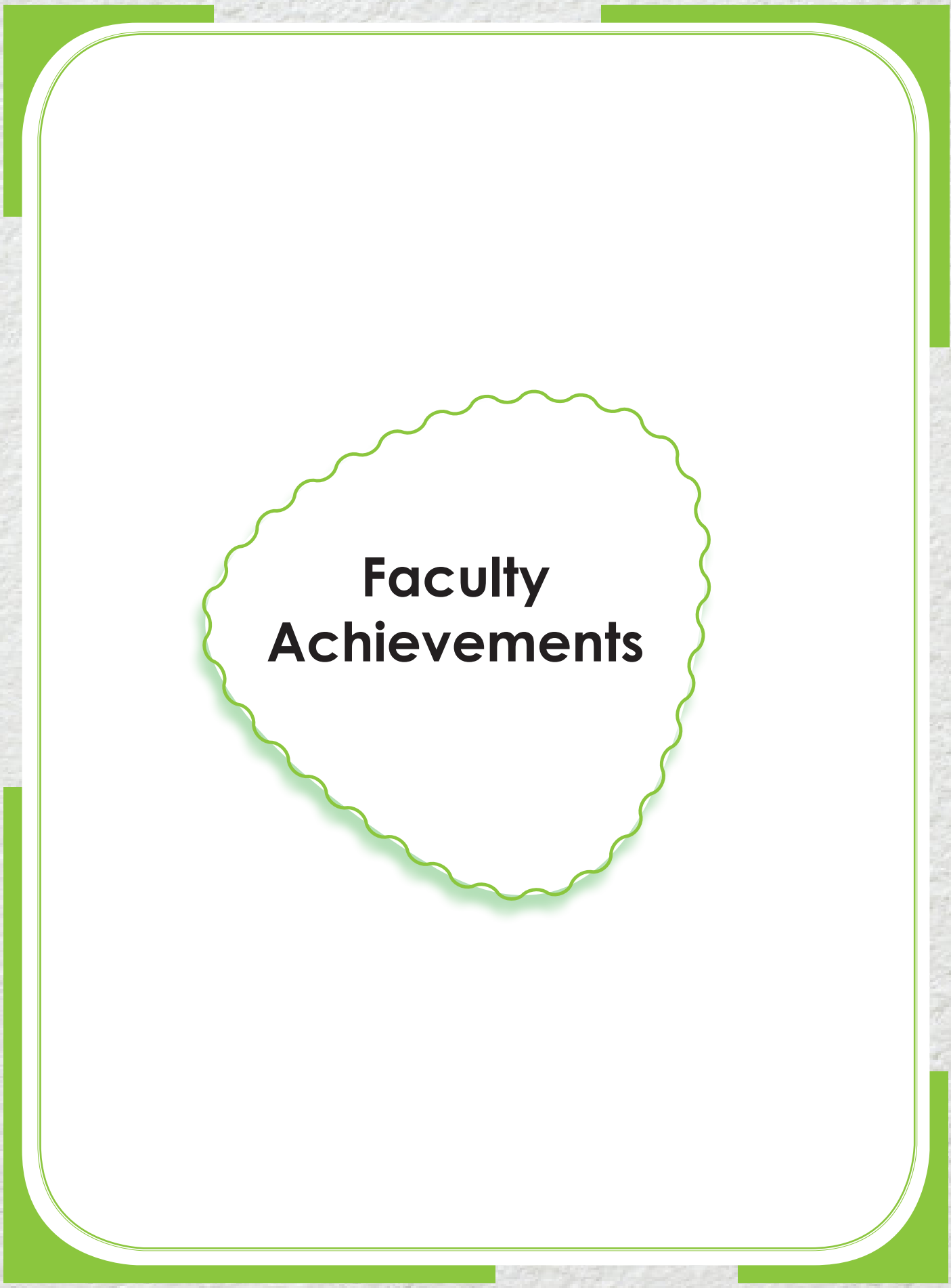


Orientation Program of I B.A.LL.B, I B.B.A.LL.B, and I LL.B.



Address by Adv. Nitin Apte, Chairman CDC, DES SNFLC





Faculty Achievements

Asst. Prof. Nalini Ambad (LL.M, NET)

Activities undertaken:

1. Participated in **Workshop on “The Role of IQAC in Enhancing Quality in Higher Education”** organized by Gujarat National Law University, on 21st November 2020.
2. Participated in one day **national workshop on “Documentation of Revised NAAC Assessment and Accreditation process”** organized by late Pushpadevi Patil Arts and Science College, Risod Dist. Wasim on 28th July 2020.
3. Participated in online **Faculty Development Program on “Integrating Theory and Practice in Legal and Social Science Pedagogy”**, organized by DES Shri Navalmal Firodia Law College during 20th July to 29th July, 2020.
4. Participated in **Virtual International Conference on Intellectual Property Rights** organized by Government Law College Tamil Nadu and Gujarat National Law University on 29th June, 2020.
5. Participated in two weeks **Faculty Development Program on “Managing Online Classes and Co- Creating MOOCS 3.0 ”**, organized by Teaching Learning Center , Ramanuj College, University of Delhi between July 25th to 10th August, 2020.
6. Completed two weeks **Faculty Development Program on “Blended Learning: Alternative Dimensions”** organized by Ramanuj College, University of Delhi between 12th January, 2021 to 29th January, 2021.
7. Completed online Two weeks **Interdisciplinary Refreshers Course/ FDP on “Advanced Research Methodology: Tools and Techniques”** organized by Ramanuj College, University of Delhi between 30th January to 14th February 2021.

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Dr. Ganga Reshmi, Librarian (M.L.I. Sc, NET, PGDLAN, Ph.D)

Activities undertaken:

1. Participated in **International Faculty Development Programme on “Libraries Response to Covid 19: Enhanced Library Services”** from 12th to 18th May, 2020 organised by Bharataratna Maharshi Karve Knowledge Resource Centre and SHPT School of Library Science, SNDT Women's University, Mumbai in association with J. Watumull Sadhubella Girls College, Thane and Mumbai University and College Teacher's Association (MUCTA).
2. Participated in **Covid 19 Online Awareness Quiz** organized by Debating and Literary Society of Government Law College, Mumbai on May 13 and 14, 2020.
3. Attended **11th Webinar Cum Panel Discussion on “Future Libraries post Covid – 19”** organized by Indian Library Association on May 29, 2020.
4. Participated in **National Webinar on “E-Content Creation and E Learning through MOOCs”** organized by Barr. Balasaheb Khardekar Knowledge Resource Centre and Department of Library and Information Science, Shivaji University, Kolhapur on 29th and 30th May, 2020

5. Participated in **Online Short Term Faculty Development Programme** on “**Creation, Preservation and Dissemination of E-Content**” (Library Science) of 14 days duration (65 contact hours) conducted by St. Vincent College of Commerce, Pune under UGC – Human Resource Development Centre, Savitribai Phule Pune University, Pune from 06/06/2020 to 19/06/2020.
6. Attended **Webinar on “Redesigning of Library Services in Covid -19 Scenario and Beyond”** organized by Alliance University, Central Library and Karnataka State Library Association (KALA) as part of National Library Week Celebration on 19th November, 2020

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Asst. Prof. Dr. Sudhir Tarote

(B.Sc., LL.M., Ph.D., NET)

Activities undertaken:

1. Completed Two Weeks **Faculty Development Programme** on “**MANAGING ONLINE CLASSES and CO-CREATING MOOCS**” from April 20 - May 06, 2020 conducted by Ramanujan College, New Delhi.
2. Completed one Week **National Online Faculty Development Program** on **ICT Tools for Effective Teaching Learning**, from 11th to 16th May 2020, organized by School of Mathematical Sciences, Swami Ramanand Teerth Marathwada University, Nanded.
3. Invited as an expert for an **interaction session** on ‘**Alternative Dispute Resolution Methods**’ for the students of Sinhgad Law College, Pune on 27th May 2021.
4. Invited as an expert for an **interaction session** on ‘**Enforcement of Foreign Arbitral Award in India**’ for the students of AKK New Law College, Pune on 27th May 2021.

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Dr. Priya Chopde

(B.Sc. LL.M. Ph. D (Law), PGDHR, SET, NET)

Activities undertaken:

1. Participated in **Online International Webinar on ‘Corona, Youth and Yoga’** conducted by DES's Kirti Doongursee College of Arts, Science and Commerce, Mumbai on 21st June, 2020.
2. Participated in **National Webinar on ‘Constitutional Amendment vis-a-vis Basic Structure’** organized by KES's Shri. Jayantilal H. Patel Law College, Mumbai on 8th July, 2020.
3. Participated in **Online Faculty Development Program on ‘Integrating Theory and Practice into Legal and Social Sciences Pedagogy** from 20th July – 29th July, 2020.
4. Participated in Two Week **Online FDP on MOOCs** organized by Teaching Learning Centre, Ramanujan College, University of Delhi during 25th July – 10th August, 2020.
5. Participated in **Online Refresher Course on Advanced Research Methodology** organized by Teaching Learning Centre, Ramanujan College, University of Delhi during 30th January – 14th February, 2021.

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Dr. Aishwarya Rahul Yadav

(BSL LL.B, LLM, NET JRF)

Activities undertaken:

- 1) Participated in five days **online Faculty Development Program on 'Evaluation from Offline to Online Teaching'** organized by Satish Pradhan Dnyanasadana College Thane in association with Department of Information Technology University of Mumbai, Yashawantrao Chavan Open University and Microsoft from 30th May 2020 to 3rd June 2020
- 2) Successfully Completed 21 days **Online Induction Training/Orientation Program with A+ grade**, which was arranged for Faculty in Universities/Colleges/Higher Educational Institutions under the Ministry of Education sponsored Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya National Mission on Teachers and Teaching (PMMMNMTT) organized by the Teaching Learning Centre (TLC), Ramanujan College in collaboration with Central University of Tamil Nadu, Thiruvallur, Tamil Nadu, VCSG Uttarakhand University of Horticulture and Forestry, Bharsar, Uttarakhand and D.B. Science College, Gondia, Maharashtra. Induction Programme was scheduled from 10th November to 9th December 2020.
- 3) Participated in one day **Faculty development program on "Fundamentals of Research Methodology in law"** organized by Marathwada Mitra Mandal's Shankarrao Chavan Law College, Pune on 7th May, 2021.

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Dr. Anagha Baldota

(MA (English), M.Phil. Ph. D)

Activities undertaken:

1. Invited as a resource person to a **webinar on 'Communication Skills for Lawyers'** as a resource person in A.K. Khan Law Academy (Law College), Pune
2. Proposed and coordinated a **Certificate Course in Soft Skills Development, 'Self Development'** with an objective of shaping and grooming online mannerisms & etiquettes amongst the students, teachers of DES SNFLC & outside participants for professional grooming and personality development
3. Proposed and coordinated a **Online Parliamentary Debate Competition 'Fulminare'** to encourage the students, to activate the debating spirit on the backdrop of passive environment created by Covid – 19 pandemic and inculcate study habits, to promote the research of political, socio-economical issues at state and national level and to improve the oratory skills of the students.
4. Proposed and coordinated the research activity **'Project Covid -19'** comprised of various areas affected due to pandemic. The research drafts were the result of dedicated team efforts of selected faculty members & student volunteers. This contribution was then submitted to the society for further compilation.
5. Proposed various quality enhancement programmes for the students, faculty, and non – teaching members under the **DES Centre for Legal Excellence** to facilitate smooth working of different channels involved in the institutional growth.
6. Participated and completed a Faculty Development Program on **"Integrating Theory & Practice in Legal & Social Sciences Pedagogy "** organised by DES SNFLC from 20 th July - 29th July 2020

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Asst Prof. Sonali Suraj Renuse

(BSL LL.M NET CCF&MJ)

Departments:

- 1) Moot Court Society 2) Legal History Club

Activities undertaken:

1. Participated in the **online Teacher Student Symposium on “Art 15(3) of the Indian Constitution and its interplay with the representation in the mainstream media”**. The Symposium was conducted on 8th August 2020.
Expressed views on women as a vulnerable section and how even in 21st century it is necessary to retain positive discrimination provisions.
2. Participated in a **National Webinar on “Implication of COVID on Education Sector and Way Forward from the Lens of Climate Change and Sustainability”** on 16th May 2020 organised by The Climate Reality Project India in association with Deccan Education Society's Kirti College.



Asst. Prof. Pooja Baghel

(BSL.LLB, LLM (International Law & Human Rights), DCL, NET)

Activities undertaken:

Paper Publication:

1. “Female Genital Mutilation – An Act against the Human Rights of Women” to be soon published in **International Research Journal of Socio-legal Studies**.
2. “A Legal Exploration of the Outer Space: Millennial Opportunities and the Future” published in **Fiat Justicia, ISSN 2320-2696**

Other activities:

1. Invited as a Judge **to National Moot Court Competition** organized by RDS Legal, 2020
2. Invited as a Guest in Garware College to deliver a **lecture on “Human Rights of Women and Children”, 2020**
3. Completed **Online International Summer School on WTO and the International Trade Law** organised by MyLawman for one month.
4. **Completed Faculty Development Program** on “Integrating Theory and Practice in Legal & Social Sciences Pedagogy” organized by DES Shri Navalmal Firodia Law college from 20th July - 29th July 2020.
5. Guided and Co- drafted the **Draft bill on pandemic under Legal Research Cell**.
6. Organised **National Level Statute Analysis Competition** under Legal Research Cell.
7. Organized various sessions under the **Placement cell** to give students an overview of the legal industry and the scope in different areas of law.



Asst. Prof. Sandip Borse (M.A. NET SET (Sociology))

Activities Undertaken:

1. Participated in the **international webinar on “Emerging Trends of Fundamental Rights: Comparative and Constitutional Perspectives”** on Saturday 27th February, 2021
2. Successfully completed the **“Soft Skill Development Program”** during A.Y. 2020-21
3. Participated in **Five days Multidisciplinary International Workshop** held on Occasion of Golden Jubilee Year Celebrations and Khandesh College Education Society's Foundation Day from 16th to 20th September 2020
4. Successfully completed **Academic Writing Course and 42 minutes online course of “Literature Search and Reference Management”** in Academic writing on 15th November 2020
5. Participated in the **National Webinar on “Women in Leadership: Remolding Third Decade of 21st Century”** dated March 6, 2021, organized by GLS Law College in association with United Association Gujrat.
6. Successfully completed **9 Days Online Faculty Development Program on “Integrating Theory and Practice in Legal and Social Sciences Pedagogy”** from 20th July 2020 to 29th July 2020.
7. Participated in **National Webinar on “Society after Covid -19 Pandemic”** organized by Department of Sociology Tuljaram Chaturchand College of Arts, Science and Commerce, Baramati (M.S.) India, held on 25th and 26th February 2021.
8. Participated in **Online workshop on “Contribution to Contemporary Sociological Thinkers”** from 05th May to 16th May, 2021 organized by Department of Sociology, Dattajirao Kadam Arts, Science and Commerce College, Ichalkaranji affiliated to Shivaji University, Kolhapur.
9. Participated on **Online Workshop on “Understanding Patriarchy and Gender: Introduction to Feminist Thinkers/ Thought”** from 18th May to 22nd May, 2021 organized by Department of Sociology, Dattajirao Kadam Arts, Science and Commerce College, Ichalkaranji affiliated to Shivaji University, Kolhapur(Maharashtra)
10. Participated in the **One Day Workshop on “Importance of Intellectual Property Rights in Contemporary Era”** conducted on 1 June 2021 at Modern Law College, Ganeshkhind Pune-16



Asst. Prof. Madhura Apte (MA, NET – JRF (Economics))

Activities undertaken:

1. Judged qualifying round of **“National Statute Analysis Competition”** conducted by DES SNFLC
2. Course Coordinator for **‘Certificate Course on Law and Economics’** to be launched by DES SNFLC
3. Completed online **Faculty Development Program** on **“Integrating Theory and Practice in Legal & Social Sciences Pedagogy”** organized by DES SNFLC, Pune from 20th July 29th July 2020
4. Participated in teacher – student research project on **“Project Covid 19”**



Asst. Prof. Saurabh Jadhav (MA, NET – JRF (Political Science))

Department

Sports

Activities undertaken:

1. Judged qualifying round of “**National Statute Analysis Competition**” conducted by DES SNFLC
2. Invited to deliver **guest lectures** on “**Constitutional Values**” at Sinhgadh college of Management; Sinhgadh college of Engineering; and Nagpur University
3. Completed **online Faculty Development Program** on “Integrating Theory and Practice in Legal & Social Sciences Pedagogy” organized by DES SNFLC, Pune from 20th July 29th July 2020
4. Participated in teacher – student research project on “**Project Covid 19**”

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Dr. Archana Lahoti (B.Sc. (Microbiology), MMS (Marketing), MCM, NET (Management), PH.D)

Activities undertaken:

1. Participated in AICTE approved **Short Term Training program (STTP) under AQIS** 2019-20 from 14th December 2020 to 19th December 2020.
2. Published research article in peer reviewed journal (Impact factor 0.876) on “**Study of Segmentation for the users of Personal Care Products**” in Independent Journal of Management & Production (e-ISSN: 2236-269x) edition v. 12, n. 5, July-August 2021.
3. Published article on “**Rediscovering Education for the pandemic world: Experiences in Indian Context**”, in “Fiat Justicia” 2019-20.
4. Published article on “**Using Expectancy Theory to explain Buying Motivation of Buyer’s of Personal care Products**” in UGC Approved Journal, Studies in Indian Place names, Vol. 40, Issue 95, March 2020.
5. Arranged guest session on “**CV Writing**” by Ms Madhavi Ayappan on 21st Nov 2020 for final year students of law stream.
6. Arranged guest session on “Know-hows for Facing an Interview: Basics” by Ms Madhavi Ayappan on 5th Dec 2020 for final year students of law stream.
7. Arranged webinar on “Higher Education and Career Opportunities Abroad” by Mr Chetan Jain on 9th Jan 2021.
8. Arranged webinar on “Career in Judiciary” by Ms Akshi Jain on 23rd Jan 2021.
9. Arranged session on “From Learning Law to Practicing Law” by Mr sagar Kulkarni on 6th February 2021.
10. Arranged session on “Privacy, Confidentiality and Transperancy in Arbitration” by Mr. Datuk Professor Sundra Rajoo on 27th March 2021.
11. Arranged webinar on “Webinar for Careers in Management” by IMDR faculties on 25th may 2021.

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Asst. Prof. Prajakta Bhagwat
(B. Com, LL. B, LLM, SET)

Departments:

Seminar and Guest Lecture

Women's Study Cell – "Paripoorti"

Activities undertaken:

1. Attended **Webinar Series on the topic "Developments in Legal Arena: Issues and Considerations"** organized by Shree vaishanv Vidyapeeth Vishwavidyalay, Indore, on 23rd to 25th February 2021.
2. Attended five days **National Webinar on "Emerging Trends in Cyber Crime"** organized by NLSIU, Bengaluru & Manikchand Pahade Law College, Aurangabad, on 20th -24th December 2020.
3. Successfully completed **online Faculty Development Program on "Integrating Theory and Practice in Legal & Social Sciences Pedagogy"** organized by DES SNFLC, Pune.
4. Research article on topic **"Impact Of Covid-19 On Banking Transaction Vis- A-Vis Force Majeure Event"** for **Fiat Justicia 2019-20**

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“ Teaching is a very noble profession that shapes the character, calibre, and future of an individual. If the people remember me as a good teacher, that will be the biggest honour for me ”

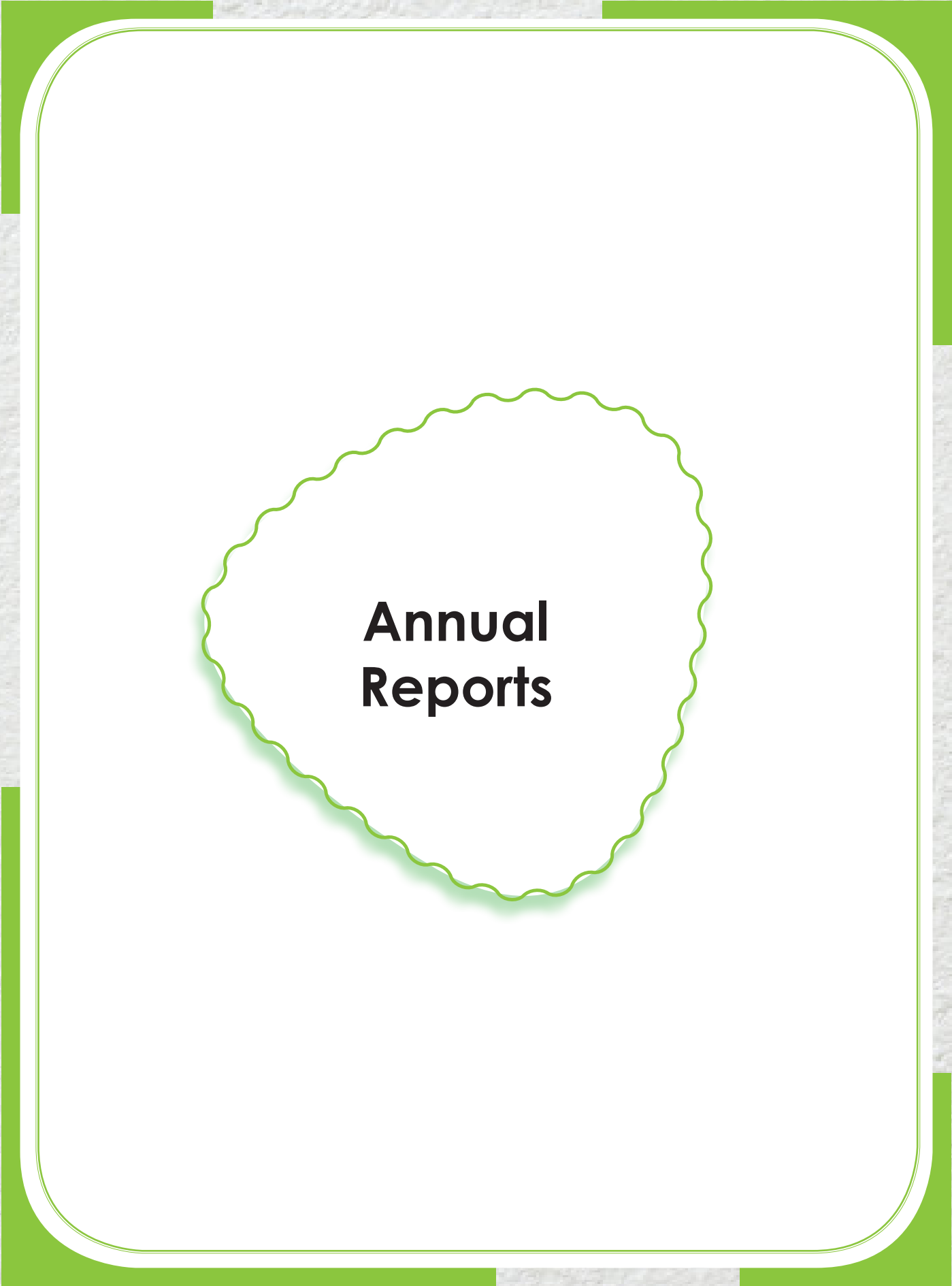
Dr. A.P.J. Abdul Kalam

“ It is the supreme art of the teacher to awaken joy in creative expression & knowledge ”

Albert Einstein



डेकन एज्युकेशन सोसायटीचे
नवलमल फिरोदिया विधी महाविद्यालय

The image shows a cover for 'Annual Reports'. It features a light gray background with four green rectangular blocks at the corners. A large white rounded rectangle is centered on the page, outlined by a thin green border. Inside this rectangle is a green, hand-drawn style oval. The text 'Annual Reports' is written in a bold, black, sans-serif font, centered within the green oval.

Annual Reports

DES Centre for Legal Excellence

Dr. Anagha Baldota

DES Centre for Legal Excellence (CLE) is committed to create a pool of certified & skilled professionals equipped with knowledge, wisdom & abilities necessary to meet or exceed legal & corporate industry expectations on both, general & specific frontlines. DES CLE provides a focal point of multidisciplinary avenues in various perspectives of socio-economical, political & legal arenas.

Centre for Legal Excellence was inaugurated on 16th January 2021 at the hands of Commandant Ashutosh Mohile who enlightened teachers & sub-staff on the importance of team work, goal planning & executing in activity based discourse. DES CLE further conducted revision of policy documents of all the departments to bring in necessary changes for quality enhancement. The departments were suggested to execute the newly formulated policies

in the upcoming academic year. Event manuals, Rule books, Internal exam policy, inviting new projects, courses, activities were another ventures shouldered by the centre.

Despite pandemic, an **online soft skills development course was successfully conducted from 21st Sept 2020 to 3rd October 2020**. Total thirty five participants were trained to enhance their online communication skills, manners & etiquettes, creating social media pages, quality use of social media, creating blogs, podcasts etc. by the resource person, Ms. Tejaswini Ballal.

The centre opens a plethora of avenues not only for students from multiple disciplines but also for Medical, Corporate, Commerce & various other professionals inclined to career advancement as mentioned below-

➤ List of Courses:-

Sr.no.	Name of the course	Nature of the course	Co-ordinator
1	Soft Skill Development	Existing (2 editions)	Anagha Baldota
2	Law & Logic	Existing (1 edition)	Megha Deshmukh
3	Law & Psychology	Existing (1 edition)	Megha Deshmukh
4	Medico-legal	Proposed & Sanctioned To be rolled down	Anagha Baldota
5	Advocacy Skills	To be rolled down	Anagha Baldota Pooja Joshi
6	Law & Economics	To be rolled down	Madhura Apte

➤ Proposed Courses:-

1. Bhagavad-Gita & Management
2. Legislative Drafting
3. Access to Free courses (e-pathshala, coursera, SWAYAM etc.) through existing computer laboratory

4. Other suggested - **Media & Entertainment Law, Company Law, Commercial Laws, Competition Law, Cyber Security, Copyright Protection Act & other multidisciplinary courses etc.**

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Students' Development Cell (A.Y. 2020-21)

Dr. Priya Chopde,
Students' Welfare Officer

"Until the great mass of the people shall be filled with the sense of responsibility for each others welfare, social justice can never be attained"

.....Helen Keller

Social Justice is the paramount aspiration enshrined in the Preamble of our Constitution. Sagacity of social justice can be achieved only when every individual assumes a responsibility for welfare and wellbeing of his fellow individuals in his society. In order to imbibe a sense of responsibility among individuals, education is the only effective medium. Accordingly, Students' Development Cell of our college works to integrate this dimension of responsibility into the system of education that is being imparted to the law students. The cell strives to achieve multidimensional and multifaceted growth of the students through its various activities.

Students' Development Cell is constituted and works as per the directions and guidelines issued in this regard by the Board of Students' Development, (BSD) Savitribai Phule Pune University (SPPU). The cell works by coordinating and assisting other cells and departments of our college for carrying out different activities and thereby endeavors to foster mental, physical, cultural growth of the students as also to improve their overall personality.

This year, the cell started its work in collaboration with National Service Scheme (NSS) cell and participated in the joint initiative taken by BSD and NSS departments of SPPU on accord of Ashadi Ekadashi namely, '**Swatcha Wari-Harit Wari.**' Due to Covid 19 Pandemic and consequent lockdown, this year it was not possible to provide extension facilities on field to the people who participate in Wari. Thus, it was directed by the SPPU to encourage students and faculty members for tree plantation and blood donation. There was a positive response from students to this initiative.

Another activity conducted was the **Intra College Essay Writing Competition on the occasion of Independence Day.** Students were also encouraged to participate in various Essay Writing Competitions conducted by different outside institutions. To name

a few, Mahajyoti Institute, Nagpur conducted a State Level Essay Writing Competition on accord of Birth Anniversary of Savitribai Phule in December, 2020.

Following students participated in the qualifying round of the said competition conducted at district level.

1. Gopal Podhade – LL.B.-II
2. Vaishnavi Deshmukh – LL.B-II
3. Aishwarya Khandahale – LL.B-II
4. Pranjali Bawane – B.A LL.B-IV
4. Aniruddha Purohit – B.A LL.B-V

Out of these students, Gopal Podhade got qualified for State Level and was also felicitated by the Social Welfare Department, Pune on 26th January, 2021.

Yet another competition was conducted by NSS department of Savitribai Phule Pune University, Pune in January, 2021 based on the themes related to New Education Policy, 2020. Following students participated in the said competition.

Name of the students who participated in the said competition are;

1. Gopal Podhade – LL.B.-II
2. Siddhi Mobharkar – LL.B-II
3. Ketaki Patil – B.A LL.B-II
4. Devendra Bankar – B.A LL.B-III
5. Anshita Singh - B.A LL.B-III
6. Aarti Rajapurkar – B.A LL.B-III
7. Pragati Lad – B.A LL.B-IV
8. Mandar Ghate - B.A LL.B-IV
9. Preeti Gwalani – B.A LL.B-IV
10. Samina Mulla – LL.M-II
11. Pradnya Karandikar - Alumni

Further, in association with Library of the College, the cell took an initiative to encourage students to

inculcate the habit of reading by circulating the links of e-books and various online literatures available in Marathi, Hindi and English on accord of **celebration of 'Vachan Prerna Deen' on 15th October, 2020.**

Next to this, as a measure of social outreach as well as in order to implement the directions of Government through Central Vigilance Commission, the Cell took an initiative towards observance of **'Vigilance Awareness Week' from 27th October-1st November, 2020.** Thereby, faculty, non-teaching staff, students, as well as society as a whole were encouraged for taking e-Integrity Pledge for establishing transferability and accountability in the administration at all levels of governance in the society. An awareness among the students and the society at large was created in this regard through college website and social media. On 27th October, 2020, the then Principal of the college, Dr. Rohini Honap along with all the teaching and non-teaching staff collectively took Integrity Pledge. On this occasion, Principal of the college addressed the gathering so as to make everyone aware about the significance of transparent and accountable administration.

Thereafter, as per the directives of Environment and Climate Change Department, Government of Maharashtra, students were also encouraged to take e-pledge for protecting our environment and to save our Mother Earth from the bounds of ever-increasing pollution. It was a part of 'Majhi Vasundhara' project undertaken by the Government and SPPU in 1st -15th January, 2021. Students were also encouraged to plant trees and take care of them.

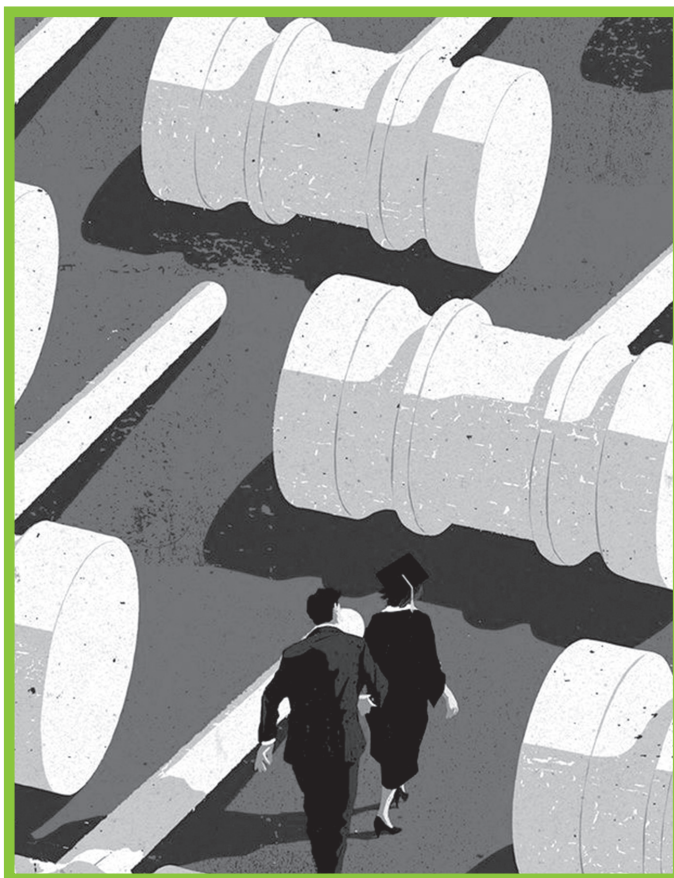
One of the significant activities carried out by the cell under the guidance of Adv. Nitin Apte, Chairman, CDC, DES SNFLC was in regard to the celebration of **'Marathi Bhasha Sanvardhan Pandharvada' during 14th-30th January, 2021.** Accordingly, an initiative was taken for conducting a get-together of members from management, faculty, administrative staff and students on account of celebration of Marathi Bhasha Sanvardhan Pandharvada on 26th January, 2021. It was a means of recreation and refreshment activity for all the members present for the same after experiencing a stressful lockdown due to COVID 19 Pandemic and consequent working in online mode only for months together. Chairman of Deccan Education Society, Dr. Sharad Kunte, Chairman of CDC of our college, Adv. Nitin Apte also participated in this program and addressed the gathering and shared their literary skills with all. All other members also showcase their literary talent in this program. It was a wonderful session for all and imparted new strength and vigor for working further.

Another prominent activity carried out by the Students' Development Cell is implementation of **Karmaveer Bhaurao Patil Earn and Learn Scheme.** It is implemented to encourage and help the bright and meritorious students who are facing some financial difficulties. The scheme is implemented as per the directions of Board of Students' Development, Savitribai Phule Pune University. Thus, the college is waiting for the approval and thereby working of the scheme from Board of Students' Development, Savitribai Phule Pune University.

Another activity of the cell was organization of a serscn on "Involvement of Youth in Disaster Management" on 7th June 2021 for college students, which has a great relevance in the present situation, posed due to COVID 19 Pandemic.

In this way various activities, which are prominently directed towards imbibing a sense of social responsibility among students are conducted by the Students' Development Cell and it is hoped that, this will definitely help students to grow and develop themselves as the responsible citizens.

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Library Report (A.Y. 2020 – 21)

Dr. Ganga Reshmi
Librarian

"No University in the world has ever risen to greatness without a correspondingly great library..."

- Lawrence Clark Powell

Library is considered to be soul of any academic institution and plays a very important role in the field of education. Education and library are adjoined together. Specifically, law library is aptly referred as heart and soul of any educational institution imparting legal education. DES's Navalmal Firodia Law College library is the hub of all library activities established to accomplish the research and academic objective of the college. It is located in the second and third floor of the Law College building giving access to its rich and paramount collection of primary and secondary Legal Resources to its entire user's community. Keeping in view of its vital role, the library is being constantly augmented by the acquisition of latest books, journals and electronic resources.

All the housekeeping activities of the library are automated with 'AutoLib' of Akash Infotech, Pune. The library has adopted the Dewey Decimal Classification system (19th Edition) for classifying the books and AACR-II system for cataloguing.

I. Resources:

a) Print Collection:

The library has a collection more than 18,000 print volumes. The print collection includes books, monographs, research reports, law reports and back volumes of periodicals etc. All subjects related to the University's syllabus have been included in the collection. The library provides in addition to the professional reading, a good amount of leisure reading and books for soft skills development.

b) Periodicals:

The periodicals section is vital source for academic research and up-to-date information on related subjects and for latest judgments of various courts. DES's NFLC library provides a good compilation of Law Reports, National and International Journals. Library subscribes to 19 Law Reports, 15 International Journals and 17 National Journals and 18 General Magazines.

c) E-Resources:

i. **AIR Online:** India's most trusted legal database is a conceptualised product introduced by All India Reporter (AIR) Pioneer in the legal fraternity.

ii. **SCC Online Web Edition:** The SCC OnLine® Web Edition has an extensive database of Indian law, statute law and other material, with a high performance search engine.

iii. **Manupatra:** A comprehensive Indian Legal Database covering Supreme Court and other High Courts, tribunal's judgments including acts, rules, commission and committee reports etc. is a part of the library online collection.

iv. **The Law – Super:** is an electronic database of Indian Laws on CD-ROM. The Laws includes Acts along with its Rules, Regulations, Orders, Forms, Schemes, etc. and also covering Judgments delivered by Hon'ble various Courts of India including Supreme Court of India, All India High Courts.

v. **N-LIST:** The Project entitled "National Library and Information Services Infrastructure for Scholarly Content (N-LIST)", provides access to e-resources to students, researchers and faculty of colleges.

D) Institutional Membership:

i. **DELNET:** DES's NFLC is part of **DELNET**, which is devoted to the modernization and networking of libraries.

ii. B.J. Wadia Library Membership

II. Library Working Hours:

▪ Library Timings: 8.00 a.m. to 6.00 p.m. on all working days

▪ Library hours are extended before and during the examination period.

III. Circulation Policy:

Circulation Section handles the Front Desk operations of the library and is very important because it is the first contact point for library personnel and users to the library. Being a student

oriented academic library the DES's NFLC Law Library provides the circulation function i.e. issue / return of books to all the bonafide members of the library. The entire book collection of the Library is barcoded.

The library maintains a special collection of textbooks pertaining to the subject areas covered under the syllabus.

The circulation is done on daily basis on all working days from 10.00 a.m. to 4.00 p.m. Every student is issued one textbook and one general reading book for the period of 15 days.

System of Lending

- Books issue/return daily
- Two books are issued per student for a week.
- 15 Books are issued to each Teaching faculty

IV. Facilities

1. Library is having open access system
2. Library offers individualized reading space with table lamps in the reading room Library hours

are extended before and during the examination period.

3. Apart from the law books collection library is having General books section for the recreational reading and for developing overall personality of students.

4. Computer Lab:

Computer with internet facility is accessed by faculty and student community. Separate cabin in the library for faculty helps the faculty to do their research. Computer lab is made available for student fraternity for their legal research.

5. Wi-Fi facility is given to the students and faculty members.

6. The online video lectures by the faculty are compiled subject wise and stored in the library.

7. Library is following all the guidelines by the Government and Higher Education department of Maharashtra with respect to the Covid-19 pandemic.

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**“ An investment in knowledge pays
the best interest ”**

- Benjamin Franklin

Moot Court Society (A.Y. 2020 -21)

Faculty in-charge: Asst. Prof. Sonali Suraj Renuse

Student coordinators: Aditya Bendre,

Sukanya Joshirao

Shubhankar Malegaonkar

Atharva Golwalkar

Soumya Sharma

Amidst corona challenges, Moot Court Society drastically changed its modus operandi to meet the challenges posed by the pandemic. Moot Court Society geared itself to turn all its activities online. Academic year 2020-2021 was unique in a way where all major activities of the Society were conducted online through Microsoft Teams App.

It's a tradition to conduct Intra Moot Selection Competition for being a member to the Moot Court Society. This year however, the previous MCS was retained and it continued to function for the next academic year as well.

During the academic year, the Moot Court Society conducted a **session on "How to prepare for Moot Court Competitions" on 9th February 2021**. The Session was conducted by Ms. Anuya Deokar, IV BA LL.B. She briefed the students about the nuances of the moot court.

One of the major events of the Moot Court Society is hosting the **13th Lokmanya Tilak National Appellate Moot Court Competition**. The Competition was conducted virtually on 27th and 28th February 2021. The Event was smoothly coordinated with the enthusiastic participation of members of MCS as well as other students of our college. Through the determined efforts of member of MCS, the Competition received eight participations. They were from all over the country including various National Law Schools.

The event was inaugurated by Shri.Vinay Navare, Senior Advocate, Supreme Court of India. He in his address emphasized on the importance of participation in moot court activities and encouraged the students of DES's Shri Navalmal Firodia Law College, Pune to participate in such beneficial activities.

This year, a civil moot problem was drafted. It tried to serve the purpose of an Appellate Moot

Court Competition since the aspects of the case involved appealing to higher court and arguing the matter after a decree was passed by a lower court. The Moot Problem was a 60 paged problem based on a real case pending before the Hon'ble District Court, drafted with an intention to give students a true feel and exposure of the Appellate Court Practice.

The Preliminary Round was conducted on 27th February 2021. The Judges to the preliminary round were eminent lawyers from Pune and Mumbai. Adv Aditya Kanetkar, Adv Vaishali Bapat, Adv Namit Muthiyar, Adv Shreenivas Joshi, Adv Pragya Sharma, Adv Ashlesha Raut, Adv Shreevallabh Panchpor and Adv Soham Panse judged the preliminary round.

The Moot Court Memorials were assessed by Adv Niyati Shah.

The semi-final round was conducted on 28th February and was judged by Shri Girish Dange, Advocate, District & Sessions Court and Shri Pramod Bendre, Advocate, District & Sessions Court, Pune. The Moot Court Society was blessed to have Hon'ble Justice Smt Anjali Apte, Retd Judge, District Court, Pune as the Judge for final round and also guest of honor for Valedictory Session.

The event was headed by a team of efficient volunteers viz. Aditya Bendre, Shubhankar Malegaonkar, Sukanya Joshirao, Atharva Bangale, Aswathy Roy, Zenia Irani, Nihal Singh, , Atharva Golwalkar, Soumya Sharma, Tanaya Kulkarni and others.

The Winners and Runners Up were St. Joseph's College of Law, Bangalore and Maharashtra National University, Aurangabad respectively.

Following is the list of Participation of the Members as well as Non Members of Moot Court Society:

Sr.no	Name of Competition	Name of the Participants	Date	Position
1.	MIT World Peace University, Pune	Deeksha Dev Singh, III BA LLB	8th August 2020	Participation
		Ashish Shewale, III LL.B		
2	Moot Competition- RDS Legal and Co. National Moot Court Competition.	Raunak Gautam, III LL.B	6th September 2020	Finalist Ashish Shewale, III LL.B Best Mooter
		Ashish Shewale, III LL.B		
3	2nd Model Virtual Moot Court Competition	Tanya Agrawal, V BA LL.B	9th to 11th Oct 2020	Winners
		Aswathy Roy, V BA LL.B		
4	Law Internships & Atharva Legal LLP's Virtual Moot Court Competition	Siddharth Kaushik, V BA LL.B	31 Oct 2020 and 1 Nov 2020	Winners
		Anushka Chakravarthy, V BA LL.B		
		Rahul Unecha, V BA LL.B		
5	Symbiosis Hyderabad 5th National Moot Court Competition	Ashish Shewale, III LL.B	January 8 to 10 2021	Reached 2nd Round
		Siddhi Mehta, IV BA LL.B		
		Shreya Mindhe, III LL.B		
6	15th K.K Luthra International Moot Court Competition	Adhit Kulkarni, IV BA LL.B	15th to the 17th of January 2021	Participation
		Savary Chaubey, V BA LL.B		
		Isha More, V BA LL.B		
7	3rd Surana & Surana and UPES National Insolvency Law Moot Court Competition, 2021	Gayatri Nimbalkar, III BA LL.B	29th-31st, January 2021	Participation
		Durgesh Nandini, III BA LL.B		
		Swati Raghuwanshi, III BA LL.B		

8	Legis Centrum, K.C Law College's National Moot COurt Competition	Adhit Kulkarni, IV BA LL.B	28th and 29th March 2021	1st Runner Up Adhit Kulkarni - Best Mooter
		Aditya Moghe, IV BA LL.B		
		Sakshi Mehta , III BA LL.B		
		Isha More, V BA LL.B		
9	Brihan Maharashtra College of Commerce, Pune , Late Prof. Vijay A. Chavan Memorial Moot Court	Esha Shedge, III BA LL.B	27th March 2021	Winners
		Ashish Shewale, III LL.B		
10	2nd Surana & Surana and Army Institute of Law Family Law Moot	Siddharth Kaushik, V BA LL.B	08th – 10th April 2021	Runner up
		Anushka Chakravarthy, V BA LL.B		
		Siddhi Mehta, IV BA LL.B		
11	4th DME National Moot Court Competition (2021) by Delhi Metropolitan Education , Noida	Gayatri Nimbalkar, III BA LL.B	9th April to 11th April 2021	Quarter Finalists
		Durgesh Nandini, III BA LL.B		
		Swati Raghuwanshi, III BA LL.B		

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“If there were no bad people, there would be no good lawyers ”

Charles Dickens

Seminar & Guest Lecture Department (A.Y. 2020 – 21)

Faculty in-charge: Dr. Aishwarya Yadav
Asst. Prof. Prajakta Bhagwat

"The capacity to learn is a Gift; the ability to learn is a Skill; the willingness to learn is a Choice."

- Brian Herbert

The Academic Year 2020-21 was filled with hurdles due to the novel corona virus, however 'Where there is a will, there is a way' and despite all odds and circumstances, Deccan Education Society's Shri Navalmal Firodia Law College organized remarkable and brainstorming events under the Seminar Department for 2020-2021 academic year.

The Seminar Department of our college organized a **webinar on "Revisiting Narasu Appa Mali: Where Faith Intersects the Law"** on 18th July 2020. The speakers for the event were Hon'ble Justice Sujata Manohar, Hon'ble Justice Vishnu Kokje, Hon'ble Justice Shalini Phansalkar Joshi, Dr. Shashikala Gurpur and Mr. Sai Deepak J. The webinar was streamed live on our college's official YouTube Channel.

"How important is it for us to recognize and celebrate our Heroes and She-roes". - Maya Angelo, relying on the aforesaid words the **Women's Study Cell – "Paripoorti"** in collaboration with the seminar department organized a one of its kind an **online teacher student symposium on the Topic- 'Art 15(3) of the Indian Constitution and its interplay in the Mainstream media.'** on 9th August 2020 An interactive session between the students and the teachers was held which covered a vast ocean of sub-topics such as 'International law perspective for protection of women, Patriarchy in media and portrayal of women in advertisement to name a few.'

The field of law does not fail to cover the field of medicine within its ambit. Medical jurisprudence, Medical law and Medico legal are crucial fields which involve medical and legal aspects. Our college conducted a **webinar on the topic 'Medico legal issues and challenges during Covid 19'**, on 12th September 2020 for students not only from the legal field but also from the medical field. Dr Manish Machve delivered a lecture on 'the Do's and Don'ts during covid 19'. Adv Rhishikesh Ganu covered the legal side delivering the lecture on the 'Statutes in

force during the Pandemic' and lastly Dr. Avinash Bhondve covered the topic comprising of 'The implications and role of professional body during the epidemic and pandemic'. The webinar was broadcasted live on our college's official YouTube channel.

The seminar department conducted a guest lecture for the B.A.LL.B and LL.B students on the crucial topic of **professional ethics**. The lecture was conducted by adv. Rhishikesh Ganu, a practicing lawyer and a pioneer in the field of advocacy. The purpose of interaction was to guide the young budding lawyers to choose the path of ethics and principles in this long journey which this noble profession holds. To conclude the paragraph, I will quote the words of Rhishikesh Ganu- "the main aim of a lawyer should be to deliver justice to his client"

'Mooting' is an activity which aids and assists the students in enriching their legal knowledge and improves their orientation skills as they get a glimpse of the real-world court proceedings. The seminar department conducted for the first time a **family law moot activity coined as 'Iuris Consulti'** on 25th August 2020 which comprised of a preliminary and appellate round followed by a Judgement. The activity was performed by various students from the law school. Dr. Sheetal Babar was the chief guest in the preliminary round and offered useful insights to the participants. Adv. Girish Dange was the chief guest in the appellate round who provided the participants and the students with valuable guidance and insights to help the students. The entire activity was streamed live on our YouTube channel.

"Take risks in your life; if you win, you may lead; if you lose, you may guide." – Swami Vivekananda. With these inspirational words from Swami Vivekananda the seminar department celebrated the **National Youth Day 2021**. To mark the occasion, a lecture on the topic, '**The Road Less Travelled**' was conducted by Adv. Pravin Nikam, a recipient of the national youth award.

The Seminar department organised an “ alumni guest lecture series “कृतज्ञता “ for 1 B.A.LL.B and 1 B.B.A.LL.B from 17 th May -21 May 2021.

The most Significant and flagship event of our college, **the two-day National Webinar, on Agriculture Laws - ‘Krushimanthan’- A Review of Agricultural Laws and the Judgment Writing Competition** was organized for the year 2020 -21 on 28th and 29th May 2021.. The National Webinar on Agricultural Laws was conducted via Microsoft teams and Streamed Live on YouTube on our College's Official YouTube Channel 'DES National Seminar'. The webinar was divided into 4 technical sessions with our deemed and respected Guests being from various fields to share their respective opinions and enlighten the audience.

The Deemed guest of honour for the inaugural session was Dr Dilip Uke, the Vice Chancellor of the Maharashtra National Law University, Mumbai and a renowned person in the field of Law. The Session commenced with the welcome address by our officiating principal Dr. Nalini Ambad. The session then proceeded with the sharing of views by our deemed guest of honour Dr. Dilip Uke Sir.

A Question-and-Answer session was conducted once our Chief Guest concluded with his speech. The inaugural Session concluded by the Vote of thanks proposed by our Coordinator Dr. Priya Chopde.

Session 1- Dr. Durgambini Patel

Luminary Dr. Durgambini Patel commenced the first session of day 1 of **Krushimanthan**- the National Seminar on **Review of agriculture Laws** on 28th May 2021. Ma'am enlightened the students on the following points-

History enables us to untangle present legal problems rooted in past. Law does not surface from nowhere but is an outcome of a crystalizing process. The Indian agriculture system began as early as 9000 BC. The Vedic period-there was belief that those farmers who are near to nature they must be exceptionally close to God. The Mouryan Empire (322-185BCE) categorized soils and made meteorological observations for the agricultural use. The Chola Period- collective holding of land slowly gave way to individual plots, The Cholas also had bureaucrats for matters of farming. Mughal Era 1526–1757 A variety of crops were grown both food and commercial crops. Land management was particularly strong during the regime of Akbar (reigned 1556–1605), under whom scholar-bureaucrat Todarmal formulated and implemented elaborated methods for agricultural management on a rational basis. Cotton, sugar cane, tobacco, indigo, spices, etc. were exported. The concept of a agriculture produce market regulation in British Raj

raw cotton was the first farm produce textile mills of Manchester (UK).

Consequently, India's first regulated market (Karanja) was established in 1886 under the Hyderabad Residency Order, with the first legislation being which empowered British residents to declare any place in the assigned district a market for sale and purchase of agricultural produce and constitute a committee to supervise the regulated markets. This Act became the model for enactment in other parts of the country [APMC]. Under the British Raj, the farmers did not have the ownership of the lands they cultivated, the land lordship with the Zamindars, Jagirdars etc. Agrarian Reform in India for building equity in rural population and improvement of the employment rate and productivity reasons behind Agrarian reform: Constitutional mandate of Social Justice, equality, egalitarian society. It was realized that for Industrial growth agriculture is important as it provides raw material.

On the eve of independence, India had to face the serious problem of food shortage. Therefore, agricultural development was given top most priority to attain self-sufficiency in food grains so as to feed. As was aptly stated by Pandit Jawahar Lal Nehru after Independence “everything else can wait but not agriculture”, and this perspective was reflected in several public policies and investment decisions particularly with regard to irrigation, fertilizers, production, land reforms and community development. Green Revolution 1965 agriculture has undergone many changes impacting the environment and society. Implications of green revolution are as follows; Shifting cultivation, conversion of forest land to agricultural land, mono cropping and overgrazing. The Abolition of the Intermediaries, Tenancy Reforms Fixation by Govt., Fixing Ceilings on Landholdings, Consolidation of Landholdings were also taken in phases because of the need to establish a political will for their wider acceptance of these reforms. Abolition of the Zamindari system: The first important legislation was the abolition of the Zamindari system, 1951 which removed the layer of intermediaries who stood between the cultivators and the state. Five-Year plans were made from 1950 onwards, agriculture was given priority. With a view to move towards liberalizing the agricultural sector and promoting free and fair trade, India, a member nation of the World Trade organization (WTO) signed the Uruguay Round Agreements on 1st January 1995. The Agreement on Agriculture of the WTO, was the first multilateral agreement, meant to curb unfair practices in agricultural trade and set off the process of reforms in the agricultural sector. –demand -fairer and more competitive.

Dr. Durgambini Patel stressed on other points like-

Historical antecedent of the 3 bills

1) THE FARMERS' PRODUCE TRADE AND COMMERCE (PROMOTION AND FACILITATION) Act, 2020

2) A BILL to provide for the creation of an ecosystem where the farmers and traders enjoy the freedom of choice relating to sale and purchase of farmers' produce which facilitates remunerative prices through competitive alternative trading channels; to promote efficient, transparent and barrier-free inter-State and intra-State trade and commerce of farmers' produce outside the physical premises of markets or deemed markets notified under various State agricultural produce market legislations; to provide a facilitative framework for electronic trading and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto.

3) Farmers (Empowerment and Protection) Agreement in Price Assurance and Farm Services Act, 2020 (contract farming)

- A BILL to provide for a national framework on farming agreements that protects and empowers farmers to engage with agri-business firms, processors, wholesalers, exporters or large retailers for farm services and sale of future farming produce at a mutually agreed remunerative price framework in a fair and transparent manner and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto.

- The Minister for Agriculture and Farmers' Welfare approved the constitution of a Committee vide Order dated 28th February, 2017 to formulate a Model CF Act.

CF is nothing new. During the British Period Indian farmers were forced into indigo plantation through Cf. but it was exploitative in nature not enforceable contracts. The present is an attempt to protect the interest of both and give legal recognition.

4) Essential Commodities (Amendment) Act, 2020

The Amendment states that the supply of 'foodstuffs' – including cereals, pulses, potato, onions, edible oilseeds and oils – may only be regulated under 'extraordinary circumstances' such as war, famine, 'extraordinary' price rise and 'natural calamity of grave nature'. The central government may do this through a notification in The Gazette of India

- The 1955 Act aims to regulate the production, supply and distribution trade and commerce in certain commodities, in the interest of the general public. Intended to stop unlimited hoarding.

- Now except for above situations Private players can stock unlimited hoarding.

Session-2 : Testing the soil beneath- Constitutionality of Agricultural laws

Guest Speaker- Adv. Uday Warunjikar

Session 2 of Day 1 commenced with a mind igniting discussion with Adv. Uday Warunjikar on the constitutionality of agricultural laws. Sir, made a very impacting statement which laid the foundation of the entire session 2 –

"We are students of law and we must not sway in any direction impartially, but understand the intention of law"

It was his contentions that young students rely on social media for facts and figures without a guarantee of its authenticity which causes most of the problems regarding misinformation and being misinformed to ultimately make a biased opinion on a piece of legislation. Stating his, sir made an emphasis on the difference between- 'understanding the differentiating line between knowledge and information' and stated that it was his aim through this session to convert information into knowledge by application of impartial mind.

In this session an attempt was made to check the legislation through the constitution glasses and then determine individually its validity as questioned. He gave the students tips on an in depth research for this by looking into the parliamentary debates and legislative discussions. He went ahead to dissect the topic by discussion about the 7th schedule and the 3 lists and entry 22 regarding agriculture and other relevant entries in it, which is in the spotlight of the controversy of the validity of the 3 legislations. It is important to even understand the relation between the union and the state to make an informed opinion on this topic. To explain further he also took the viewers to the historical aspects of agricultural laws, the then legislative debates and the prevalent social scenarios.

The objective of the session by Adv. Uday Warunjikar was to show students the right path of making an informed decision. Sir's method was a way to make students think independently and did not attempt to force any opinion on anyone. The session was packed with information and methods to find and analyse the information. On this note it created a platform to understand session 3 which commenced on the next day.

Session 3- Contemporary standing of the Farmer's Bill - Role of Media and Civil Society

Guest Speaker- Madhav Bhandari

Madhav Bhandari Sir is related to media for 45 years. According to him the laws in dispute came in

existence last year. The constitution has provided a three-tier system which consists of a state list, a union list and the third is the concurrent list. Agricultural sector falls within the concurrent list but these laws which are presently in dispute are union subject because trading is involved and trading comes under union list. The biggest firm relating agriculture right now is Baramati Agro limited.

This company is in favour of the laws.

According to Sir the laws which are not harmful to such a big agricultural firm how could it be harmful to others. The main concern that sir raised was the activist that are there on field protesting against the current laws, he wondered that how many of these activists are actually farmers. He claimed that media hides the truth and according to sir the media doesn't provide any real information.

Talking about APMC and the middleman racket sir explained an example of mangoes. The real premium quality of alphonso mangoes has a market price of 700 whereas of the same quantity the farmer gets only 150. The entire cost difference that is created goes to the middleman or the trader. According to Sir to end this middleman or trader corruption the current laws are created. The new laws are targeted to remove the traders. According to Sir there has been 14,000cr subsidies given to farmers by the current Government of India but no such news is out.

Further, giving another example Sir mentioned that agricultural insurance scheme has been released in favour of the farmers with an estimated amount of 90,000cr rupees given to the farmers by the union government that is BJP but no such news has been out. According to sir media only portrays or reports that news which is in their favour for TRP and they do not intend to tell the truth to the society at large. Sir showed the students several news articles and photos to clarify his speech.

Session 4- Farmer's Bill - Its Economic Clout and the way Forward

Guest Speaker- Adv. Dadasaheb Kardile

The following points were elaborately discussed by sir-

The Indian Government has amended 3 Acts regarding Agriculture in 2020, which are:

1. The Farmers Agreement of Price Assurance and Farm Services Bill, 2020.
2. The Farming Produce Trade and Commerce Bill, 2020.
3. The Essential Commodities Bill, 2020. The Acts discuss about Farmers, Growth of Income from the years 1947 to 2021. Cultivation cost and lower prices,

population and farmer's competitions. And United large families Vs Nuclear families and farm land. The APMC or Mandis is known as the agriculture service or business. Currently Service is considered as a top priority followed by Business and then farming. The APMCs are located in the district areas. And farmers have to sell their produce here. When the farmers try to sell their produce, the traders hold an auction for this produce to get the best price. But there is also manipulation witnessed as such auctions. Minimum Support Price (MSP) and Food Corporation of India (FCI), FCI sets up the MSP, but it is not mandatory for all traders to follow the MSPs. There is a lot of loot and malpractices done by the government employees and the FCI employees from the farmers. The Essential Commodities Act was amended, which take care of the commodities such as food, medicine fuels etc. anything which is life saver comes under this act. And addition or removal of any item from this list depends on the Government. Hoarding of the items, artificial demand and black marketing is a common scenario, which was mainly observed in the Covid 19 Pandemic.

This leads to increase in prices and increase in profits as well. The government plays an important part to regulate such situations. But they step in only when there is a war, famine or a natural calamity. Or a very high price hike. The Farming Produce Trade and Commerce Bill lays guidelines for contract farming. It functions similarly as MSP, and provides their farming services with contracted institution which creates a huge economic impact. "One Nation, One Market", is a concept which revolves around farmers having access to sell their produce in any state or district. It is known to be open market without barriers. But it does raise disputes regarding the jurisdiction over trade in that specific state or district. But, there have been new dispute resolution mechanisms put into place to help with the situations. And the new amended laws will help farmers get their payment without any delay. The rural economy was discussed through various aspects, considering the income sources such as farming, labour and farming related businesses. Whereas the expenses vary from child education, medical expenses, marriages etc. the difficulty of farmers getting married is a grievous situation these days, as people deny to maintain relations with farmers, assuming their lifestyle and economic difficulties.

Revisiting the Bench', Judgment Writing Competition

DES's Shri Navalmal Firodia Law College conducted 'Revisiting the Bench', Judgment Writing Competition for the academic year 2020-2021.

The primary aim of the competition was to enhance and boost the various legal research, legal reasoning skills (to name a few) of the students.

The College Received participation from various College all over India i.e Modern Law College Pune, Symbiosis Law College, Dr. Ambedkar Law College Chennai and Sastra University. The Judgment Analysis Session was conducted along 'Krushimanthan'- A Review on Agricultural Laws Webinar on 28th May 2021. The Judgment Analysis session commenced after Technical Session - 2 from 2:00 pm. The Judges for the competition were Adv. Girish Dange, Adv. Aparna Bhide and Adv. Niyati Shah. The Round commenced with the welcoming of our judges and the students by our student coordinators followed by a briefing and reading of general rules to guide the participants. The Session Also included a Feedback session by our deemed judges in order to guide the participants and the students for their progress and development of legal skills for their journeys that lie ahead. The session was concluded by the vote of thanks by our student co- coordinator.

The results for 'Revisiting the Bench'-Judgment writing competition conducted by Des's Shri Navalmal Firodia Law College for the academic 2020-2021 are as follows:

- Team Code JW-33-Sanjana Shrivastav and Tushar Patidar of Symbiosis Law College- Winner

- Team Code JW 32 - Aishwarya K and P Arun Kumar of Dr. Ambedkar Government Law College - Runner Up

- National Statute Analysis Competition, 29.05.2021

DES's Shri. Navalmal Firodia Law College entered in its 15th year, keeping pace with the social change and answering responsibly, all the demands of any complex and intricate global legal set up.

For this very reason the college found it indispensable to conduct a National Statute Analysis Competition on the "The Farmers (Empowerment and Protection) Agreement on Price Assurance and Farm Services Act, 2020"; "The Farmers Produce, Trade and Commerce (Promotion and Facilitation) Act, 2020"; and "The Essential Commodities (Amendment) Act, 2020".

Students from various institutions showed their interest in the topic opted by the college and prepared and submitted their written submissions scrutinizing these various Acts to put themselves in the fit state which were carried out on the 28th and 29th of May, 2021.

The college through this unique activity gave a chance to prodigies of the legal profession to put fourth their views on these acts.

The agriculture sector is one of the most important industries in the Indian economy, which means it is also a huge employer. Approximately 60 percent of the Indian population works in the industry, contributing about 18 percent to India & GDP. Therefore, the analysis of these statutes was a constructive activity not only for the students participating in the competition but for the organizers and to the public in general to know the views for / against the Acts passed since it's been an imperative issue in recent times.

The introduction to the final round of the National Statute Analysis Competition was put forth by Geet Jethwani and the rules of the competition were put forth by Nausheen Tamboli. The competition was judged by an esteem professor from Indian Law Society, Medha Kolhatkar. The participants from various colleges put forth the analysis along with PPTs and presentations explaining the right of the farmers in a nutshell.

The participants then put forth what is the enactment talks about its analysis its pros and cons to the farmers in India and its repercussions on the economy at large. They spoke about what essentially the bill relates to farmers, how does the law help, and how does it go away with the barriers which has been existing in our country.

Participants also spoke about the Acts creating varied opinions all over the country regarding the provisions involved in it - Some in favour and some against. Questions regarding validity of the enactment were put forth by the judge in the competition, its aspects, jurisdiction, its effects etc. were also been rectified by the students in detail.

After the conclusion of the event, the reputed judge gave her valuable feedback to the participants with a natural eye for improvement. After the successful two days that were packed with information and competitions, as every good thing comes to an end, our national seminar Krushimanthan and the allied competitions came to an end but left us with sweet memories and a bag full of knowledge and experiences on the vast panel of luminaries. It was a matter of great honour for every viewer, participant and organizer to be a part of this successful event and a hope for an offline national seminar to look forward to for the next academic year.

To conclude with, the academic year 2020-2021 was marked by a variety of seminars, activities, discussions and guest lectures delivered. Going by the saying- "Knowledge is a superpower" and therefore the seminar department aimed at shaping the young minds of not only law students but students from various streams with true and rich encompassing insights for the journey that lies ahead.)

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Legal Research Cell (A.Y.2020-21)

Faculty in-charge : Dr. Priya Chopde
Asst. Prof. Pooja Baghel

Legal research is a very important tool for individual lawyers and law firms irrespective of their practice areas. It involves basic search for landmark cases governing the issues in question. Legal research, though sounds simple, is not an easy job. The skill to conduct legal research is indispensable for lawyers, regardless of area or type of practice. With this view, the Legal Research Cell (LRC) of our college works relentlessly to guide the students and mentor them whenever needed. Dr. Priya Chopde, assisted by Asst. Prof. Pooja Baghel were given this responsibility to head the Legal research Cell in the academic year 2020-2021. Owing to the Covid -19 Pandemic, there were certain constraints that the faculty coordinators and the members faced. For the very first time, in these unprecedented times, the legal research cell was getting acquainted with working online.

Nomination & Selection Process:

A new trend that we initiated and experimented within the academic year 2020-2021 is unlike past years. This year LRC did not have any selection process. The idea behind this was to let every student of the college be served with equal opportunity to represent themselves as the members of LRC.

The membership of LRC was made open to all without any stringent and water tight criterions. As a result, we saw more than hundred students registering themselves in LRC. The registration process was simply done by sharing a Google form in which we asked students to cite their reason for the inclination towards joining the legal research cell. We were amazed to know that many students were keen on learning the concepts of legal research, its importance and the methodology to do it.

Mode of Working:

In order to have smooth working, LRC conducted regular meetings with the students owing to the Projects undertaken. LRC functions and communicates to students online through the medium of Whatsapp where in a group named "JIDHNYASA" has been formed. Regular updates relating to LRC work is communicated to the students via this group. The first step taken by the LRC was to

coordinate with its core members, i.e. the students who have been part of LRC for a long time and to arrange an orientation session for the new members of LRC. This time LRC consisted of pre-law students too who had brief knowledge about the legal setup. LRC's senior coordinators undertook an introduction session for them, wherein the basic functioning of LRC was explained. The Faculty Coordinators also spoke about the importance of legal research, encouraging the students to participate and undertake research works as much as they can.

Projects Undertaken:

Despite the Pandemic, LRC could take up one major project and one National Level Competition, namely;

1. DRAFT BILL PREPARATION

Students of LRC worked relentlessly for months to be able to submit to the college a draft bill addressing the Pandemic situation and the incapability and shortcomings of the existing "The Epidemics Act, 1897" as well as "The Disaster Management Act, 2005" as also the inadequacy of various other laws in outfitting the pandemic situation. The bill worked on was named as, "THE PANDEMIC PREPAREDNESS, PREVENTION AND PROTECTION BILL, 2021"

This bill was further presented to the Deccan Education Society for further action. It is hoped to reach the Law Commission of India as a contribution from the Deccan Education Society.

This project would not have been completed if not for the students and the wonderful team we created. The team consisted of:

Aditya Bendre	Akshita Vats
Anirudha Purohit	Eesha Karnik
Kanika Adake	Kayomard Irani
Piali Thatte	Shubhankar Malegaonkar
Sukanya Joshirao	Tanaya Kulkarni

2. 11TH EDITION OF NATIONAL LEVEL STATUTE ANALYSIS COMPETITION on 28TH & 29TH MAY 2021

This event was created with a purpose to let the participants understand the art of knowing the real meaning of an enactment by giving its natural and

ordinary meaning to the words of the enactment. Statute analysis is the method of evaluating the true value of the terms used in a statute. It was a brainstorming exercise for the students all over India to experience how a statute is applied to actual circumstances once the law has been established.

The statutes taken for the Competition were much needed and controversial for the time being. LRC organised this competition to analyse all three Farm Acts, namely;

The Farmers' Produce Trade and Commerce (Promotion and Facilitation) Act,

1. The Essential Commodities (Amendment) Act
2. The Farmers (Empowerment and Protection) Agreement on Price Assurance and Farm Services Act.

The event was successful with a decent number of participants. Out of the Participants from all over India, Samriddhi Bammidi, MNLU, Aurangabad emerged as the Winner. Shridhar S. C. - Dr. Ambedkar Govt. Law College, Chennai stood as the Runner Up.

Further, it was heart-warming for us to see our students coming up to volunteer for this event. The team consisted of;

STAGE	Siddhi Mehta Naushin Tamboli Geet Jethwani Dharmesh Bakshani Ketaki Patil Urja Mishra
ACTUAL CONDUCT	Sanjay Jhakar Raunak Nenwani
TECHNICAL DEPARTMENT	Atharva Kamble Parth Lohia
TEAM COORDINATORS	Ria Menon Ashita Aggarwal Sakshi Mehta Shruti Khole Akshata Vyas
COURT MASTERS	Aditya Luthra Daksha Chimote
COMPUTATION	Atharva Golwalkar Swastik Madake Sejal Dugad Viraj Nerurkar Sagar Narang
CERTIFICATE	Mandar Deshamane Suditi Chakravorty Aniket Mishra

Research Accolades Earned by Students

We acknowledge and appreciate the initiatives of following students in the area of legal research;

1. Ms. Kanika Tekchandani, (IV B.A. LL.B)

Research publication details:

a) "Health in the digital era: a near future not a distant dream" in Supremo Amicus (ISSN- 2456-9704) Volume 23

b) "Paternity leave: Breaking barriers of gender conformity" in LEXFORTI Legal journal (ISSN-252-2942) Volume 2, Issue 3

2. Ms. Ketaki Patil, (II B.A. LL.B)

In the tenure of internship with National Human Rights Commission:

Legal research on COVID 19 dealing with National food security act, 2013

- Won 2nd place in a declamation contest.

- 1st place in a group research project based on human rights violations in business and hazardous industry.

3. Ms. Eesha Karnik, (IV B.A LL.B)

Research publication in 'The International journal of legal science and innovation' ISSN no- 2581-945 on "Role of Artificial Intelligence in artistic work, is the legal framework of India ready for it?"

Co- author- Kayomard Irani

4. Kanika Adake & Piali Thatte, (IV B.A LL.B)

lex forti Vol. 1 issue 2 ISSN 2582-2942

- Trial by the Media--judgement outweighs justice, International Journal for Legal research and analysis (ISSN 2582-6433) Vol. 1 issue 3

- Convicted corporates weighing the value of life, International Journal of Law management and Humanities (ISSN 2581-5369) Vol. 3 issue 3

- The victim's catharsis- A battle between peace versus justice

5. Kayomard Irani, (IV B.A LL.B)

- Kayomard Irani & Piali Thatte

Research paper name- Daunting life of migrant workers

Journal- Legal Foxes Law Times (ISSN: 2582-6034)

- Kayomard Irani & Eesha Karnik

Research paper -Role of Artificial Intelligence in Artist Work: Is the Legal Framework of India ready for it?

Journal- International Journal of Legal Science and Innovation (ISSN 2581-9453)

6. Sukanya Joshi Rao, (V B.A. LL.B)

- Research Article published on Freedom of Speech for

The Society of Constitutional Law Discussion E-magazine

7. Krishnakant Deshmukh, (V B.A. LL.B)

- Published Research Paper 'Pre – Incorporation Contracts: Enforceability & Liability', International Journal of Legal Enforcement, Vol. 1 Issue 2 (2021) (ISSN: 2582 8894 UIA: AA1003/2020 ISNI: 491561750)

- Presented research paper – 'Digital Dispute Resolution' at The International Conference on ADR and Technology organised by ADR HOC in collaboration with I, DT & ADR : International and Perspective Research Group Brazil

- Manuscript: 'Cyber Security and Increased Use of Internet', International Journal of Law, Management & Humanities Vol. XI of Book titled Scholars Paradise Bearing ISBN no. 978 – 81 – 941519

– 4 – 4 (ISSN 2581 – 5369) Indexed at 15 Databases
120R IF – 2.530

Concluding Remarks for the Academic Year 2020-2021

The aim of the Legal Research Cell is to enhance research skills of the upcoming generation of lawyers and to continuously help them evolve by giving them various opportunities. The focus has always been to give the students a broadened horizon and perspective in the legal field. The genuine constraints that arose owing to the unprecedented times saw a decline in the activities. The department has however planned the course of action for the next academic year and hopes to resume soon with a fresh vigour.

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Magazine Department – SwaDES (A.Y. 2020-21)

**Faculty in-charge : Asst. Prof. Madhura Apte
Asst. Prof. Archana Lahoti**

Every year, our college publishes its annual magazine named "Swa-DES". The magazine comprises - annual reports of various departments, clubs, cells and other college activities; achievements of our students and faculty members; and write-ups - articles, essays, poems, and stories contributed by our students, teachers and alumni. Every year, a new theme is decided for the college magazine. Students, teachers and past students can submit theme-based or non-theme based write-ups in Hindi, English or Marathi.

First step towards making of our magazine consists of "formation of editorial team". Interested students mailed their applications to the faculty coordinators, expressing their interest to work as student-editors. Through the interview conducted by faculty coordinators, students were selected and editorial team was formed. It consisted of 2 faculty coordinators and 19 students.

The selected students were given a small orientation by the faculty coordinator on roles and responsibilities of editorial team such as to encourage students and alumni to contribute their write-ups for the magazine, to collect photographs of various college activities, to edit those contributions, to plan designing and lay-out etc. Accordingly, four teams were formed - collection team, editing team, designing team, and photography team. Every

editorial team member was assigned atleast two responsibilities, based on his/her interest.

For this year's magazine, theme was "**Covid - A New Perspective towards Life**". Students, alumni and teachers were informed about theme and sub-themes and other technicalities such as font size, word limit etc through a magazine theme notice, which was circulated on official whatsapp group of every class by editorial team members. Students, alumni and teachers contributed theme-based and non-theme write-ups as well in Hindi, English and Marathi. These write-ups by students and alumni were then edited by our student editors.

Faculty coordinators also contributed annual reports of their respective departments, clubs and cells.

Upon editing, faculty coordinator of the magazine department sent these write-ups to the printer allotted by DES and discussed other technicalities of the magazine such as cover page design, inner page design, arrangement of the write-ups and photographs, soft copy etc.

Editorial team is grateful to Adv. Nitin Apte, Chairman CDC; Asst. Prof. Nalini Ambad, Officiating Principal; teaching and non-teaching staff, alumni and students for their contribution and making this year's magazine - a success.

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Debate Department (Mimansa Forum)

(A.Y. 2020-21)

Faculty in-charge : Asst. Prof. Pooja Joshi
Asst. Prof. Akshay Kabra

"It is better to debate a question without settling it than to settle a question without debating it."
- Joseph Joubert (French writer)

A debate is an organized argument or contest of ideas in which the participants discuss a topic from two opposing sides. Debate is a social way of expression of your point of view on a topic. It teaches students how to accept different point of views of theirs and others in the same topic. They learn agree to disagree, may find a way to solve an issue, learn how to compromise with others.

In debate, argumentation, disagreement, rebutting points argued from the other side, to put forth your point of view in an emphatic and skilful manner is an integral part of legal education. Debate forum plays an important role in honing the

student's argumentation and presentation skills. The debating skill will help students to appreciate the judicial process and justice delivery mechanism in more effective manner.

In the Academic Year 2020-21 our students have participated in various Inter Collegiate Competitions Namely; Elocution, Debate and Essay Writing competition in Marathi and English Language. Apart from it, Agarkar Debate Competition was hosted by our department through online mode. Due to the Pandemic situation of COVID-19 the competition was conducted through MS Teams application. The details of the competition are mentioned below.

• College participation in various competitions

Sr. No	Name of the Student	Name of the Competition	Position/Rank
1	Raunak Nenwani (3 rd year B.A.LL.B)	BLOGATHON (Topic-Self Employment: What you need to know to be your own boss after the economic crisis)	Best Blog award
2	Urja Mishra (2 nd year B.A.LL. B)	Late Dr. P. G. Sahastrabudhe State Level Elocution Competition organised by Sir Parshurambhau College, Pune;	Consolation price
		Mechmerize, Debate Competition by Vishwakarma Institute of Information Technology, Pune.	Winner
		Declamation Contest by National Human Rights Commission	2 nd Prize
		VOX Jurist National Debate Competition by Shambhunath Institute of Law, Prayagraj.	Semi Finalist
		Vyakt Article Writing Competition by Lex with Flex	2 nd Runner Up, article on "APOCRYPHAL AND SPURIOUS TRANSGENDER RIGHTS IN INDIA"
		National Article Writing Competition by Team Attorneylex	Special Mention
		Article Writing Competition by Law Guru	Participation
		Orate, Elocution Competition by Argute	Quarter Finalist

		National level Blogging Competition by Poona College of Pharmacy	Participation
		National Article Writing Competition by Lexsyndicate	Participation
		Vagyudh Asian Parliamentary Debate Competition by Ajinkya D. Y. Patil University, Pune	Quarter Finalist
		Online National Level Critique Competition 2021 by Bharati Vidyapeeth's New law College, sangli.	3 rd Prize
3	Kayomard Irani (4 th year B.A.LL. B)	National Online Elocution & Article Writing Competition. Organised by Law Club & Vishwakarma University on 19 th July 2020.	Winner
		First Online National Elocution Competition held on 15 th August 2020 – “Legal & Foreign Policy Law Forum in Association with Law Guru”	Participation
4	Rajlaxmi Nimbalkar (3 rd year B.A.LL. B)	National Online Elocution & Article Writing Competition. Organised by Law Club & Vishwakarma University on 19 th July 2020.	Runner up
5	Rajlaxmi Nimbalkar (3 rd year B.A.LL. B) & Urja Mishra (2 nd year B.A.LL. B)	Justice M.G. Ranade Intercollegiate Debate Competition	Trophy for Runner Up Team
6	Deeksha Dev Singh (3 rd year B.A.LL. B) & Abhishek Mookherjee (3 rd year B.A.LL. B)	National Debate Competition by Law Dexter	Consolation
7	Meera Bora (2 nd LL.B.)	VOX Jurist National Debate Competition by Shambhunath Institute of Law, Prayagraj.	Semi Finalist
8	Siddhi M. Mobharkar (2 nd year LL.B.)	S.P.P.U. Essay Writing Competition	Participation

• **Late. Gopal Ganesh Agarkar Smruti Karandak State Level Debate Competition (12th Edition)**

Late Gopal Ganesh Agarkar was an educationist who wanted the students to thrive on their intelligence, and through their speech create pioneers for future generations to come. A modern liberal Agarkar was a strong proponent of rationalism and saw morality as distinct from religion. The modern liberal luminaries stand out Gopal Ganesh Agarkar, for his radical social reformism and emphasis on rationality.

As a tradition follows this year too, we organized the **12th edition of our Late Gopal Ganesh Agarkar Smruti Karandak State Level Intercollegiate Debate Competition**, which was unique in its own kind where

a platform was made available to the students to put forward their thoughts, ideas through debate.

This year due to the pandemic situation the college had organized **online debate competition on 4th & 5th Sep. 2020** and also streamed live the rounds of the competition on social platform. i.e., you tube. Competition was conducted in two languages i.e., English & Marathi. Very great response was received for the competition even during the pandemic.

Following are the topics for the preliminary round:

1. Nepotism is a bedrock of social existence
2. Expel the dragon?
3. Covid 19: pandemic or Bio-warfare

4. Human identity is now recognized only through social platform.

Topic for the final round:

Virtual classroom is the academic future of the next generation.

Prizes:

1. Team Prizes

- Winners: Rs. 7000/- Cash & E-certificate
- Runners-up: Rs. 5000/- Cash & E-certificate

2. Individual Prizes

- Best Speaker: Rs. 2000/- Cash & E-certificate
- Consolation Prize: Rs. 2000/- Cash & E-certificate
- Special Appreciation Prize: (Total 4 from Preliminary Round) - Rs. 500/- Cash & E-certificate

Judges for Preliminary Round:

1. Dr. Roopa Shah
2. Dr. Anagha Baldota
3. Dr. Shubdha Tamhankar
4. Mr. Surendra Joshi

Judges for Final Round:

1. Adv. Yuvraj Narvankar
2. Mr. Neeraj Deshpande

Chief Guest for Inauguration and Prize Distribution:

1. Dr. Avinash Bhondawe (for Inauguration)
2. Rahul Solapurkar (for Valedictory Function)

Results of the Competition:

Winners: Cadets Training Wing, College of Military Engineering, Pune.

Runners Up: Yashwantrao Chavan Law College, Pune.

Best Speaker:

1. Vidul Thimanna (Cadets Training Wing, College of Military Engineering, Pune.)
2. Ruturaj Karande (Yashwantrao Chavan Law College, Pune)

Special Appreciation Prizes:

1. Vansh Kher (Modern Law College, Pune)
2. Yuvraj Tajane (Adv. Balasaheb Apte College of Law)
3. Deshana Shah (Bharti Vidyapeeth's New Law College, sangli)
4. Sudeep Krishna (Jamia Millia Islamia College)

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Legal Aid (A.Y. 2020-21)

Faculty in-charge : Asst. Prof. Sonali Suraj Renuse

1. On 4th August 2020, our Alumni, Adv. Yashpal Purohit, District & Sessions Court, Pune addressed the students over the importance of legal aid. The meeting was conducted online via Microsoft Teams Application. More than 80 students enthusiastically participated and interacted with Adv Yashpal Sir. Sir shared his personal experiences and his grass root level work. Students were motivated by the address.

2. Legal Aid Centre:

In the month of October 2020, **1st Intra College Poster Making Competition** was conducted. The aim

was to create legal literacy material through the medium of canvas. The Theme of the Competition was, "Violence against Women: Post pandemic". Following Students participated wholeheartedly:

Mansi Bhintade II BA LL.B, Siddhi Kolap II BA LL.B, Arya Rajebhosale II BA LL.B, Arohi Mahatme II LL.B, Janhavi Awasthi II LL.B, Shital Thorat II LL.B, Swapnil Namekar II LL.B and Vidhi Punamiya, III LL.B.

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Placement Guidance Cell (A.Y. 2020-21)

Faculty in-charge : Asst. Prof. Archana Lahoti
Asst. Prof. Pooja Baghel

Student coordinators : Ms. Shalaka Karkar
Ms. Prachi Pagaria
Ms. Vidisha Indalkar

Placement training plays a major role in shaping up the career goals of students. It is a dream of every law student to get placed in a top organization visiting their campus for recruitment. Keeping this key aspect into consideration, DES's SNFLC has been instrumental in providing access to the students to potential employers.

The placement cell of DES's SNFLC is entirely operated by a dedicated force of faculties and students under the guidance of department authorities. The placement cell acts as an interface between the industry and the department with the primary objective of nurturing long lasting and mutually beneficial relationships with the corporate world and acts as a facilitator to provide right opportunities for the students at law college.

The cell maintains an ever-growing database of the corporate contacts and closely liaison with each of them. This helps them to better understand the expectations and requirements from the industry and these interactions facilitate the cell in organizing various developmental activities like Seminars, Workshops and Meets etc.

The Cell is responsible for Internships and the Placement Recruitment Procedure for the batch. The Cell approaches organizations for recruitment, maintains an extensive record of the students' qualifications, conducts various training and development activities, and provides the logistical support to the recruiters to seamlessly conduct their process. The Placement Cell tirelessly endeavours to help the students at DES's SNFLC to put their best foot forward while stepping into the corporate world.

Due to COVID pandemic, SNFLC could not conduct physical sessions but many virtual sessions were arranged by the Institute to train the students and to guide them on various career opportunities. Placement cell organized a **session on "CV writing"**

by Ms Madhavi Ayappan to give important insights for writing effective curriculum vitae to get a good prospects. Next session was on **"Know-hows for facing an interview: basics"** by **Ms Madhavi Ayappan** to guide the students with various tips to crack the interviews. Mr Chetan Jain took a **session on "Higher Education and Career Opportunities abroad"** which gave the students a platform to get answers to their queries in respect of different career opportunities abroad. Akshi Jain guided the students on **"Career in Judiciary"**. Mr Sagar Kulkarni, alma mater of DES's SNFLC conducted a session on **"From learning law to practicing law"** which gave important insights to the students to put their best foot forward while stepping into the corporate world. International speaker Datuk Professor Sundra Rajoo conducted a session on **"Privacy, Confidentiality and Transparency in Arbitration"** giving important insights in arbitration. With the constant support of the recruiters and the cell's work, DES's SNFLC has managed to achieve above par placements year after year, with the objective of achieving greater heights.

This year following Law Firms has offered the placements to our students.

1. Lex Lingua Analysis and Research Pvt. Ltd.
2. Talekar and Associates
3. Avantis Pvt Ltd
4. Kanjmag and co
5. Mindcrest

Numerous opportunities were offered for Internship at different firms by our recruiters.

Placement department looks forward to continuing with more vigour and enthusiastic participation by faculty, students and recruiters.

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Cultural Department (A.Y. 2020 – 21)

Faculty in-charge : Dr. Anagha Baldota
Student coordinator : Atharva Bangale

The cultural department has always been an active part of the college. The students are encouraged to take part in numerous state and national level inter-collegiate cultural competitions. This year due to the pandemic very less number of competitions were hosted; nonetheless our students did not miss any opportunity to participate in the ones organized in this academic year.

Our students participated in **Symbhav 2021**. Symbhav is a prestigious competition organized by Symbiosis law college, Vimannagar. In the fashion show, our student Atharva Bangale grabbed the title of Mr. Symbhav; Runners up position was bagged by another student of our college Amey Ghodajkar; Urja Neurgaonkar was awarded Runners up for Miss. Symbhav.

Another event wherein our students took part was **Astitva 2020 -organized by MIT**, Kothrud. Akhilesh Kakade was awarded as runners up for the instrumental competition.

The cultural department hosts an intra-college cultural fest each year "**INDRADHANUSH**". This year amidst the pandemic the department managed to organize a successful virtual cultural fest with a cause. The mode of the fest was totally online however the students managed to portray their skills and enjoy their fest sitting at their homes. Since the fest was online it was a little challenging for the department to form coordination between the volunteering students and to bring everyone together. However, the response from the students was overwhelming. Once the department had confirmed the conduct of the fest a core committee was formed of students along with the faculty in-charge. The students coordinating heads were the students from 5th Year B.A.LLB- Atharva Bangale, Nihal Singh and Simran Mutalik. Under the guidance of the core committee initial general Meetings were held open to all the students wherein they were informed about the online fest and ideas were collected from the students as to the theme of the entire fest and different events that could be held during this time.

The students were also asked to register themselves for the posts of event coordinators and volunteers and to a surprise the department had around 150+ working volunteers and 50+ event coordinators. The entire fest 'Covid Pandemic: two sides of the coin' and its activities were based on the current pandemic situation and with a motive to encourage a brighter side of the situation wherein we believed to convey that this time too shall pass and we are all together in this situation and hence it became "**INDRADHANUSH- This time for a cause**".

The events that were selected for the fest were around 23 in number and a mixture of various art forms ranging from painting, dance, singing, instruments, acting, quizzes to many more such activities. This year various new events were also introduced in the fest which took place for the first ever time in the history of INDRADHANUSH. This year the department introduced Mr. and Ms. Indradhanush which was a fashion pageant, then stand up comedy was introduced along with dress your pet which was all about dressing your pets.

This year taking the benefit of the online mode the families of the students were also allowed to take part in certain events which was never possible in offline mode. The event coordinators were decided and each event had 2 coordinators along with a minimum of 5 volunteers in each event group. The groups were asked to create various promotional posters in order to promote their individual event. Since this year the fest was online the main work that was recognized was of the technical department along with the PR and social media. These two sub-departments were taken care by Atharva Bangale, Amey Ghodajkar, Urja Mishra, Simran Mutalik and Urja Neurgaonkar.

The posters created were published and promoted on various social platforms. The event groups were very creative in these aspects and a lot of hard work was also seen in the initial phase itself. Registrations for each event were opened and the students from all the classes participated with great

enthusiasm. A fun chat session was conducted with the alumni of the cultural department which was recorded and later published. As a gesture of memory for everyone away from college fest T-shirts were designed with a unique logo depicting a "key" as a symbol of solution to all the problems of the pandemic. The logo was created by one of our own student Mandar Deshmane. These T-shirts along with a sweet message on behalf of the department were sent to all the students via speed post and the students wore these T-shirts during the fest with utmost love towards the cultural department and the college.

The fest was scheduled from 8th June 2021 to 13th June 2021 making it a long 6 days event. On 8th June the Inauguration ceremony took place and the Chief Guest for the event was Mr. Sunandan Lele, a renowned sports journalist. The ceremony took place in the presence of Adv. Nitin Apte, CDC Chairman SNFLC, Officiating principal Mrs. Nalini Ambad and all the faculty members. The ceremony and further all the events were regularly live streamed on the official you tube channel of our college. After the inaugural the events commenced one after the other and on the first day only two events were held firstly the Fashion pageant and secondly online gaming. The judges for each event were our very own faculty and non-teaching staff along with some expert alumni for certain skill-based events. The entire rush of events and each group internal working along with checking the rule sheets was managed by Nihal Singh and his team. The coordination between judges and the computation department was taken care by Simran Mutalik and her team.

On 9th June 2021 there were 5 events in total namely face mask painting, instrumental, solo singing competition, mono acting and online gaming final rounds. On day 3 of the fest i.e., 10th June 2021 canvas painting along with 2 quiz competitions- Bollywood quiz and web series quiz was held. On 11th June 2021 the events list had poster making competition along with mad ads, short film making, murder mystery and finally the stand-up comedy show. On 12th June 2021 the day started with the final round of Bollywood quiz followed by one minute talent hunt, funny videos making competition, jamming of instruments with singing which included self-made instruments as well. A fun session called "Masti ki Paatshala" also took place on the same day which was a fun, informal interaction session with the entire faculty. The final day began with the treasure hunt competition along with poetry writing, dance competition and finally the fest ended with the dress you pet event. Another

event which was a part of the fest was photography and the photos of the participants were circulated in between of various events.

On 13th June the entire fest came to the conclusion with the valedictory session for which we were honored to have Mr. Virajas Kulkarni, television actor as our Chief Guest. Our chairman sir along with our officiating principal and the entire faculty graced the event with their presence. A fun interactive session was conducted with the chief guest by Arya Jagtap and later a short video was presented in honor to salute all the unsung covid warriors that our very own students had found from their local areas across the country. One of the events was Safarnama- capture the entire fest. The videos of this competition were presented in the concluding ceremony. A video of the college tour was also displayed to the students as a refreshing memory since everyone has been away from the college for over a year now. The valedictory ceremony concluded with the results announcement for which the students had worked day and night to win each competition. The results for Indradhanush were announced by Adv. Nitin Apte, CDC, Chairman SNFLC. Later the core committee announced certain special achievement results- Best coordinator: Sakshi Mehta, Urja Mishra, Raunak Nenwani and Prathamesh Paithankar. Best team work: Treasure hunt, OTT aspirants. Maximum participation in event: Treasure hunt which was led by Urja Mishra and Sanika Gijare. Most attendee and views for any competition: Ghungroo tooth gaye led by Pranjali Bawane and Saniya Agawane. Best poster of an event: Dabba Gul which was led by Snigdha Singh and Simran Chachra. Lastly the special prize was given to the rising stars of cultural department- Sanya Narula, Pranav Bora, Pranav Joshi, Nupur Singh, Prabha Goswami and Palak who participated in almost all the events. The certificates were given to the participants post the valedictory session. The entire fest marked a history as being the first ever virtual fest with the maximum participation of students, teachers & sub-staff that was never seen before on the virtual platform of Indradhanush

The virtual fest allowed every enthusiastic fellow to cherish their college life and showcase their talent & their due to their collective efforts INDRADHANUSH 2021 was a great success.

The entire list of **winners** in individual events is as below:

EVENTS

1. MR & MISS INDRADHANUSH –

Mr Indradhanush - Pranav Bora

Miss Indradhanush - Mahima Moondra

2. **NAQAAB E ZINDAGI –**
1st position - Sanya Narula
2nd position - Meghana Karlekar
3rd position - Vishal Thopate
3. **DHUN BADAL KE DEKHO –** Prajakt Pardeshi
4. **GAATE RAHE MERA DIL –**
1st position - Pranav Joshi
2nd position - Akhilesh Kakde & Khayati Bhadtakar (Tie)
3rd position - Sejal Lahane & Zenia Irani (Tie)
5. **ACTUS REHERSE –**
1st position - Arya Jagtap
2nd position - Pranav Joshi
3rd position - Suyash Valecha
6. **VIRAL COLOUR FEVER –**
Winners (Tie) Pallavi Pawar & Siddhi Kolap
7. **SINGLE AFTER 12 –**
Winner: TEAM BHAGWAN
Vishvesh Shukla, Astha Bhatt,
Ria Menon, Urja Mishra
Runner Up: MORDERN CREATURE
Jay Kshirsagar, Rupesh Raut
Avinash Patil, Sushant Javir
8. **POST VID –**
Winner : Janhavi Awasthi
Runner Up (Tie): Pallavi Pawar & Sanya Narula
9. **MAD ADS –**
1st position: WASHING POWDER NIRMA
Sanika Athley, Shruti Mishra, Sakshi Kalwadia,
Ruchi Memane, Mahima Moondra
2nd position (TIE): NAAM ME KYA RAKHA HAI
Samruddhi Kanchan, Arya Gawade, Sneha
Nagargoje, Pooja Tajne, Nishit Chhajed,
Srinivas Kanakdande
And
TEAM NAME-JOLLY LLB
Chetan Walukar, Ashish Shewale, Akash Kaniche
3rd position - FOUR BEES
Tahreem Zaidi, Tarab Zaidi, Ananya Zaidi, Azein Zaidi
10. **LOCKED IN AND OUT –**
Best Short Film – Malhar Kulkarni And
Chaitanya Deshpande
Best Script – Harshjeet Jadhav
11. **MURDER MYSTERY –**
1st position - Mahima Moondra
2nd position - Sanika Athalye
3rd position - Hiral Mistrty
12. **MANN KI BAAT – Winner:** Raunak Agarwal
13. **TICKET TO BOLLYWOOD –**
Winner: BMCC
Vishvesh Shukla, Aniket Mishra,
Sagar Narang, Gaurav Singh
Runner Up : GOALMAL
Siddhi Mehta, Mitali Jain,
Sidhant Singh, Shrey Nehra
14. **JHALAK DIKHLA JA –**
1st position - Pranav Joshi
2nd position - Khyati & Aparna Naik
3rd position - Sanya Narula
15. **MILE SUR MERA TUMHARA -**
1st position - Akhilesh Kakade
2nd position - Satakshi Thorat
3rd position - Abhishek Mookherjee
16. **DABBA GUL - Winner :** Pranav Bora
17. **KHO GAYE TUM KAHA –**
Winner: THE PIRATES : Bhargavi Nimje,
Mihika Chitale, Shubham Rungta
Runner Up Team – THREE-IFIC : Amey
Kulkarni, Sakshi Mehta, Prayas Gangwal
2nd Runner Up -DORA THE EXPLORER
Mahima Moondra, Sanya Narula &
Shreya Bansal
18. **NAZM –**
1st position - Sanya Narula
2nd position - Anuj Singh
3rd position - Alok Dwivedi
19. **GHUNGROO TOOT GAYE –**
1st position – Chaitanya Kedia
2nd position – Shivam Date
3rd position – Vishvesh Shukla And Rutuja Mulik (Tie)
20. **TERA YAAR HOON MAIN –**
1st position – Aryaan Jadhav
2nd Position - Satakshi Thorat And Sandip Miskin
3rd Position - Shruti Mishra And Nupur Singh
21. **ISOULATION-**
1st position - Shreyas Rajale
2nd position - Pratiksha Shinde
3rd position - Shivtej Satpute
22. **SAFARNAMA- Winner :** Sakshi Kalwadia
23. **AKHIYON SE GOLI MAARE- ONLINE GAMING**
Valorent game winner : Ajinkya Ghole
Pubg Solo : Navneet Singh
Pubg Squad- Pranav Bora, Rohit Pawar
Pratik Suryavanshi, Ajinkya Karad

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Sports Department (A.Y. 2020 – 21)

Faculty in-charge : Asst. Prof. Sandip Borse
Asst. Prof. Saurabh Jadhav

Ours is a college that emphasises on sports and physical activities just as much as it does on academics. We believe that sporting activities complement the intellectual growth of a human being like nothing else. In pursuance of this, we, at DES's Shri Navalmal Firodia Law College, strive to encourage participation in sports to the fullest possible extent.

Our students always faced the heat and still stood tall. We relentlessly continued to broaden our horizons, push our limits and enhance our abilities through the class 3D philosophy – dedication, discipline and determination.

A team, no matter how strong, will never achieve true success if it lacks a capable leader. A direct personification of this is our beloved Sports Representatives, Miss. Shubhada Chondekar and Mr. Prathamesh Paithankar and dedicated sports coordinators.

DUM 2020-21

Sports is ingrained in the history of our college. Sports has played an inevitable role in the

development of our college. Continuing with the annual event of Dum, our sports fest, students, teachers, management and support staff made a coordinated effort even this time on. Due to the ongoing pandemic and government guidelines, this time Dum was held online - this time for a cause. Dedicated to our frontline workers, we had the annual sports event online with different activities. Coordinators, event heads and volunteers participated enthusiastically. More than 200 participants participated. **Activities like Push Up, Plank, Jumping Squats, High Knees, Chess, Virtual Running, DES Got Talent, The Balancing Challenge, Khele Hum Jee Jaan Se (Sports Quiz) were planned.** It was a 4-day event filled with fun and fanfare where everyone could showcase their talents.

It proved to be another example of how sports can bring people together. Online organisation, coordination and participation was altogether a new experience for each one but it was a case in point where humans can with ease come under a common umbrella for a cause.

Event Head : Prathamesh Paithankar, Shubhada Chondekar

Events Coordinators

Sr. No.	Name of the Event	Co-ordinators Boys	Co-ordinators Girls
1	Push Ups	Mandar Gate	Devashree Jadhavrao
2	Event-Plank	Vaishnavi Naikare	Sakshi Venkatesh Shinde
3	Jumping Squats	Kshitij Devkhile	Taniya Shah Harshada Parbhane
4	High Knees	Raj Shinde, Ajinkya Shinde	Rajlaxmi Nimbalkar
5	Chess	Nihal Singh, Prathamesh Paithankar	Vaishnavi Naikare, Shriya Haridas
6	Virtual Running	Prathamesh Paithankar	Aarya Rajebhosale
7	DES Got Talent	Siddhant Singh	Shubhada Chondekar
8	The Balancing Challenge	Raunak Nenwani	Pranoti Shete, Ketaki Patil
9	Khele Hum Jee Jaan Se(Sports Quiz)		Urja Mishra, Aditi Bhal

Winners of Dum

Sr. No.	Name of the Event	Gender	Winners	Runners Up
1	Push Ups	Boys	Shritej Ghule	Anurag Dhaygude
		Girls	Vaishnavi Naikare	-
2	Plank	Boys	Siddhant Vashishth	Rupesh Raut
		Girls	Rama Sane	Prabha Goswami
3	Jumping Squats	Boys	Rupesh Raut	Anirudha Lokhande
		Girls	Rajlaxmi Nimbalkar	Vaishnavi Naikare
4	High Knees	Boys	Anirudha Lokhande	Rupesh Raut
		Girls	Vaishnavi Naikare	Samaruddhi Veer
5	Chess	-	Divya Prakash	Ajinkya Karad
6	Virtual Running	Boys	Anirudha Lokhande	Yunus Sayyad
		Girls	Vaishnavi Naikare	Rajlaxmi Nimbalkar
7	DES Got Talent	Boys	Rupesh Raut	-
		Girls	Sejal Lahane	-
8	The Balancing Challenge	-	Rajlaxmi Nimbalkar	Nirvikalpa Kale
9	Khele Hum Jee Jaan Se(Sports Quiz)	-	Nikhil Pratap Singh, Deepak Gupta	Mihika Chitale, Pushpit Mathur, Divya Prakash, Anirudha Lokhande Sushant Javir

6th International Day Of Yoga 2020

Yoga is a light which once lit will never dim. The better you practice, the better the flame.

The **21st June** is celebrated as Yoga day globally. An international day for yoga was declared unanimously by the United Nations General Assembly (UNGA). Yoga is a physical, mental and spiritual practice originated in India. The yoga Day was incepted in 2015.

Yoga is not just doing some body- twisting postures- it is experiencing the union of the body, mind and breath. It is enjoying peace of mind.

On the occasion of 6th International Day of Yoga with the theme 'Yoga at Home' and 'Yoga with Family' and performed common Yoga protocol. Our two students have participated in National Competition organized by Ministry of AYUSH.

Participants 1)Prathamesh Paithankar

2)Anshika Pandey

Sports rejuvenates, nourishes and moisturises the mind, body and soul. Continuous encouragement to sports and its growth will only add to the personality of our students. The college and Sports Department

is active and willing to expand the horizon of sports activities and cultivate talent among our students. Resilience, grit and strong headedness are aspects that are important as is also shown by the pandemic. What better way to cultivate these than play sports.

Play hard, play full, play right !!!

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Women's Study Cell – "Paripoorti" (A.Y. 2020-21)

**Faculty in-charge : Dr. Aishwarya Yadav
Asst. Prof. Prajakta Bhagwat**

"How important it is for us to recognize and celebrate our heroes and she-roes"

- Maya Angelou

Deccan Education Society's Shri Navalmal Firodia Law College instituted its Women's cell in the academic year 2019-2020. This Women's cell was rightly named as Paripoorti as it aims to focus on studies and activities related to Women and gender. A number of activities were held under the banner of Paripoorti that focused on the topics related to Women, gender and mental health.

The year 2020 was a challenging one for all yet Paripoorti emerged with flying colours in conducting a few relevant and highly crucial events. The first successful event that was conducted in collaboration with our Seminar Department is **Article 15(3) Student Teacher Symposium**. It was a one of its kind student teacher interactive session followed by an interesting question answer round with active participation from students. The symposium covered various topics such as constitutional philosophies surrounding women's rights, their participation in politics and international law perspective for protection of women and so forth. The symposium was streamed live on our college's official YouTube channel.

The cell also in collaboration with the seminar department organized a **family law online moot activity**. The event name was iuris consulti and this activity comprised of two stages- a trial round and appellate round competition which was followed by judgment writing. The activity focused on giving an opportunity to the students to experience what goes

on in the actual courts and experience a first-hand learning about women related cases in the courts.

We are working on two research proposals i.e., 'Clinical trials on women in Rural areas' & 'Artificial intelligence as a tool to enhance digital literacy skill of next generation of women. We have also planned a lecture series on Reproductive Rights of Women.

The academic year 2020-2021 was a challenge in itself. In spite of the challenges, The Paripoorti Women's Cell of Des's Shri Navalmal Firodia Law College, is committed towards the enrichment of knowledge of each and every member through various seminars and activities and aims to continue the same in the coming future.

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Club Aesthetica, MUN Club & Parliamentary Debate Club (A.Y. 2020-21)

Faculty in-charge : Dr. Anagha Baldota

"We are what we regularly do. Excellence then, is not an act, but a habit!"

Aristotle

Clubs in DES SNFLC are committed to pursue excellence by introducing innovative rolling activities, workshops & competitions throughout the year. These sessions focus more on inculcating reading, researching habits, presentation skills, oratory & debating skills to facilitate multidimensional development of the members.

Despite the whole world shifted to virtual mode, our clubs showed miraculous execution of ideas. **Club Aesthetica** didn't rest since its foundation & the consistency is reflected in the series of events like **'Theatrescape'** hosted by Arya Jagtap; **'Hum Aur Kohum'** hosted by Arya Jagtap & Urja Mishra; **'On Call with Dr. Harish Shetty' focussing on Mental Wellness during Pandemic** hosted by Gautami Yadav; a **workshop on Numerology**, **'A Mystical Evening with Adv. Prerna Jain'**; **Dis-covey with Adv. Shripad Desai**; **'On Call with J. Ambadas Joshi', an intersection of Law, Literature & Social Issues**. The interview was conducted by Arghish Akolkar and Tanmay Dhakras.

A workshop on mental health **'Mind, lets mind & mend it'** was conducted by the club wherein students were trained by Dr. Sarah Khan to tackle the issues raised due to isolation during pandemic. Urja mishra took initiative in **virtual Teacher's day celebration**, **'Krutagyata'** by compiling short gratitude videos by the students. **'Mooting Skills by Adv. Shreyas Lele'** was another workshop proved to be an insightful discourse organised by the club Aesthetica.

To celebrate the poetic spirit without any language bar, from Club Aesthetica organised **'Muktak'** which proved to be a landmark event in this year as it witnessed huge quality responses of our students, teachers, sub-staff, as well as outside participation wherein people from various fields presented poetry on the World Poetry Day. Yash Vardhan & Ananya Moharil with their poetic appreciation hosted the event adding glory &

glamour to the occasion. To inculcate the habit of consistency & avoid procrastination, **a review of the book 'The War of Art, by Steven Pressfield'** was conducted by Yash Vardhan, Aditi Bhal, Arghish Akolkar, Gautami Yadav & Urja Mishra.

Club members Urja Mishra, Arya Jagtap, Sachi Solanki, Aditi Bhal, Aniket Mishra, Sagar Narang, took initiative in launching a social media page on Instagram. **'LAW'RENCE OF ACADEMIA'** was another feather in cap as the session encouraged the junior students to pursue various talents to nurture their personality. Adv. Bhakti Mutha touched many areas of mentorship, like careers in Law, post graduation overseas, balancing curricular, co-curricular & extra-curricular activities etc. Gautami Yadav along with all the newly joined members of the club, successfully conducted the event.

The tiny club turned to be a gigantic family due to tireless efforts of the dynamic coordinators & the super-enthusiastic members.

We at Law College introduce all novel ideas those impart the skills of oratory as it is the foundation of Legal advocacy. Argumentation & debating skills help students to reach par excellence.

Oratory is a masterful art. Poetry, painting, music, sculpture, architecture please, thrill, inspire,- but oratory rules. The orator dominates those who hear him, convinces their reason, controls the judgment, and compels their action. For the time being, he is a master!

DES Shri Navalmal Firodia Law College's **Model United Nations Club, MUN** strives hard to train all the members become skillful delegates and put their knowledge into practise of the MUN circuit. The Model United Nations is an educational simulation in which students learn about diplomacy international relations and the ongoing problems in the world.

After the inception of the club, along with weekly training sessions student coordinators,

Tanaya Kulkarni & Gautami Yadav engaged various intellectual, research oriented & resourceful discourses on international issues like **Brexit, Cuban missile Crisis, Rules of Procedure, India- China Dispute, India's Military over the years** etc.

A mock conference was organised on the agenda of '**combating Racism, Xenophobia, & Related Intolerance**'; the appointed committees were Social, Humanitarian & Cultural committee (SOCHUM) etc. Another mock conference was organised on the agenda of 'combating extremism/terrorism in the Middle East'; the committee was United Nation Security Council.

Mock Committee Session on the agenda '**Discussing the 16th SDG with emphasis on problems faced by Yemeni women**' was engaged & the appointed Committee was United Nations Development Programme.

After getting quality responses from the club members for online mock conference Club MUN is looking forward to host an inter-college virtual conference in 2021-22.

The **Parliamentary Debate Club** is another venture that opens a plethora of opportunities to shape member's oratory, debating skills & argumentative skills by allowing opinions to be voiced and raising issues of local to global importance to be discussed at length. The weekly sessions allow the members to uncover various issues and develop opinions considering all the perspectives. As the Parliamentary debate are extemporaneous the club's current affairs sessions help the members to

develop confidence and keep them up to date on all of the current affairs.

The month of September 2020 was full of excitement and enthusiasm for the members of the club as well as all students of the college as **FULMINARE** was an event, first of its kind hosted in D.E.S Shri Navalmal Firodia Law College. A three day long Competition, with over 75 participants and 20 volunteers was a fun filled and thrilling experience of insightful and healthy debating for students. The Parliamentary Debate Club is also planning an inter-college **Fulminare** in the upcoming academic year.

Ketaki Patil, in National human rights commission secured second position in declamation contest. Ketaki also bagged 1st prize in group research project based on human rights violation in business and hazardous industry. Ketaki Patil was selected an Executive board member of DLC MUN 2021. (Lok sabha speaker.)

Abhishek Mookherjee, Urja Mishra & Ria Menon were Quarter Finalists at Vaghyudh parliamentary debate by Ajeenkya DY Patil Law School. Aditi Bhal, Urja Mishra Participated in CNLU British Parliamentary Debate competition.

Tanmay Dhakras, Urje Mishra, Aditi Bhallare were the winners at PICT parliamentary debate competition. Clubs proved to be active platforms to inculcate research aptitude, oratory skills to groom overall personality of the members.

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Legal History Club (A.Y. 2020-21)

Faculty in-charge : Asst. Prof. Sonali Renuse
Student coordinator: Parthsingh Parihar

The Club initiated a new project this academic year titled "Analysis of Judicial Decisions wherein Constituent Assembly Debates are referred by the Court."

The brief aim of the project is to visit the *suprema lex* document i.e. the Constitution of India and analyze the cases right from A K Gopalan V State of Madras till contemporary times. It would entail the students to read the Constituent

Assembly Debates as well as analyze the rules of interpretation of statutes.

A session was conducted online on 30th December 2020 where three members of Legal History Club decided to work on the same. The Team comprises of Parthsingh Parihar, Ritika Saraf and Shriya Haridas of IV BA LLB. Fariborz Irani, III LL.B is also assisting in the project.

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Orientation Program - I B.A.LL.B, I B.B.A.LL.B and I LL.B

Every year, our college conducts an orientation program for our newly admitted students across different law programs - I B.A.LL.B, I LL.B, and I B.B.A.LL.B.

Through this orientation program, students gain an insight into glorious history of DES - our parent organisation; various departments, clubs and cell of our college and numerous activities undertaken therein. This orientation program holds immense importance to our students, as these students get to know different opportunities to participate and showcase their talents and creativities. It further cements a sense of belonging among students, nurtures their interpersonal skills and brings about holistic development of the students.

With this objective, an orientation program for I B.A.LL.B, I B.B.A.LL.B and I LL.B was conducted on 24/04/2021 through Microsoft Teams app - for teachers and its live telecast on Club Aesthetica's YouTube channel, for students.

The orientation program was hosted by Dr. Anagha Baldota - Faculty of our college.

The program started with a "welcome address" delivered by our Officiating Principal, Asst. Prof. Nalini Ambad. She encouraged students to pursue academic enrichment through a number of online courses introduced by our college. She also highlighted accomplishments of our current students and past students across different spheres such as academics, competitions sports, social work etc.

It was followed by a motivating address by Adv. Nifin Apte - Chairman, CDC - SNFLC, who

spoke at length about rich heritage of DES, our newly established "DES Centre of Legal Excellence" and various foundation and advanced 'skill - development' and 'knowledge - building' certificate courses - both running and upcoming; our unique internship program; an esteemed teacher - student legal research project on developing laws during pandemic; MOUs with different institutions such as "Vanvasi Kalyan Ashram", "Stree Shakti" and CID - Maharashtra to initiate research activities with full - fledged involvement of our students; compulsory attendance policy etc.

Faculty coordinators of respective departments, clubs and cells such as Moot Court Society, National Service Scheme and Legal Aid, Student Welfare Department, Seminar and Guest Lecture Department, Sports Department, Cultural Department, Debate Department, Magazine, Study Tour, Placement, DES Internship Program, Women's Study Cell - "Paripoorti", Club Aesthetica, Parliamentary Debate Club, MUN Club etc gave a glimpse of various activities undertaken so far by; eligibility criteria and screening mechanism for enrolment and also shared an overview of upcoming activities.

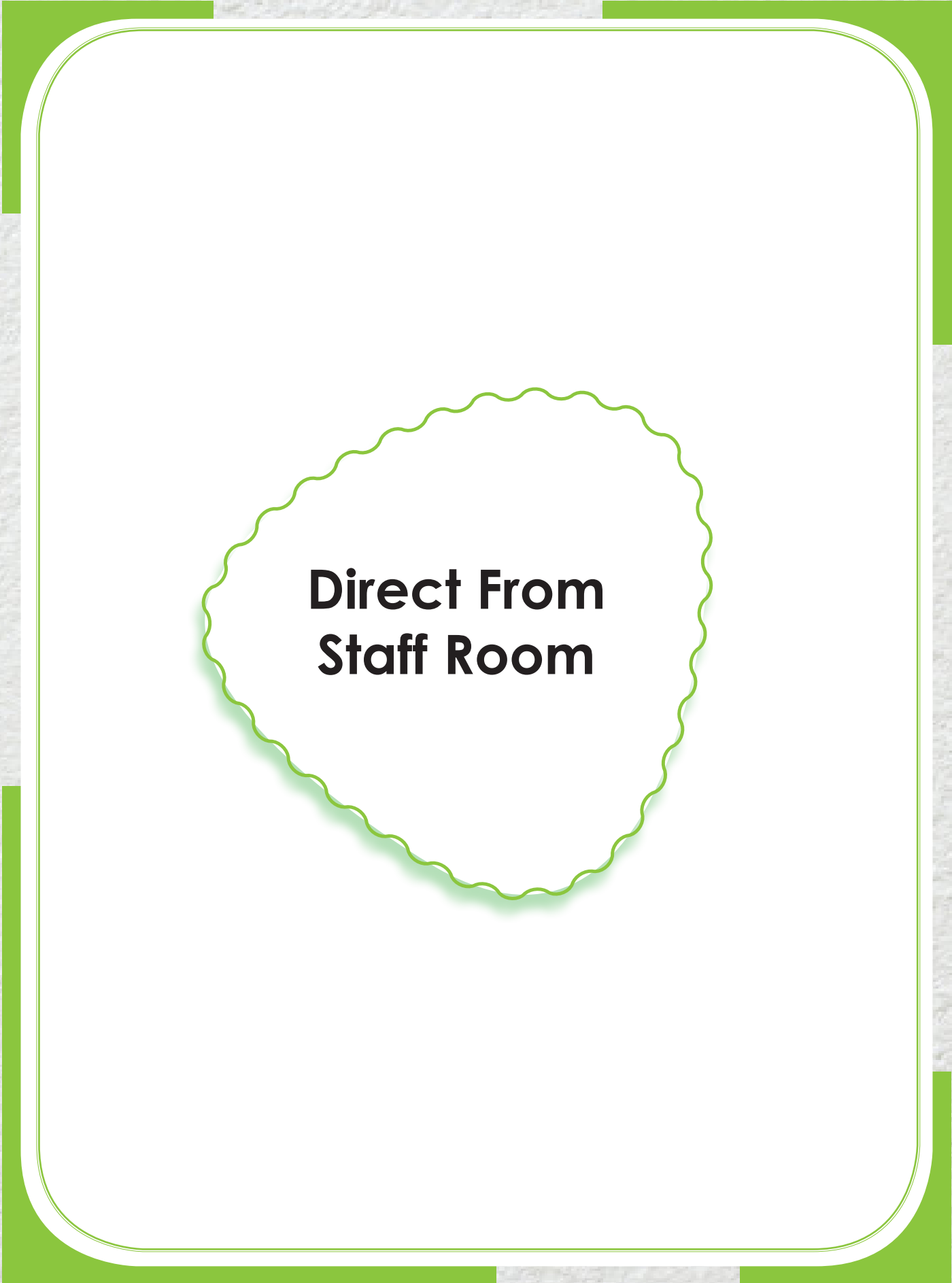
Orientation program was concluded by "Vote of Thanks" proposed by Dr Madhushree Joshi - Faculty of our college.

The program was well - received and appreciated by our students!!!

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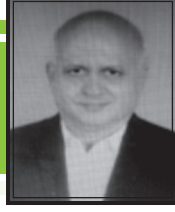
***“ Tell me and I forget. Teach me and
I remember. Involve me and I learn.”***

Benjamin Franklin



**Direct From
Staff Room**

मी राधा होते म्हणूनी



Adv. Nitin Apte
Chairman, CDC, SNFLC

मी राधा होते म्हणूनी
ती कृष्णबासरी होती
गोपींच्या या गोकुळी
प्रीती भक्ती विलसती ।

मी राधा होते म्हणूनी
सुखवित अनया होते
द्वैतांचे पंख पसरूनी
कृष्णाद्वैत फुलवित होते ।

मी राधा होते म्हणूनी
अनिकेत बांधित होता
मी कृष्ण सावली राधा
तो मानव झाला होता ।

मी राधा होते म्हणूनी
गोकुळात वसतो स्वर्ग
तो कृष्ण नसतानाही
विरहगीता सजते आर्त ।

मी राधा आहे म्हणूनी
ते सूर ब्रह्मांड प्रकटते
राधा होता कृष्णबासरी
संगीत गीता झंकारते ।



आई, मला गर्भातच मार



Dr. Aishwarya Yadav
Faculty

मला जन्माला घातलिस,
तर तुझ्या स्त्री असण्यावर प्रश्न उठणार
'नकोशी जन्मली', असं म्हणत तुझं जगणं अवघड करणार

आई, मला गर्भातच मार
मला खेळायला मुभा दिलीस,
तर तुझ्या अधिकारावर प्रश्न उठणार
शहाणी मोठी, असं म्हणत तुझं जगणं अवघड करणार

आई, मला गर्भातच मार
मला शिकवलेस, नोकरी करू दिलीस,
तर तुझ्या कर्तव्यावर प्रश्न उठणार
माहीत आहे, काय दिवा लावणार, असं म्हणत तुझं जगणं अवघड करणार

आई, मला गर्भातच मार
मला कपडे निवडायचं स्वतंत्र दिलंस
तर तुझ्या संस्कार वर प्रश्न उठणार
'आई चं दुर्लक्ष आणखरी काय', असं म्हणत तुझं जगणं अवघड करणार

आई, मला गर्भातच मार
मी माझ्या आवडीचा जोडीदार निवडला
तर तुझ्या श्वासावर प्रश्न उठणार
आईचीच फूस असणार, असं म्हणत तुझं जगणं अवघड करणार

आई, मला गर्भातच मार
काल हैद्राबाद, आज हाथरस..
जातीच नाव देत, पुरुष प्रधान संस्कृतीचं, माझ्या वागण्याचं कारण
सांगत अत्याचार तसाच उद्या ही असणार

आई, मला गर्भातच मार
मला दुर्गा, सरस्वती चं नावं देऊन,
मी सतत निर्भया होणार..
हीच आहे आणि असणार माझ्या जन्माची कहाणी
आई, मला गर्भातच मार...



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Ode to Poetry



Dr. Anagha Baldota
Faculty

Oh poetry! How much do I owe you!
From shaping the songs of innocence,
To easing the diversions in my course
Oh my soulmate, down I bow you!

Embracing ignorance with open mind
Dear you shower skills, great of a kind!
Gracing the art, much we covet
Murmuring giggles, sing a melody sonnet!

Overflowing vibes in sparkling eyes
Blessing rhythm to brainly noise!

Mesmerizing muse and tuning twinkle
Sing and dance for a jolly jingle

Fountain of joy with musical splendor
Drowning frowns chase grief to ponder

Hymn to ballad longer we travel
Lyric or elegy feels a majestic marvel

Emotive havoc sheds despotic evoke
Dazzling eloquence with a sizzling cloak

This mighty confident soothes inner chaos
Bliss of solitude in oblivious props
Offering rhyme to the shades in tranquility
Meditating me on moods in spontaneity

Colouring the lives of divine souls
Connect the minds on distant poles
Various shades on poem's part
Musical string of mother's heart
Thundering storm in warrior's dart

Piercing note in the critic's cart
Charming glow on passionate lover
Cooling breeze on the beach of Dover

Fanciful flights of haunted minds
Illusion casted by hallucinating winds
May you dump art with utmost disgust
Resurrection of verse is a sure must

Let it be enough abstract, and sans rational
A world imagined beyond practical
Intimacy so ethereal, platonic yet real
Eternal weaving of alphas surreal!

Forget figures, form and formality burden
Sense the symphony of aesthetic garden
A day for artists, poets and versatile scripture
Celebrate the glory of poetic elixir!

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नांदा सौख्यभरे



Dr. Anagha Baldota
Faculty

भाषा म्हणे ज्ञानाला, काय तुझा हा तोरा
माझ्या मदतीशिवाय का, अवगत होशी कोणाला
तुझी श्रीमंती तुझ्याचपाशी, जर मी नसेन हाताशी
टिकवलय मी माझं स्वत्व, म्हणून तर तुझं अस्तित्व
माझे शब्द, तुझी आयुधं नि माझी शैली मर्म तुझं
शास्त्र न कळे भाषेचं, ज्ञानी म्हणे कर्म माझं!

ज्ञानाचा ही आवेश मोठा श्रुती मतीचा कोण ताठा
सात समुद्र अन आठ दिशा दुंदुभी भिडली गगनाला
लक्ष्मी माझी पाऊले चाली भाषा न कुठे ही चर्चला
लेवुनी सारी आमुची लेणी ऋषी मुनि अन शिक्षक गणी
हार तुरे अन सन्मानाचे ज्ञानी गुणी हे मानकरी
जरतारी हा अभिनिवेश अन निव्वळ वेषण भाषेचे
वाहन तुझे न लगे मजला उद्धोष केवळ ज्ञानाचे
ज्ञानाचा हा दीप उजळता सावट मिटते भयाचे
अनंत अमूल्य उदात्त चिरंतन, भाग्य उदंड असे आमुचे!

भाषेची ही धरता कास ज्ञानाला ही चढते धार!
विरामचिन्हे संज्ञा शब्द अफाट ज्ञाना करिती बद्ध
ज्ञाना तव महती गाण्या, सरसावले मम भाषालंकार
भाषेचे हे वाहन नसता उमटेल का तो पवित्र ओंकार!
असेन मी जर फक्तच माध्यम, श्रेष्ठ ज्ञान ही होई मध्यम
परम्परा ही माझी उज्वल मैलागणिक रूप ही नूतन

भाषा ज्ञान ज्ञान भाषा वाद कसा तो मिटेना
सुस्तावलेल्या डिग्र्यांनाही हा तंटा काही सुटेना
तेव्हा कुठूनसं दबकत दबकत शहाणपण प्रकटलं
चुटकी सरशी सोडवतो तिढा, विडा खात कुजबुजलं
भाषेवाचुन ज्ञानाची करेल का हो कोणी किंमत?
ज्ञानाशिवाय भाषेची जमेल का हो मशागत?
दर्जा आणि आब राखूनि, समन्वयाने साधा अंतर
ज्ञानाचीही भाषा असते भाषेचं ही असतं ज्ञान
उपासना ही असे समांतर दोघांचीही वाट निरंतर
अन काय आश्चर्य! प्रवास झाला सुरु,
वादातून संवादाकडे!
हार्दिक शुभेच्छा दोघांनाही कायम नांदा सौख्यभरे!

— • —

मी चाललो शोधण्यास मला



Asst. Prof. Akshay Kabra
Faculty

मी चाललो शोधण्यास मला,
कोण मी आणि मी कुठला,
कुठून मी आलो आणि कोणाच्या मदतीला?

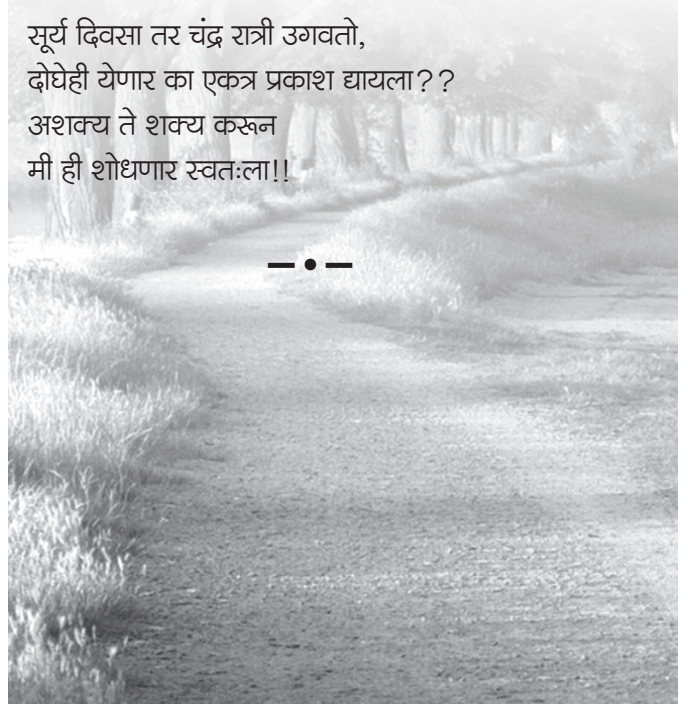
जिथे न कोणी गेले.,
तिथे मला जावेसे वाटते!!
जे ना कोणी केले
ते मला करावेसे वाटते!!

मनात अनेक स्वप्नांचं झाड आहे
त्या झाडाला फुले लागणार का ??
जीवन जगणे कश्यासाठी..
जगण्याचा नवा अर्थ आता कळेल का ??

दिशा आहेत अनेक आता,
नवी दिशा दिसेल का ??
कस्तुरी मृगा सारखा पळत सुटलो ..
मला कोणी तरी थांबवेल का ??

सूर्य दिवसा तर चंद्र रात्री उगवतो,
दोघेही येणार का एकत्र प्रकाश द्यायला ??
अशक्य ते शक्य करून
मी ही शोधणार स्वतःला!!

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Covid: A New Perspective Towards Life



Asst. Prof. Saurabh Jadhav
Faculty



An Alternative Way to Coexist

“All birds find shelter during a rain, but eagle avoids the rain by flying above the Clouds”. (Attitude makes all the difference)

- APJ Abdul Kalam

At one stroke of nature the human species was locked inside their homes. Emotions of vulnerability, helplessness, fear and remorse took over the human mind. All the scientific advancement, triumph over space, navigation across the oceans and deep-sea technology, achievements in medicine, biotechnology, physics, robotics seem to be futile. The world was gripped by a virus species which laid a scathing attack on the human race. This attack exposed the vulnerabilities that exist in the structure of human organization, its economic systems, its administration, unequal societies and its foundation. It laid bare mutual vulnerabilities, cultural fault lines, gender roles, class divide. This crisis questioned the fundamentals of units of socialization – family, marriage, state. Covid19 challenged the health infrastructure, educational facilities, public policy resilience and robustness of laws. It questioned the system of governance, liberal democracies, capitalist mode of living and the supposed hegemony of world superpowers. It exposed the rural urban divide, regional imbalance of intra and inter countries, unethical ways of leaving. The direction of modernity and its events of concretization, urbanization, mindless industrialization, ecological

degradation, and globalization were questioned. The crisis questioned the foundational ideas of equality, justice and fraternity of modern nation states on ground. It showed us loopholes of global value supply chains, agriculture sector, manufacturing and limitations of the service economy. Humanity was under a civilizationonal, existential, spiritual and a cultural introspection.

And it is this very introspection that got me into thinking about the solutions to today's world problems facing not just the human society but all the flora and fauna on our planet. Solution to all aspects of life is the need of the hour for a world grappling with such an invisible enemy. In this article I shall try to propose alternative ways of living in a post covid world which shall take care of people, planet, profits, development and ecology, urban and the rural, democracy and development, gender and institutions, climate change, debates around modernity, education and aspects of spirituality and religion.

The pandemic showed us our weakness in the realm of polity, governance infrastructure and limitations of policy making. Lack of institutional capacity and erosion and shrinking of fundamental rights sphere with increasing state surveillance of state, non implementation of fundamental duties, issues with parliamentary system, federal structure, productivity in parliament, judicial governance, panchayati raj system and municipality issues, challenges of institutional setup and political parties. The combination of weak state apparatus coupled with capitalism came to the fore in the ugly form of inequality.

Economic inequality resulted into disproportionate impact on different sections of populations with more than a million job losses, people slipping into poverty, breeding extremism. Harish Damodaran argues India is becoming conglomerate capitalism from an entrepreneurial capitalism, technical recession, fiscal prudence, monetary and credit policy, inflation taxation NPA issue, stock market scams aggravate further crisis.

Joseph Stieglitz argued the crisis of covid exposed the weakness of economies, governments, societies where there is no social protection. Milton Friedman – “inflation is taxation without legislation”. Economists Wilkinson and Pickett – inequality breeds mistrust, mental illness. Thomas Picketty in his book Capital and ideology has said inequality is neither economic or technological but ideological and political.

People questioned religion and culture because of unexplained disaster and at the same time it also acted as a shock absorber. PM Modi called it as emotional recharge during the crisis. Ethics and sensitivity were at test, evils of superstition, blind faith, social evils came to the fore.

Social evils like caste, class, gender, race and religion plague the modern nation still. Fractures like this go on to widen such crisis, globalization, language, regional differences in India, sons of soil doctrine, intellectual discrimination became evident. Mother earth and its ecological degradation, dysfunctional ecosystem, air, water, soil, noise, radio pollution, e-waste, solid waste, plastic pollution, Himalayan degradation, sand mining, biodiversity loss, loss of flora and fauna, climate change, water stress and groundwater pollution, environmental issues and health effects were felt. Mindless development and construction of new resorts threaten tribal communities, man animal conflict in Kawal tiger reserve, agriculture encroachment and tribal issue, river pollution all contributed to aggravating the pandemic crisis.

Leadership in all sectors and the education system was put to test. Societies needed team building and leadership, a Schindler, a Gandhi and a Paul Bagina, a Vivekananda. Society needed the service leadership of Christ and Buddha and Teresa and Mandela. It needed the mental toughness and grittiness of a Dhoni and a Steve Waugh. The ill effects of the educational system in forms of rural alienation and moral blindness came to the fore. Empathy deficit spoke of the creation of citizenry who practiced social stigma and questioned friendship bonds. The principal of “atithi devo bhava” vanished under the garb of social distancing. It acquired the ugly face of social stigma. Practicing social distancing was a luxury which only the rich could afford.

Domestic violence against women, violence and stigma against front line workers showed that we have miles to go before we sleep. The pandemic showed how desperately we need women participation outside education and health sectors. The dire need for women to be in fashion, films, politics, economics, sports, painting, science,

business, we desperately need women friendly infra and transportation women reservation and feminization of India.

Health wise- stunting, wasting micro nutrition deficiency under and over nutrition of women and children bear disproportionate on the already vulnerable section. Rise of nonconventional diseases, urban obesity, new diseases, rare diseases, tropical neglected diseases aggravated during the pandemic. It showed us ill effects of migration and uneven development of our country.

All these ill effects call on us to look for alternative and sustainable ways of living, do some soul searching, become resilient and not be another Harappa which supposedly came under water and vanished or the dinosaur species which could not keep up with the changes in the natural environment and became extinct.

If we dig a little deep, we can find answers in our epics of Ramayana and the Mahabharata, our syncretism and tradition of gaga jamuni tehjib, in the teachings of lord Jesus. The present crisis has clearly showed us that we cannot overpower nature and the natural habitat of our planet and therefore our way of living has to be inclusive, sustainable and compassionate. We will need to instill some core values right at the foundation of human society and its organization. Some principles like the principle of pluralism, accommodation, empathy, justice, truth, courage and honesty are non-negotiable. Any future society has to be based on such value. New higher education, economics, symphony of life, integration of villages, integration of films as source of education, reforms in primary secondary and tertiary education and tackling problems of education infrastructure, teacher quality and teacher absenteeism, student teacher ratio, focus on soul transformation rather than rote learning has to be the priority. Mentorship and guidance can be available to students at every step of their life and experience could be transferred to them.

At the environmental front we can introduce Bogotá's Cyclova Programme in our society by reviving of cycling culture, delinking it with social status and prescribed norms. Environmental ethics should be the way ahead, gandhian ethics and economy proves central in treading any path like this which believes in simplicity on all fronts. Small revolutions in districts could take place like strawberry in Jhansi is cultivated now, in koraput organic coffee; food processing could take a central role in development of India. We can market our tropic drinks like chaas, mattha, sharbat at the global level. Organic agriculture or functioning of SEWA

social entrepreneurship show us the way ahead. SC guaranteed in Subash Kumar vs. State of Bihar, right to pollution-free air and water for all. Besides these developments redefining social norms shall be a priority in the coming times. Not just 7 pheras in Hindu marriage but the 8th phera in marriage after 6 years and 9th phera after 12 years should be a promise of equality and equal partnership for the couple, democratization of household has to take place and parenting aspect acquires importance in that respect. Reforms in judiciary, police, prison and administration is the need of the hour which shall centre around reformation.

Gandhiji spoke about ethical citizenship, empathetic friendship, empowerment of others, civilizational moral compass, moral interconnectedness, empathetic pluralism, common suffering through nonviolence. He said civilization should aid moral progress rather than futility and violence and further collaborative consumption. Stressing the idea of community life, Martin Luther King Jr said we must learn to live together as brothers or perish together as fools.

Our new economic outlook could focus on small MSMEs and cottage industries like Wig making, jute making, apparel sector, export led growth, connecting ports and hinterland, exploiting the untapped potential of India. Poultry farming in Bharatpur, Mexico's program of cash transfer- Progresso, inclusive development in terms of small units like khakra making units in Raigadh district, one product one district scheme, digital governance, community vigilance, wellness centers, accommodation and pluralism, decentralization, handloom industry, an atmosphere of compassion and empathy and cultural resurgence. Emotional intelligence and spiritualism, gramin banks, atmanirbhar villages, grass root innovation, stopping migration, no urban ghettoisation, community radio movement in taluka areas, farmer producer organization, yoga, Kabir's idea of social amity, footwear making in Dumka, creative disruption in agriculture, sericulture and handicrafts; CSR; scientific social responsibility; zero poverty, unemployment and zero carbon emissions; promotion of scientific temper everywhere. This interconnected web of life and a balance between individual autonomy and authority is the way to go to achieve socio economic growth in an environment enveloped by the teachings of our great saints, leaders and public servants. There is a need to shift from silos approach to landscape area approach in order to save wildlife, tapping the untapped potential of blue economy and green recovery together can come

handy. There is a need to improve the demography of our young population by giving them energy sufficient diet (staples), nutrient adequate diet and healthy diets. Institutional collaboration, development in horticulture, emotional integration in terms of security is what is needed.

Emerging issues of digital apartheid, empathy deficient need to be tackled holistically in today's times, democratization in truest sense, grass root leadership, strengthening value system, power decentralization, antyodaya, establishing village republics, local leadership, establishing family bonds, resurgence of a strong civil society, "good – constitutionalised" human beings. Establishment of network economy cluster of villages could be made. Ila Bhatt's 100-mile radius concept which encourages production of goods locally in 100 miles and empower these clusters, sectoral industrial zones, factory spaces.

Prakriti rakshate rakshatah (nature protects if it is protected). Verses in national anthem Jan – people, Gann – community, Mann - ideas provide a clue to leading a meaningful life from a great Tagorian lens. Mother Teresa had said poverty of being unwanted, uncared for and unloved is the greatest poverty of all. Looking ahead we can have universal basic income, universal Access to health, education and housing differential urbanization and improvement in rural economy.

In the words of Robert Frost "Two roads diverged into the yellow wood and I took the one that is less travelled by." The alternative way is hard, difficult and different than the route that developed world has taken. Some might even argue that this is ideal but Gandhiji's thoughts are apt for those, when he said, "hesitating to act because the whole vision might not be achieved or because others do not yet share it is an attitude that only hinders progress". We can chalk a new path for the world to follow and fulfill Ghosh's ambition of making India a Vishwaguru. The arc of universe shall bend heavily towards justice as the famous lines in the movie gladiator resonate with us – "what we do in life echoes in eternity". All persons ought to follow what is right and not what is established. And to do all that our targets must be the children to who I say "your beliefs become your thoughts, your thoughts become your words, your words become your actions, your actions become your habit, your habit becomes your values and your values become your destiny. The collection of all these destinies will shape the destiny of our INDIA".

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Alumni Contribution

Covid: A New Perspective Towards Life



Hon'ble Judge Shweta Subhash Ghodke
Alumnus

It was the 24TH of March 2020 and the Hon. Prime Minister's address to the whole of India announced a Lockdown of 21 days in the country and extended it from time to time and we're still going through the unlock procedure. The world came to a halt due to Covid -19; everyone was stranded at the places where they were. It was like lawful confinement for the safety of individuals. The lockdown taught us many things.

It was one of the big changes in Human History. People were frightened. Everyone wanted to be with their family. This caused mass transit by people through any means possible i.e. car, bike, and also by walking. This global pandemic caused lifelong changes to human life.

Social-

In Lockdown there was no Social Life. The Prime Minister requested all to isolate themselves indoors. Everything was shut, businesses, industries, colleges, schools and all travelling activities. In the lockdown and unlock phases, the Government emphasized on Social Distancing. All were ordered to stay home and allowed to go outside only for necessities. Due to this many of people felt the pangs of loneliness. In the pandemic everyone realized the importance of social life. Many people travelled to their hometowns from Metro cities. We also saw the good face of humanity as people come forward to help others by providing groceries, vegetables etc. People helped those who were travelling by road to their hometown. After the lockdown, during the unlock procedure, sec. 144 was still in force. Shops and companies were permitted to stay open till 5 Pm only. In Metro city like Mumbai, Delhi there was curfew at Night. Government imposed restrictions on people wanting to celebrate festivals. Gathering of mobs was not allowed. Only 50 persons were allowed in Marriage ceremonies. Public transport such as the Locals Trains in Mumbai were still not fully functional.

Economy-

Indian Economy as well as the world economy largely suffered due to covid-19. In India all industry, business, trade, and economic activities were shut. There was a drop in demand and export. Due to this many people who were working on daily wages suffered. During the lockdown in India 14 Crore people lost employment while salaries were cut for many others. Growth of India Economy is expected to go down according to Ministry of Statistics. World Bank revised India's growth for FY2021 with the lowest figures India has seen in the last three decades. However, after announcing an economic relief package in mid-May 2020, India's GDP estimates were dropped further, well into negative figures, signaling a deep recession. Up to 53% of businesses in the country were projected to be significantly affected. There were many restrictions on movement, only essential services were allowed to start but there was a big confusion as to what is an essential service. Hence Supply chains have been put under stress with the lockdown restrictions in place. A large number of farmers around the country who grow perishables also faced uncertainty.

Major companies in India have temporarily suspended or significantly reduced operations. Young start-ups have been impacted as funding has fallen. Luxury goods production companies focused on essential goods production. Stock markets in India posted their worst loses in history on 23rd March 2020. However, on 25th March, one day after announcement of Lockdown SENSEX and NIFTY posted their biggest gains in 11 years.

On the 12th of May, the Prime Minister announced an overall economic stimulus package worth Rs.20 lakh crore, with emphasis on India as a self-reliant nation. By 2nd July 2020, a number of

economic indicators showed signs of rebound and recovery. In October and November, the government announced two more economic stimulus package, bringing the total economic stimulus. By 13 September 2020 economic activity was nearly back to pre-lockdown. Unemployment rose and then back down to pre-lockdown levels by mid-June.

The Government of India announced a variety of measures to tackle the situation, from food security like free grain to people and extra funds for healthcare and for the states, to sector related incentives and tax deadline extensions. A number of economic relief measures for the poor were announced. The Reserve Bank of India also announced a number of measures to the country's financial system. The World Bank and Asian Development Bank approved support to India to tackle the coronavirus pandemic.

Many companies provided the option of work from home. A New trend developed as companies got good productivity even in work from home, saved their electricity, infrastructure cost and hence decided to allow employees to work from home. Travelling expenses also reduced for the employees. From this new trend the concept of work from home will grow. There was a significant change in the employment sector. The Government also encouraged new start ups. Farmers were supplying vegetables and fruits throughout the lockdown. Thus, there was a less significant effect on the Agriculture sector. Many of Those who lost their jobs, found employment again after the lockdown.

Education-

For a whole academic year schools and colleges were shut. The concept of online school came into existence. Schools were conducting classes online through video conferencing apps on mobile and PCs. India became more techno friendly. But at the same time in some rural areas, students faced the problem of connectivity issues and hence some unfortunate incidents such as suicide occurred. It shows that technology needs to reach every corner of the country. Now the permission to open schools has been granted by the Government but with limited hours and days. Before covid 19 students had to go to school but after pandemic hit, school came home in the form of online classes. Now excess burden of long school hours on students can be reduced with shift

online classes. After Covid-19 Digital Education started in India.

Changing face of law-

In Covid- 19 there was restriction on all Human activity. If we talk about crime, criminal occurrences reduced during the Lockdown. Even the rate of accidents was almost negligible. But cases of Domestic Violence and Suicide saw a rise. As many companies were foregoing employees, disputes arose in a batch of writ petitions filed by various companies, as an interim measure the Apex Court has directed the workers and employers, to negotiate and settle the differences and disputes relating to payment of wages amid lockdown due to Covid-19.

Since the imposition of the lockdown, the Supreme Court has only been taking up matters of "extreme urgency". Courts have passed orders in matters which are a direct result of the lockdown. These relate to law of arbitration, extension of limitation period, and stay on auction of properties by banks during lockdown, stay of demolition of properties during lockdown, payment of wages, force majeure, invocation of bank guarantee, etc. There has been a clear effort by the Courts to keep business as usual as far as possible.

In June some Judges and court staff were found to be Covid positive at Madras, Delhi, and Haryana. The Court published its Standard Operating Procedure (SOP). Given that COVID-19 is surging, Chief Justice Bobde has decided that the Court will continue to hear cases via video-conference.

Due to the pandemic, e-filing has become much more popular with advocates. And now with this latest circular, the Court is further nudging advocates to make use of the system. It even has reduced the cost of printing documents, which were filed via the Courts e-filing portal.

The Lower Courts were not functional till the unlock process. As the unlock process was initiated, only Remand and bail were started. Only filing was allowed but by following social Distancing. Courts were partially functional in the unlock procedure and were then fully functional from 1st February 2021 and started physical hearing. In Pandemic the Prison Policy took positive initiative as Parole, state and local Governments released prisoner early, reduced admissions and necessary reforms to avoid spread in prison and Jail.

The Indian Judicial system quickly and efficiently shifted from its old school approach to a new technological approach with virtual courts and e-filings to ensure that the justice delivery system is not stagnant. The decision of embracing technology not only reduced the footfall in court premises, which eventually saved a large number of people getting affected by the Covid-19 but also balanced out loss of judicial time as far as possible with providing ad interim/interim protection, status quo ensuring that minimum prejudice is caused to both sides in this unprecedented and exceptional situation. At the same time, courts have also been mindful of not overextending the 'force majeure' defence to parties which are only seeking advantage of the current situation to safeguard their previous breaches.

Cases which Courts heard in recent times, which are a direct result of the lockdown, reflected the Courts being conscious of the difficulties faced by litigants and have passed orders which balance the interest of parties as far as possible and legally justifiable.

Health & Lifestyle-

It is difficult to maintain healthy life while going through such a major crisis. People were in worried in matters related to finance, childcare, elderly parents, Job security and lockdown. People become more health conscious. Everyone was forced to wear mask in public place and to sanitize. As Covid-19 is a contagious virus, all ought to be aware that no one should suffer because of a lapse in precaution measures of others and hence terms like quarantine came into existence. People who had symptoms of Covid i.e., cough, cold and fever have to quarantine themselves for 14 days. People focused on cleanliness. People focused more on homemade foods. The Hotel industry experienced a total shut down. But now the Hotel industry has slowly been returning to normalcy. A sudden and radical change has occurred in the habits and lifestyles of the population, with a drastic reduction of any form of socialization. Physical distancing and self-isolation strongly impacted citizens' lives, affecting in particular eating habits and everyday behaviors. There are two major influences: staying at home. In addition, the interruption of the work routine caused by the quarantine resulted in boredom, which in turn is associated with a greater energy intake. In addition to boredom, hearing or

reading continuously about the COVID-19 from media was stressful. Stress leads subjects toward overeating which increased risk of developing obesity and cardiovascular diseases and increase the risk for more severe complications of COVID-19.

Finally, one's lifestyle may be substantially changed due to the containment measures, with the consequent risk of sedentary behaviors, modification in eating and sleeping habits. Eating habits and lifestyle modification may threaten our health. Maintaining a correct nutrition status is crucial, especially in a period when the immune system might need to fight back. Now fear of Covid-19 is reducing day by day and people are resuming normal life.

Mental Health-

During the Covid-19 Pandemic everyone was stressed. As covid -19 is a contagious disease, spreading quickly. People were worried while buying basic necessities such as vegetables and groceries. If anyone was found to be Positive all his family members had to live in quarantine and the area/locality in which patient resides was to be declared as containment zone. During the Pandemic people took every precaution to avoid cold and cough. Government was conducting a door-to-door survey about health and checking for the presence of COVID symptoms and if symptoms were detected, then the individual was sent for a test. Covid centers were open to keep patients. Treatment was also expensive and there was no specific medicine and hence no guarantee of surviving which caused mental stress in general public. During the pandemic, News channels were showing the number of infected people and the number of deaths on a daily basis increased sense of anxiety among the people. Family of Covid Fighters such as Doctors, nurses and the police were also under immense stress as they had to stay away from family. They happened to be in constant contact with patients and people. Second cause of mental stress was losing employment and earning, many people were far from home and hence suffered from loneliness. It is difficult to maintain a healthy lifestyle when we are in the middle of a crisis. The uncertainty, and worries related to finances, childcare, elderly parents, and job security disrupted our routines, our lifestyle and mental health.

Environment-

We must say the Lockdown had the biggest impact in the life of individual across the globe. The whole world was under lockdown and the result was that no rail, airplane, motor, industry, tourism or any other major industry was functioning, hence negligible air, water, noise pollution occurred for 6 months. A positive effect on wildlife was seen. In India, reports of animals entering urban areas fearlessly were observed. Improved levels of air quality and water quality have started giving positive signs of restoration. People of Jalandhar, Punjab were surprised to see the Himalayas after decades, which is now visible from 100 miles due to the reduction of pollution. Satellite images of Indian atmosphere also reflect the same trend of reduction in air pollution after COVID-19 outbreak. The Air Quality Index (AQI) in all the states of India are now in two figures indicating moderately good quality of air during the lockdown. Not only air but the rivers of India like Ganga, Yamuna, and Cauvery etc. have become clean and clear and marine life is visible. We have also learnt that the environmental degradation caused by humans is not totally irreversible. In a period of just 1–2 months, "recovery of nature" is being witnessed by everyone. This is a signal for us to understand and react. Government and Policy makers should take necessary steps so that this healing process does not become a temporary phenomenon. There is a need for rigorous study on the effect of implementation of such short-term lockdown as an alternative measure for pollution reduction and its effect on economy.

Media-

In Covid -19 the media continuously showed numbers of the infected in States and Cities it also showed the perilous condition of Italy and The United States of America, where people died due to COVID in large numbers and the mortal remains had to be disposed in a inhumane manner. So it caused a horrifying effect in the Indian public which resulted in strict following of lockdown. The Media played a vital role in lockdown. It showed conditions of migrants and also the people who were kind to others during the lockdown and helped out the poor migrants. Media continuously guided people and made them aware about what precautions to take. The Media also kept people engaged, Old shows and movies were telecast on the television and people enjoyed it. But at the same time due to the repeated news of Covid-19, it also caused stress in the minds of people.

Now we're seeing the first of the Covid-19 Vaccine. Vaccination of Covid-19 fighters are in process but the goal of getting every citizen vaccinated is a distant dream and it is necessary for people to take precaution and use all safety measures to avoid spread of Covid-19. Many people developed the Immunity to fight Covid-19. Covid-19 gave a new perspective to look towards life. It taught us that not only weapons of mass destruction such nuclear power can destroy life on earth but a small Virus can also be just as dangerous. It was a huge historical event for humankind and now everyone realizes importance of Health, Life, and Social Life. Now we are marching towards future but with safety.

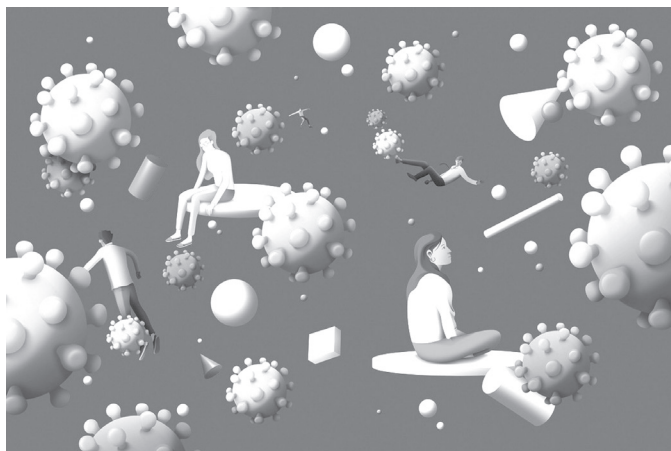
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Corona- A Sudden Catastrophe in Human History.



Neha Mangesh Tawde
Alumnus



As Winston Churchill rightly Said, *"Now this is not the end. It is not even the beginning of the end. But it is, perhaps, the end of the beginning."* As there was outbreak of Corona Virus in the 21st century popularly termed as "Covid-19", there was immediately a pandemic situation created by the small virus because of its tendency to spread rapidly and affecting lakhs of people with its spread by just coming in contact with the people affected by it. This small virus has shocked the entire world and made the entire world re-think about the economic activities, industrial production, distribution, supplying etc. The 1st wave of the Corona Virus was in the month of mid March'20, where the print media and mass communication were spreading awareness on this Corona Virus amongst the common public and the daily reporting showed an increase in people getting affected by this small yet dangerous virus. The daily statistics showed a multiplication of the public getting affected by this Corona Virus as well as the death rate was high in number not only in India but it was all over the World.

The plight created by this situation, made it mandatory for the Government as well as upon the International agencies to re-think on the policies and also to find a way to fight against this Corona Virus. The Government and the International agencies held meetings and conferences and accordingly considering the welfare and to protect the life of the public at large it was decided by the Government that there was a need for the strict enforcement of the complete lockdown to curb with the Corona

virus and thereby, the Hon'ble Prime Minister of India declared the 1st nation-wide lockdown on 23rd March, 2020 in Maharashtra wherein the entire world and its activities came on the standstill with the some conditions that the essential services such as the Doctors, Hospital Services, Bank Sector, Police forces and the Municipality staff etc would only remain operative. As soon as there was the announcement of the complete lockdown in the State of Maharashtra there was huge loss to the public because many people lost their jobs and it created unemployment. Every mason, daily wage earner, labourer who were residing in the State of Maharashtra for employment were all stuck in the State of Maharashtra. They were deprived of their families as in this lockdown situation the borders were sealed and no citizen was allowed to travel. But still in the case of complete lockdown we could hear that the cases were still rising and the situation was becoming worse and hence to curb this pandemic situation created by Covid-19 it was decided by the Government to increase the duration of the lockdown.

It is so worthy to praise that, the Government took the efficient steps to make apt use of the technology as we have entered into the so called technological era wherein the academic life was brought on track by conducting online sessions and for the private sector it became work from home. This technology provided a boon in this pandemic situation that initially there were complete economic losses but now we can proudly say that there is a bit of increase in the economy of the Country through the better use of technology. Still we can hear and read from the media that this disaster/ misfortune is still not completely coped up with. The public should still take adequate measures to curb the same at individual level which will eventually lead to breaking down the chain against Corona Virus.

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The New Normal



Asst. Prof. Shreya Kolhapure
Alumnus

Let me be brave in this pandemic situation when I don't feel brave.
Let me focus on my students on the screen and wave.

Let us discover new ways of connecting in each Teams meeting and redefine what is the NEW normal community which is fleeting.

Let us acknowledge fear and the people suffering to speak out and encourage our students to reach out.

Let our students remember to get out of the bed and get dressed before logging on to class. Let us move close to their words and ideas, though we are six feet or thousands of miles apart.

To live an altered life that is still full of meaning, to keep learning and dreaming in a time of crisis, to let crisis influence us but not dissuade us so that it's not our roadblock, but our material.

Let us continue this experiment together, with every precaution possible, commitment, curiosity and love. Let us be open to transformation and accept this NEW NORMAL.



“Challenges are gifts that force us to search for a new center of gravity. Don’t fight them. Just find a new way to stand.”

Oprah Winfrey



Students' Contribution



Ria Menon
2nd B.A.LL. B

INTRODUCTION

This is a fable about a man: an infectious, sickening and fatal man. He had a small head, and webby fingers. Short and frail, he was a quick-navigator. He hated social gatherings; so much so that whenever he saw people in crowds, whether big or small, he would cast his dark, sombre spell on them, thus taking them ill with fever, fatigue, breathlessness and more. Let's call him "Covid-19." No one was quite sure about when and where did he exactly come to life, or even how. All we know is that we first started to recognize his existence in a small market in China's Wuhan city, in the December of 2019. Whoever Covid-19 met with, would fall seriously sick and had to be rushed to hospital. None of us paid much attention to him at first, because we hardly could fathom and/or were prepared for something as lethal as this man. It can surely be said that he caught us all off-guard. The more people he met, the faster he grew in magnitude. Within just a month, by late January 2020, he had travelled all the way from China to 18 more countries, infecting and impairing more than 7000 people worldwide. While he had started to wreak havoc in these few countries, the rest of us didn't bother much. As humans, we generally tend to take unprecedented things lightly, until and unless it approaches us closely and turns out to be a threat to our loved ones and us. And this is exactly what happened with Covid-19 too. Until late February, we were quite laid back and unconcerned. Educational institutions and workplaces were functioning in their usual swing, markets were as if a tin of sardines, and outings were still a routinely un-stigmatized norm. All of this until January 30th, when the first case was reported from Kerala. Even still, it didn't catch as much attention as it should have. Thanks to Newton's first law, inertia always plays its role in making our society a clumsy and unresilient one.

Cut to January 2021, nearly 993 lakh people had been infected worldwide, with an overwhelming number of close to 21 lakh deaths. This copious sum of

fatalities at the hand of Covid-19 actually accounts to more deaths than the military lives lost in World War II. In India, these numbers amounted to 107 lakh infections and a grim 1,53,000 deaths. Starting off as some reckless brute, there was absolutely no leash to Covid-19's dramatic protuberance. He spared no one and nothing. It was as if he was the face of vengeance; someone whose V was for Vendetta. As conspiracy theories have it, Covid-19 was avenging us for our prying into Mother Nature. Wherever he went, he made people think, that the ongoing chaos was the cost to be paid for not setting limits on how much we interfered with our environment; and that a precariously gnarly future of deadlier pandemics and situations awaits us if immediate steps are not taken to make amends."

However, we would be wrong to think that Covid-19 comes at a cost only of a few of our fellow citizens. Yes, he made people fall sick, get hospitalised, fight for their lives, and lose the battle with death for some, while permanently affected most others in some or the other way. But, that is just the tip of the iceberg; in fact, that isn't even the whole tip. The direct and explicit effect of his sorcery was and is still seen on the families of those who contracted the virus, especially in the initial days when the scientists and doctors were still figuring out how to cure the disease and moreover, how to prevent deaths. Nonetheless, there is more to that story. We can easily spot the apparent changes we see taking place around us, but how keenly do we pay attention to the unobvious and unacknowledged side effects of these apparent changes? We would be conscientiously wrong to ignore all the other shadow pandemics those are surging under the light of this one. As for the virus, it started to spread like a Californian wildfire, causing the world to shut down with quarantines and lockdowns far and wide. It was after this, that the real damage began to unfurl its wings.

Covid-19, as far as we have known him, seems to be a patriarchal and orthodoxically prejudiced

man. Prejudiced against the poor, prejudiced against specific genders and prejudiced against the vulnerable populations at large. Although he impacted all walks of life, the impact was disproportionate on the socially, educationally, economically and psychologically ungarded populations. Even if he caused distress to the privileged, the backwards had to take the hit much more severely.

One such vulnerable population is the women population and Covid-19 has been rather hard on them, intentionally. Not just in India, but across the world, this pandemic of gender-unequal suffering has been reversing all the tedious work that we, as a collective, had done to eradicate irrational discrimination against women and better their plight.

IMPACT ON WOMEN

“Women pay the highest price during any major economic shock,” said Mahesh Vyas, the managing director and CEO of the Centre for Monitoring Indian Economy (CMIE).

The Covid-19 pandemic is no different. It has worsened the overall situation of employment of women. Even as the lockdown was imposed for all the genders alike, nearly 8 months after such a lockdown, 13% fewer women were searching for jobs and were employed, compared to 2% fewer in men. This means that 13% of the women-labour force, which is close to 6.7 million women, had not only been forced out but also were not looking for a job eventually. The urban women somehow saw the deepest and highly disproportionate losses. Out of these 6.7 million, only 2.3 million were rural women, while the rest 4.4 million were urban working women. For them (urban women), the total employment was down by 22.83% as for a drop of only 2.4% in aggregate employment, compared to November 2019.

From April 2020 onwards, as the economy started to gradually rise from lockdowns, there was a steady rise in the graph of employment of men, whereas women employment graph saw a dip in October and November. This makes it clear that women so far had paid a higher price for the pandemic, both in terms of losing their jobs and regaining employment.

In a job crisis, fewer women tend to look for jobs. A few amongst all the reasons for the same being: lack of education; maternity; house and unpaid care; lack of childcare options; inadequate mobility; their safety and security; slow job-creation; male-dominant culture; absence of a level-playing field at workplace; and persistence of patriarchal-attitudes. In villages, women's participation in public employment schemes had dipped as men who

returned from cities during the lockdown replaced them, IndiaSpend reported in November.

And yet, at the height of this deadly pandemic, it was an army of frontline women health workers, including 1 million accredited social health activists (ASHAs), 1.2 million Anganwadi workers and over 0.2 million auxiliary nurses and midwives, who bravely took on additional responsibilities, despite considerable risk to themselves and their families. Many were sent out without protective gears to collect and collate data, during which many met with threats and physical violence from people, especially those who were scared of being tested positive and isolated. And even if they were provided with PPE kits, the sizes of these kits were kept to an average man's size by default, making them baggy and uncomfortable, hence getting in the way of their efficient and uninterrupted work and performance. These causes led to women being more exposed to the virus than they should have been, thus placing them in higher vulnerability.

“Across the globe, women earn less, save less, hold less secure jobs, and are more likely to be employed in the informal sector. They have less access to social protection and are the majority of single-parent households. Their capacity to absorb economic shocks is therefore less than that of men.” Policy Brief: The Impact of COVID-19 on Women.

The now-famous ‘work from home (WFH)’ culture, has burdened women with increased childcare, elderly care and housework. The virus has significantly surged the weight of unpaid care upon women's shoulders and this situation is compounded by the already existing gender inequalities. As summarized by a new UN report about ‘Covid-19 and girls and women,’ there was seen a spike in:

1.Domestic violence; because girls and women were sheltering in place with their abusers. The UN cautions that violence against women is taking on a new complexity as the abusers are exploiting the inability of women to call for help or escape from their shackles. Furthermore, women risk being thrown out on the street with nowhere to go;

2.Loss of employment for women, who hold the majority of insecure, informal and low-paying jobs;

3.The risk shouldered by nurses around the world; and

4.Unmanageably high unpaid care work that men of most houses default in helping with.

“The world is on the brink of a catastrophic moral failure and the price of this failure will be paid with lives and livelihoods.” WHO Chief Tedros Adhanom

This pandemic has clearly been elevating economic and social inequalities faced by women

and these effects are very likely to outlast the actual pandemic. Women and girls have unique health needs, but they are less likely to have access to quality health services, essential medicines and vaccines, maternal and reproductive health care or even insurance coverage for routine and catastrophic health costs now more than ever, especially in rural and marginalised communities. This might directly contribute to an increase in maternal mortality and morbidity, adolescent pregnancy, HIV transmission and sexually transmitted diseases. In addition, because girls are less likely to be educated, they may not benefit from public health messaging that is accessible. Prevalent social norms and gender stereotypes are also limiting their ability to seek or benefit from health services, certainly in a midst of a healthcare crisis.

False hierarchy of gender and caste practices have devalued domestic work. The pandemic has sharpened this inequality. Unpaid housework by all the women across the world goes unidentified and unacknowledged, in addition to robbing them of their self-worth and status in households and the society. It further stunts men into pre-fabricated social roles and radiates out of the home into the public sphere.

CONCLUSION

Covid-19, as a man, is a direct reflection of our contemporary society. The current crisis has thrown light on all the challenges that are posing before us as a society, and are pending to be addressed at the earliest. Given the circumstances, the silver lining in this dark cloud of pandemic is that we can start afresh and tackle our problems much more quickly. Covid-19 is intent on unravelling all the ground-work we worked so dedicatedly to lay down, but he might also turn to be a teacher in disguise.

“Evidence across sectors, including economic planning and emergency response, demonstrate unquestioningly that policies that do not consult women or include them in decision-making are simply less effective, and can even do harm. Beyond individual women, women's organizations that are often on the frontline of response in communities should also be represented and supported.” Policy Brief: The Impact of COVID-19 on Women.

Given the gender-regressive scenario, if and where no further action is taken to counter ill-effects on women, the global GDP growth could be \$1

trillion lower in 2030 than it would be, or even worse. Conversely, taking action now to advance gender-equality could be as valuable as adding \$13 trillion to the global GDP in 2030. Vividly, gender equality is not only a sociological setback but also an economically drastic setback withholding the world.

The UN recommends that as governments enact fiscal relief measures, they must build economic and social policies that place women's economic lives at the heart of the pandemic response and recovery plans, including putting cash in women's hands and extending basic protections to informal workers.

Special attention needs to be given to the health needs, psychological needs, and work environment of frontline female health-workers including midwives and, nurses, community health-workers, and facility support staff.

A salary for housework paid by the state will empower the women, motivate them and boost the economy. In 2007, Sweden, which ranks top on European Union's Gender Equality Index, introduced subsidies to domestic chores. Thirteen years later, it was reported that those who opted for such subsidies indicated more hours of earned income. There was a drastic improvement in work conditions for domestic workers. This could help in elevating women's social status and bringing them one step closer to gender equality.

Such severe time calls to integrate prevention efforts and services to respond to violence against women in the wake of Covid-19, to designate domestic violence shelters as essential services and increasing resources for them, and to expand the capacity of shelters for victims of violence by re-purposing other spaces.

What is good for gender equality is good for the economy and the society at large. Girls and women, despite being uniquely vulnerable to many dynamics of these crises, are also leaders and problem-solvers that the community can and should depend on. A few real-time examples of highly successful women leaders are: K. K. Shailaja, Health Minister for the State of Kerala; Jacinda Ardern, Prime Minister of New Zealand and world's youngest female head of government; and Angela Merkel, Chancellor of Germany. We cannot afford to sideline gender equality now. In fact, gender equality has to be at the heart of the response.

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Mental Health In Adolescence: Today's Major Issue Globally



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2020 has been a year of change, a roller coaster ride for each one of us. It makes us realize about the stuff we were all busy to think about. For instance, how life can change in just fraction of time, importance of physical health, spending time with family members, telling our near and dear ones how important they are to us and importantly the well-being of mental health.

Teenage also known as adolescence is a very crucial and complex period of life as physical, emotional and social changes take place which are important for our mental health. These changes shape our entire life. Brain being one of the most important parts of central nervous system makes it prior for us to keep our mental health in check.

Mental health defined by the World Health Organization [WHO], is "a state of well-being in which the individual realizes his or her own abilities, can cope with the normal stresses of life, can work productively and fruitfully, and is able to make a contribution to his or her community".

To give an instance about the issue which most of youngsters face nowadays is the stress and pressure faced by them during entrance exams. Today in order to take part in any graduation or post-graduation course it is must to give respective competitive exams be it for engineering, law or medical etc. The competition in each entrance exam is unbelievably high as the number of students applying is way more than the participating

institutions enrollment capacity. The pressure to cope up with syllabus, level of competition, marks score is skyrocketing. Henceforth, while preparing for exams the youth faces stress and anxiety every now and then. Especially the exams conducted during 2020 had put up an extreme pressure on students as dates were being postponed time after time, mode of examination was changed and what not. Many students were not able to tackle this pressure and found themselves in grave depression, anxiety or stress which not only affected their mental health but physical as well. It is difficult as is, but you have to make choice between what to keep as priority your health or career this issue becomes gigantic.

It has been noticed that more than half of the mental disorders faced by children and adolescents go unreported. Young people are often reluctant to seek help, owing to society merely dismissing their issues as trivial. Be it family members, teachers or peers no one pays attention and seriousness to the mental well-being of these adolescences. The feeling of not being accepted or acknowledged makes them further vulnerable. Therefore, mental illness severity only increases when attaining adulthood. Also this might result into lifelong trauma and fearfulness.

Key facts or statistics provide that one in five people are aged between 10 – 19 years in India, 20% of adolescents may experience a mental health problem in any given year, 50% of mental health problems are established by age 14 and 75% by age 24, It is estimated that up to one in five adolescents experiences a mental disorder each year, suicide is the third leading cause of death in 15 – 19 year olds, several studies conducted at community level in India reported the prevalence of child and adolescent mental disorders varying from 1.06% to 5.84% in rural areas, 0.8% to 29.4% in urban areas, at any given point of time, nearly 50 million Indian children suffer from mental disorder, mental disorders and mental health problems seem to have increased considerably among adolescents in the past 20 – 30 years, epidemiology studies suggest that at any one time 8% to 10% of adolescents have

severe depression, which might after a period of time result into suicidal thoughts.

Also there are many types of mental disorders faced today by adolescents such as anxiety disorders, stress related disorders, depression, panic disorders, bipolar disorder, eating disorders, suicide, disruptive behavioral disorders and obsessive compulsive disorders (OCD) Depression and anxiety are the two topmost cause of mental illness and generally affects women more often than men.

Root causes of these symptoms among many adolescents are vulnerable to sexual violence, molestation, academic performance, social media platforms, discrimination, abuse, lack of good living conditions, disruption of family structure, growing youth unemployment or vocational pressure. Such experiences cause them higher risk of mental health disorder.

If anyone notices three or more mental illness symptoms, they should visit doctor. It is noted that young individual are in large number unaware of these symptoms. They themselves many a times do not understand the crux of it and not speak up. Due to late detection of illness the mild health problem sometimes gets more severe and suicidal thoughts may occur. It is need of the hour to make the larger public familiar to symptoms of various health disorder, as precaution is better than cure.

To give a brief today young individuals are being sexually harassed and molested at larger numbers than ever before, the rate of sexual assault or molestation is quite high in India itself. Be it family, school or any other public area no place can be termed as safe. Youngsters even after facing inappropriate touch or verbal abuse, do not report or speak about it. Not being able to talk about the trauma makes them further feel unsafe, they go through the spiral of depression and trust issue increases. They might never ever feel easement in any normal touch as well.

Today social media is used by almost everyone, especially adolescents today are very active in social platforms. They interact with their friends, follow celebrities, share posts and so on. All they see is people of our age doing shopping, travelling and pals hanging out which makes them feel left out and uncool. It promotes feeling of inadequacy about our own life, appearances which increases risk of anxiety, loneliness and self-harm.

If a teenager parents or family faces any sort of disruption it affects the young one's mental health. If they lose their loved one, family disputes, poor economic situation or split of joint families creates a mental imbalance. Chances of depression, loneliness increases a lot in such scenario as lack

of support, guidance, love, affection and tender is faced. If family support is lacking or the situation at home is serious, then they are not able to face anything in right state of mind or cope up with the society demands.

The changing social expectation and the pressure of having a financially stable life as soon as possible keeps them awake post mid-night hours. But even after completing graduation many youngsters do not get employment easily as the number of graduates are more in number than the jobs generated in the market. They aspire to join corporate firms, banking sector, multinational companies but enough placements are not available even after attaining required qualifications by several students. It leads to trauma attacks and increases self-doubt making them question self-worth. The battle in their early 20s of finding a source of stable money and face the expectation of society creates a huge mental burden.

It is as is very difficult coming from a middle class family student but it is way worse for students from low economic background. Lack of good living condition creates a pressure on them. An individual with limited wealth is not respected by society and faces aloofness in daily life. Growing up in such economic background any youngster might feel unseen, anxious in front of others, tired of being left out and depressed about making a successful career.

Additionally, those youngsters who have very little privilege do not get any attention as in orphans, street children and juvenile offenders. Orphans and street children struggle to get basic necessities of living a healthy life due to their socio-economic conditions, thereby at times they feel stressed and anxious. In juvenile homes youngsters are drawn towards harassment and stress as the atmosphere in their remand home is not well. The health care of these adolescents cannot be compromised. They are part of our country as much as any other individual, lack of financial wealth, no family members or wrong doings cannot take their right away to be treated as equal.

The current pandemic has further brought mental health into limelight. Young individuals are unable to socialize due to strict lockdown or restrictive measures around the globe. Isolation, morbidity, loss of income and unhealthy sleeping schedule are unavoidable. Isolation is causing stress and loneliness, morbidity is causing anxiety and depression, whereas loss of income is causing depression and stress. Furthermore, in online education mode the workload and adapting to a new delivery system is taking a huge toll on the lives of those in higher education. Many students are not

even well off to avail online classes. It takes time to adjust to a change, plus this change has affected life style in general to large extents. Also increasing screen time is a constant headache and causes mental frustration.

There is a beacon of light amidst all darkness, the hard times do come but to face them, grow from those situations and to keep a challenging approach can help us. It is very crucial to have an adaptive mindset and acceptance. Henceforth, to maintain a proper mental health it is vital to adopt healthy sleep patterns, taking regular exercises, especially avoiding smoking and alcohol which may give temporary relief to pain and misery but can have dangerous side effects in the long term, developing healthy coping mechanisms like taking up new hobbies and catch up on reading, problem solving skills which may include yoga or meditation or just listening to music and learning to manage emotions. Supportive environment in the family which can be achieved through regular healthy communication and in the wider community is also important. Do remember the fact that no one is perfect, we all are different, all of us face different issues and it takes time to heal. We all deserve kindness and should treat others with kindness as well.

Despite such severity and magnitude of adolescents facing health disorders, India has no Child and Adolescents Mental Health Policy [CAMH] for a huge population of more than 430 million children and adolescents. Introduction of new policies, programs and services for child and adolescents by government of India is needed as the National Health Policy [NHA] (2002, 2016) and the National Mental Health Policy [NMHP] (2014) provides little emphasis on the mental illness among the young population.

Each school and university must take steps toward encouraging mental health. Students face pressure due to competition, maintaining good grades and peer pressure. Therefore, they should conduct seminars on the issue, regular counseling sessions, make mental health cell and ask students

to look out for each other and reach out councilor in case of any hardship.

In some cases the severity of depression amongst youth increases to the amount that they start considering suicide as an easier option. To avoid this scenario they must be asked about past and present suicidal ideation, past attempts and whether they plan to harm themselves. It is the duty of all of us to look after each other to avoid such situation and help out people facing such circumstances rather than making fun of them.

Regular group therapy, individual counseling and experimental therapies must be taken by young person with symptoms. Hesitation to approach for therapy is another issue we face, as society thinks those who go for therapy are mentally unfit, try to withdraw contact from them and cracks jokes on them rather than being supportive.

Successful post treatment plans should include family members showing affection and care for their child, enjoying some quality time with family members and friends, siblings encouraging the adolescent to talk about their feelings, school health program, teacher's orientation program, student enrichment program, avoid alcohol and drugs, maintain physical fitness and healthy sleep pattern.

The reason behind choosing this issue is the fact that newspaper journalists convey news upon economy, politics, unemployment and what not each and every day. Even news anchors and reporters broadcast newscasts throughout the day about elections, lockdown challenges and persnickety issues. Not much is communicated about teenage mental health and being one ourselves we felt to make this cognizant and heard.

The impact of mental illness amongst adolescents is far beyond the imagination of the society, in which the awareness about the severity of these diseases is the least. In these changing times we need to be aware about mental health issues, how to tackle them, change perspective of society and reduce the bar of issues faced today.

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“Sadly, too often, the stigma around mental health prevents people who need help from seeking it. But that simply doesn’t make any sense. Whether an illness affects your heart, your arm or your brain, it’s still an illness, and there shouldn’t be any distinction...we should make it clear that getting help isn’t a sign of weakness — it’s a sign of strength — and we should ensure that people can get the treatment they need.”

Michelle Obama



Mayur S. Gohane
1st LL.B



Mental health

This pandemic has come up with so many issues in human lives. It may be finance, health, work and most importantly The Mental Health of all of us!! We have lived life for a long time in a manner that only involved struggling, working, travelling, exploring world and so many more things. We have never sat in a place for a long time and rested because our work, our lifestyle pattern has never allowed us to do so... isn't it? This is why this pandemic has affected us so badly at our mental levels. It was beyond our comfort zone and our lifestyle pattern.

The Lockdown:

In the very starting of the pandemic, when the lockdown was announced, we were really scare about the whole situation of pandemic and were trying to save ourselves from this... we expected only few days of lockdown, followed by freedom! But... Alas... this didn't happen. We were stuck at our homes for a really long time and our lifestyle - work patterns suddenly changed. Many people working in offices started to work from home We were not allowed to go out of our homes for anything apart from essential services. This ruined the lifestyle we were used to. Because, till a few days ago, we enjoyed being at home, watching TV shows, Netflix, YouTube and web series and after a certain period of time we got a saturated with those things and became frustrated of being at one place, working at the same place, sleeping at the same place, eating at the same place and so on. Our lives became restricted to our houses but our energy got scattered! Stepping out of home usually resulted in a fear of infection and sitting in the room resulted in frustration for almost all of us.

Frustration:

Although some of us utilized this time of pandemic to some extent to explore various skills, develop new arts, learn music or worked on their fitness, the enthusiasm lasted only for a while. After a certain period of time, everyone was fed up of the situation. Many of us continue to face challenges that can be stressful, overwhelming, and cause strong emotions in adults and children. Public health actions, such as social distancing, are necessary to reduce the spread of COVID-19, but they can make us feel isolated and lonely and can increase stress and anxiety. Learning to cope with stress in a healthy way will help you, the people you care about, and those around you become more resilient.

Stress can cause the following:

- Feelings of fear, anger, sadness, worry, numbness, or frustration
- Changes in appetite, energy, desires, and interests
- Difficulty concentrating and making decisions
- Difficulty sleeping or nightmares
- Physical reactions, such as headaches, body pains, stomach problems, and skin rashes
- Worsening of chronic health problems
- Worsening of mental health conditions
- It is natural to feel stress, anxiety, grief, and worry during the COVID-19 pandemic. Below are ways that you can help yourself, others, and your community manage stress.

Healthy Ways to Cope with Stress

- Take breaks from watching, reading, or listening to news stories, including those on social media. It's good to be informed, but hearing about the pandemic constantly can be upsetting. Consider limiting news to just a couple times a day and disconnecting from phone, tv, and computer screens for a while.

Take care of your body.

- Take deep breaths, stretch, or meditate.

- Try to eat a balance and healthy food
- Exercise regularly
- Get a good sleep.
- Avoid excessive alcohol or tobacco or smoke

- Continue with routine preventive measures as recommended by your healthcare provider.

Make time to unwind.

Try to do some other activities you enjoy.

Connect with others

Have talk with others you trust about your concerns and how you are feeling.

Connect with your community- or faith-based organizations - While social distancing measures are in place, try connecting online, through social media, or by phone or mail.

Helping Others Cope

Taking care of yourself can equip you better to take care of others. During times of social distancing, it is especially important to stay connected with your friends and family. Helping others cope with stress through phone calls or video chats can help you and your loved ones feel less lonely or isolated.

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Covid 19 – Challenges, Opportunities and Recovery for Indian Economy



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Introduction

Economies across the globe plunged into deep contractions as lockdowns were announced in April-June of 2020. For India, GDP fell by 23.9% in this quarter, while Q2 saw a fall of 7.5%, with some activities picking up after easing of the lockdown.

The economy was slowing down, even before the pandemic, with deficiencies seen in both consumption and investment demand, being the main drivers of growth in India.

Despite repeated attempts to bolster the manufacturing sector which had failed to grow, leaving services to step up. Eventually, lack of demand hit all segments, irrespective of their economic nature. The pandemic acted as an external shock, and finally contracted the economy. Every crisis also presents an opportunity, and given the prevalence of inequality in Indian economy, the implementation of a fiscal stimulus across sectors is expected to lift the economy.

Pre-pandemic Economic Slowdown - An Overview

In Q1 of 2020-21, GDP at constant (2011-12) prices contracted by 23.9% coinciding with the nationwide lockdown to arrest the spread of COVID-19, beginning at the end of March and start

of easing in early June. Even as the contraction was largely expected, however, the nearly 24% fall in GDP was quite shocking.

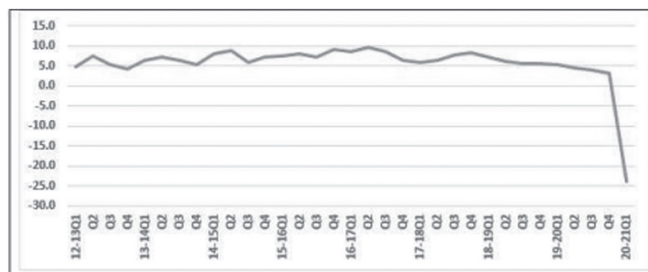


Fig 1 - Trends in quarter-wise growth rates of GDP (2011-12 series)

Quarterly data series with the base year 2011-12, as provided by the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation (MoSPI)

A quick analysis shows that while pandemic is an external shock, however, for India, the downward slide started even before the pandemic, causing the massive economic fallout. Various reasons have been attributed including the one by Nobel laureate Abhijit Banerjee, indicating that demonetization and implementation of the GST are plausible causes of the slowdown.

Such state of affairs has been a result of a decreasing trend to create higher productivity in different sectors and the inability of the industry to absorb surplus labor, resulting in a fall in demand by consumers of both urban and rural India.

Herein, lies a massive opportunity for India to improve productivity and move up the value chain, both upstream and downstream.

Around 60 % of the global economy, which includes 97% of advanced economies, have cut policy interest rates below 1%.

Chief Economist of the IMF has correctly implied that the world economy is now under a global liquidity trap. For all countries, boosting demand and climbing back to normalcy can only be done through the fiscal route.

Producers will cut back output to match the existing level of aggregate demand.

This basic point is essential to analyze as there is empirical evidence of a lack of aggregate demand in current Indian economy which will need fiscal intervention, to bounce back.

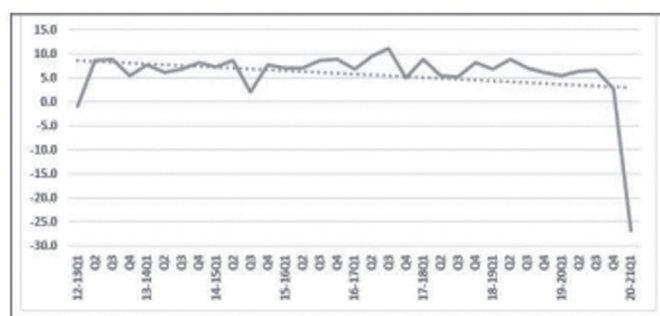
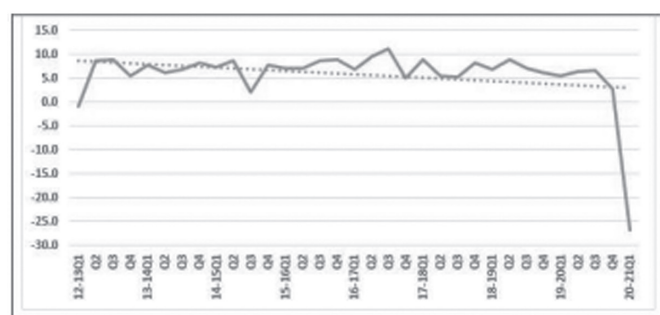


Fig 2 - Trends in quarter-wise growth rates of PFCE (2011-12 series)



*PFCE= Private Final Consumption Expenditure

Fig 3 - Growth rates are calculated as change over the same quarter in previous year, figures are in percentages.

Data Source: Ministry of statistics and Programme Implementation (MoSPI)

Consumption Demand - Consumption growth rate has slumped by 26.7%, compared to the same quarter in the previous year.

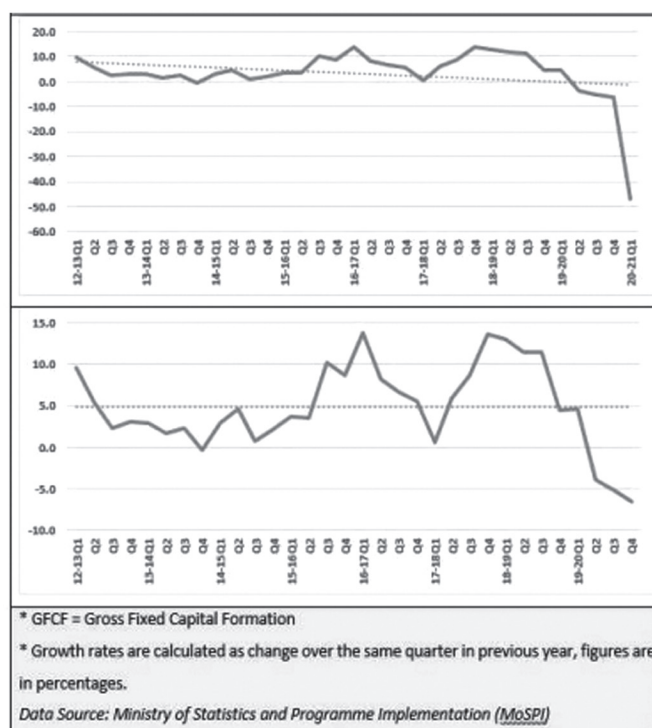


Fig 4 - Trends in quarter-wise growth rates of GFCF (2011-12 series)

Investment Growth - The pandemic has sent investment growth crashing by 47.1% in Q1 of 2020-21. Excluding this figure, the average trend value has stagnated around 5% in the last seven years (See Figure 4). The quarterly growth rate of investment started falling since Q1 of 2018-19 and show -6.5% in Q4 of 2019-20. This means that investment growth has been on a downside for the last two years, even before the pandemic.

Government Consumption Expenditure – It is the next component in aggregate demand. Trendline of quarterly growth rate has been increasing for the last eight years, continuing

to do so in the Q1 of 2020-21 at 16.4% (Figure 5). This is one component that has enabled the overall quarterly GDP growth rates to be in the positive zone in the last two years or so. But the share of government expenditure in total GDP, despite continuous rise in growth, has been 18.1% in Q1 of 2020-21. (Figure 5) It has reached its limits, and this component alone can no longer prop up the overall GDP.

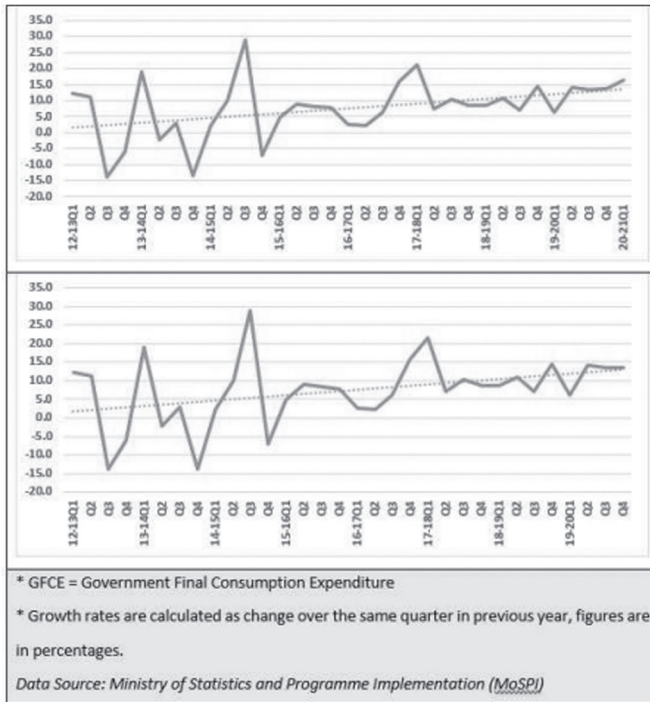


Fig 5 - Trends in quarter-wise growth rates of GFCE (2011-12 series)

Net Exports – It is the next important demand component of GDP. Given the last two years' trade tension and turmoil in international trade, the exports growth was expected to decrease. Figure 6 confirms that expectation. Exports growth slumped by 19.8% in Q1 of 2020-21, with negative growth rates seen in previous three quarters.

Similarly, imports were going down before the pandemic and the trend continues (Fig 7). There may be a general perception that decreasing imports are good for an economy which may not be entirely true for the Indian economy. Apart from crude oil imports, India imports sizeable amount of capital goods, mainly heavy machineries and equipment that are not produced in India. Indian manufacturing and other industries are crucially dependent on these capital goods. There has been no empirical evidence of large-scale import-substitution strategy in these capital goods in recent times. Unless import dependence is decisively diminished for these goods (through Atmanirbhar Policy), the trendline going down does not serve Indian industry well.

Any developing country needs a threshold warranted import growth to maintain sustainable output expansion, particularly in manufacturing. India is no exception. A certain number of imports in capital goods is necessary to reboot. In that sense, imports going down and trade surplus going up right now cannot be treated as a good indication, in the long run, though, it is beneficial in the short term.

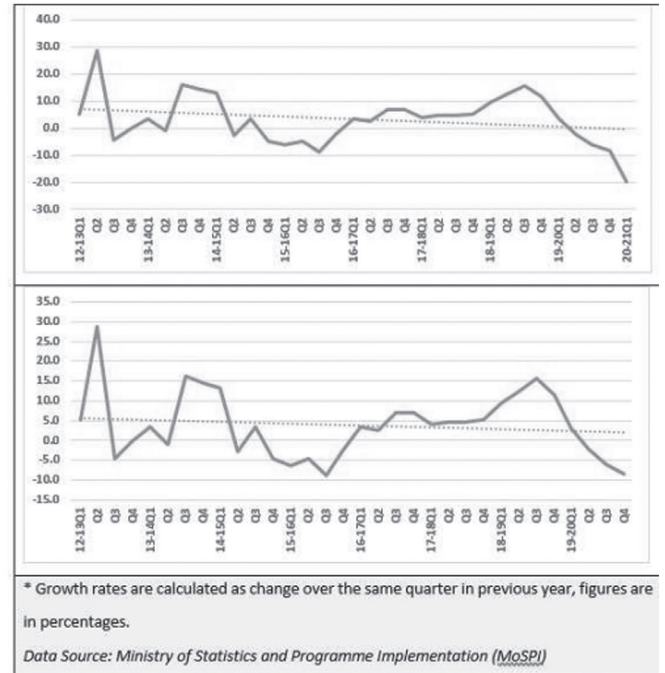


Fig 6 - Trends in quarter-wise growth rates of exports (2011-12 series)

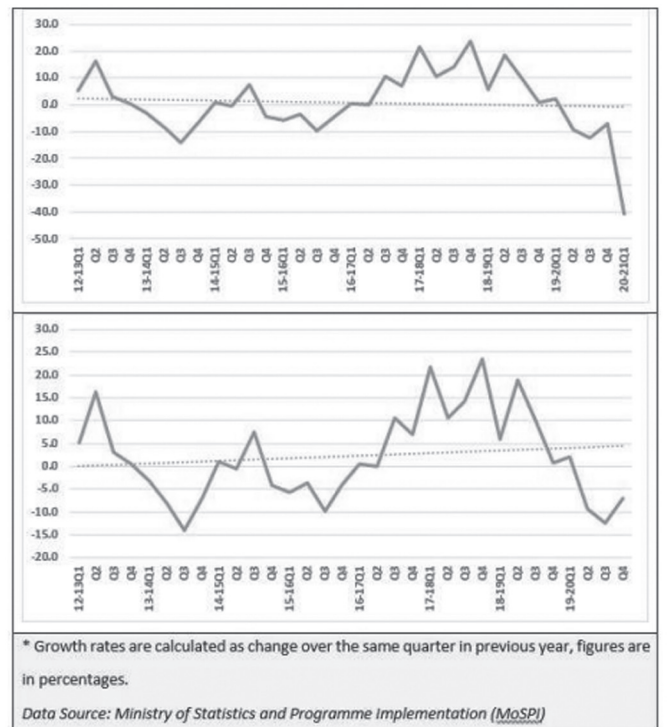


Fig 7 - Trends in quarter-wise growth rates of Imports (2011-12 series)

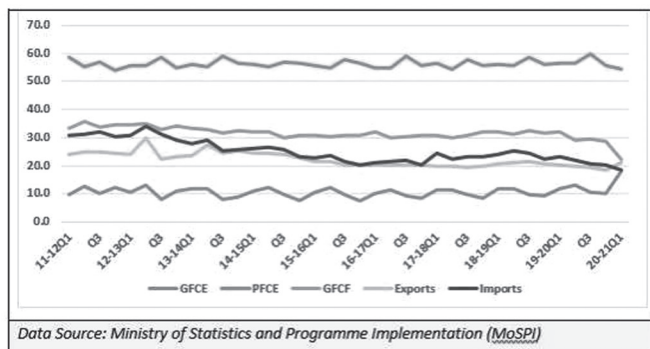


Fig 8 - Trends in quarter-wise growth rates (2011-12 series) Share of demand components in GDP since 2011-12

To sum up, aggregate demand components of the economy are as below:

- Consumption demand is the largest contributor to GDP, and its growth was already stagnating before the pandemic. Any further deterioration will exacerbate the demand problem.
- Growth rates of investment demand, in a similar trend, plunged into the negative zone before the pandemic hit the economy. Before the pandemic, the economy was operating below full capacity and therefore an investment slump was largely expected, during the pandemic.
- Government consumption expenditure rose steadily but it is not in a position to make up for the slump in previous two components.
- Net exports, as a demand driver, will not be able to revive the GDP in the short run if all other current globaleconomic environment factors remain largely unchanged. There may be improvement in those external factors, but immediate prudence lies in not banking too much on that and subsequent miraculous revival of high export growth, given that global economies will reduce reliance on their own imports.

Growth Deficiencies in Key Sectors

Let's analyze the performance of the key sectors, given in the table below-

To sum up the evaluation of the eight principal sectors of the economy:

- Agriculture, forestry and fishing is the only sector with positive growth. This is a good development for the economy, but revival cannot be agriculture-based under current circumstances. Manufacturing has to come out of its slowdown.
- Financial, real estate and professional services are relatively less badly affected and should recover in

reasonable time. But the recovery will be dependent on industrial and consumer demand recovery.

	2019-20		2020-21		
GVA at basic prices from	Q1	Share in total GVA (%)	Q1	Share in total GVA (%)	20-21Q1 growth direction
Agriculture, forestry & fishing	439842.6	13.3	454657.9	17.8	↑↑
Mining & quarrying	92806.5	2.8	71208.9	2.8	↓↓
Manufacturing	578936.5	17.5	351395.6	13.8	↓↓
Electricity, gas, water supply & other utility services	81627.9	2.5	75876.7	3.0	↓↓
Construction	262827.8	7.9	130749.6	5.1	↓↓
Trade, hotels, transport, communication and services related to broadcasting	630860.5	19.1	334284.4	13.1	↓↓
Financial, real estate & professional services	803322.2	24.3	760490.9	29.8	↓↓
Public administration, defence & other services	417483.0	12.6	374656.2	14.7	↓↓
GVA at Basic Price	3307707	100.0	2553320	100.0	↓↓

* Absolute GVA figures are in Rs. crore
Data Source: Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation (MoSPI)

Fig 9 - Share of sectoral GVAs in total GVA in Q1 (April-June) of 2019-20 and 2020- 21 (at 2011-12 prices)

- The same is true for construction and internal trade, tourism, transport, communication sectors. Though construction shows signs of rebound, tourism is likely to suffer the most. That may eclipse some possible gains in communication during the pandemic. However, till the detailed sectoral data are available, overall revival of this bouquet of some important large sectors of the economy will be dependent on real sector activities and how these sectors cope up with periodic disruptions due to the pandemic.
- Electricity, gas, water and public utility services and public administration, defense and other services are likely to get back to normalcy sooner than other sectors. But these cannot propel economy into the desired growth path alone, and once again long-term stability in these sectors will depend upon overall revival.

Relief Measures Announced

Announced in May 2020, with a headline-grabbing figure of INR 20 Lakh Crore, India's fiscal stimulus package needed real fiscal firepower to boost demand.

Different estimates of the actual fiscal cost to the Central Exchequers, calculated by various banks, brokerages, and rating agencies are shown in Fig 10.

Entity	Fiscal cost as % of GDP
Goldman Sachs	1.30
UBS	1.20
CRISIL	1.20
Bank of America	1.10
Fitch	1.00
SBI	1.01
HSBC	1.00
CLSA	0.80
Nomura	0.80
Barclays	0.75

Fig 10 - Estimates of the size of India's fiscal stimulus Source: CRISIL / TOI Business

Estimates of actual fiscal cost, as percentage to GDP, ranged from 0.75% to 1.30% but nowhere close to 10% of GDP figure.

Reasons cited by these Agencies were re-packaging of existing government schemes, etc. In any recessionary situation, money needs to be directly pumped into the system, mainly to boost immediate consumption and investment. Boosting immediate economic activities by investing public capital enhances the purchasing power of the people in the economy, and this purchasing power, then is spent on consumption, in turn boosting demand and instantly supply lines are augmented to meet that extra demand which creates more purchasing power in the economy. This cycle goes into the upper spiral and takes the economy out of recession through the multiplier effect (as is expected in the current Budget of Feb 1, 2021, by increasing spending on Infra).

Even in its October 2020 Monetary Policy, RBI's stance of relying on increased credit supply instead of going for an all-out fiscal intervention has been quite evident. RBI assured both the market and the government of creating comfortable liquidity conditions so that private and government borrowing are not hampered in any way.

The idea that increasing credit supply will facilitate economic revival still prevails above everything else. The pandemic-induced massive GDP contraction has only accelerated this requirement. Its underlying

logic is simple, making low-cost loanable funds available would increase credit offtake and this credit (by industrial, personal, or otherwise) would then be utilized in new economic activities, and finally would result in heightened revival and growth.

Though the cost of borrowing has consistently fallen down, and more credit were made available to the economy, there were few takers for it.

The slump in credit demand becomes prominent, by looking at the trends in incremental credit-deposit ratio. As the name suggests, this ratio shows how much of new deposits are extended as new credit in the economy. This ratio was in the negative territory in the period between July and September 2019, it slowly revived to a level of around 60% in March 2020, and slumped thereafter to get into the negative zone once again.

Deposit growth rates have been steady even during the pandemic, but there was no commensurate growth in credit.

If the malady is entrenched in the demand side, then monetary supply remedies seldom work out requiring fiscal solutions.

Blueprint for Economic Revival

Prevailing global trade tensions of the last two years and the huge external shock of the COVID-19 have propagated a self-reliant Indian economy which assumes an inward-looking future global economy. However, there is a contradiction in that proposition.

If every country strives to import less and export more, then international trade would be shrinking. That further implies reduction of exports for all major exporting countries, which is not a happy situation to be in.

India posted the world's third highest growth rate in overall and manufacturing exports, since the early 1990s, post liberalization.

India did reasonably well in high-skill manufacturing exports while it underperformed in low-skill manufacturing exports. The country is still in a position to gain future export opportunities, particularly in low-skill manufacturing like clothing and footwear (where countries like Bangladesh, Sri Lanka, etc. did better). Grabbing those future opportunities entail more global integration and trade engagement. Overemphasis on self-reliance may be inimical to that. Losing export as an important future driver of growth would be imprudent, to say the least.

However, we are not touching exports, primarily as WTO in October 2020 had forecasted a 9.2% decline in world merchandise trade volume for 2020.

Though it predicts a 7.2% rise in 2021, the predictions placed a caveat by mentioning that “this (growth) is highly dependent on policy measures and on the severity of the disease”. Therefore, this uncertainty around world trade volume growth needs to be suitable calibrated and ignored to get a more pessimistic view. As Europe and the US impose fresh lockdowns due to a second wave of the pandemic, the uncertainty grows casting its shadow on global exports growth.

Here are my recommendations which can serve as a blueprint for India's economic revival.

1. Universalize PDS for a year

Expenditure on food, as percentage of total household consumption, was 33.2% in rural areas and 22.4% in urban areas in 2017-18. The first fiscal intervention should be in making food available to as many as possible. That can free substantial amounts of purchasing power for other kinds of consumption. With inequalities remaining large within the structure of Indian economy, this pandemic can be an opportunity for redistribution.

According to FCI data, total stock of rice and wheat in central pool amounts to 70.03 Mn MT in September 2020. Adding unmilled paddy and coarse grain in the stock, grand total of food grains stock in central pool moves to 81.11 Mn MT. Given this high level of food grains stock, a temporary universalization of PDS can be undertaken. Roughly 66 Mn MT food grains are needed to universalize PDS for six months, and the country has much more in stock.

In Q1 of 2020-21, the government announced Pradhan Mantri Garib Kalyan Ann Yojana (PMGKAY), under which 5 kg of grain per person and 1 kg of pulses per household were provided for free for three months. The objective was to cover 80 crore individuals under Antyodaya Anna Yojana ration card.

Though this scheme has been extended till the end of November 2020, the restriction excludes sizeable population, while the number of affected households is likely to be larger. Population estimates being currently used are outdated and there are other reasons for exclusion like lack of documents, regional food disbursement quotas being reached, and issues related to logistics.

In a country with monthly per capita net national income of \$143 (INR 11,185.50), food security to most of the population has to be provided. Expenditure on food is one of the principal expenses of any household. Covering that with universalization of PDS can free money for other purchases.

Given the upward movements in the prices of primary articles (mainly food), universal PDS has the capacity to keep the prices down. In a recessionary situation, this is an important reason to arrest inflation.

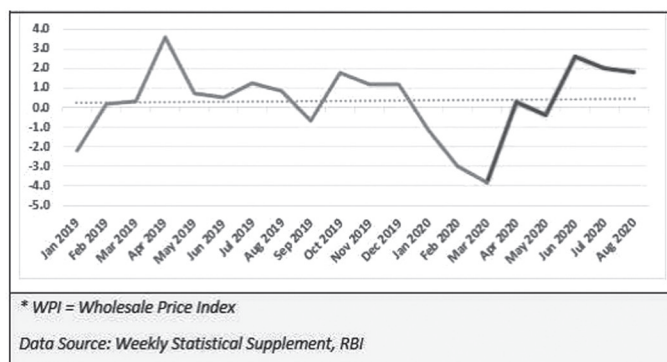


Fig 11 - Trend in price indices of primary articles in WPI (2011-12=100)

Along with the government's intent to launch “One Nation, One Ration Card”, this can go a long way to revive flagging consumer demand and ensure food security for a majority of the population.

2. Expanding employment guarantee to urban areas

After the migrant workers' crisis during the lockdown, the focus has shifted to reverse migration. There are already reports of workers returning from their homes, where they could not find gainful employment. Incidentally, MGNREGA (Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act) has already been used by more than 86 Mn people in the first half of 2020-21. This is the highest-ever utilization of the scheme since its launch in 2006, and the rural ecosystem of employment is under massive stress.

The movement of labor between urban and rural India has never been homogeneous—some migrate for the long term, while some for the short term. The latter category can be called seasonal or circular. Given the sharp drop in GDP, opportunities in urban areas are also expected to shrink. It is of paramount importance that these circular migrants are absorbed into urban employment. But the absorption may not be an easy task when jobs are generally disappearing. Expansion of employment guarantee scheme in urban area is thus necessary to stabilize the economy.

Some States like Orissa and Jharkhand have announced some measures, but the allocations in these state programs are not adequate, and central government contribution can drastically improve their coverage.

It is true that the scheme cannot be initiated everywhere, but around 10-15 metro/non-metro

cities can be targeted immediately on a pilot basis, with an intent to expand.

3. Direct cash transfer to affected population

At the beginning of 2020, while introducing a bill to create a national database of informal workers in the parliament. If the National Accounts Statistics data is used, then there is 52.4% prevalence of informality in the workforce. According to World Bank data, Indian workforce size was 494 Mn in 2019, and 52.4 % of that would be 258 Mn. Therefore, the lockdown has affected close to 26 crore informal sector workers, in a conservative estimate, though real numbers could be a lot higher.

If a conservative estimate of 50% is made of severely affected informal workers, even then 13 crore workers and another 26 crore dependents, a total of 39 crore people would be considered under distress.

The government's relief package of INR 1.7 Lakh Cr consisted of direct benefit transfer (DBT) to 80 crore population in various categories under Pradhan Mantri Garib Kalyan Yojana (PMGKY). However, out of this amount, INR 73,000 crore was the incremental amount, and the rest was already budgeted earlier in the year. The actual loss estimated by SBI Ecowrap is around INR 4 Lakh Cr, resulting in an inadequate amount earmarked for DBT.

In August 2020, the Centre for Monitoring Indian Economy (CMIE) reported a cumulative 18.9 Mn job loss among salaried people.

It would not be imprudent to say that more DBT is needed – covering more people.

The pandemic has hit not only the poor, but also a sizeable section of the workers who do not have any kind of social security. While it is true that identifying affected population is a difficult task, but can be accomplished by using Aadhaar and a coordinated effort between central and state governments.

4. Provide input tax relief to producers in selected sectors

Quick estimates of Index of Industrial Production (IIP) and use-based index for the month of July 2020 reaffirms the fact that industrial production of the country remains in distress. The only large manufacturing segment that shows consistent positive growth rate in May

July period is pharmaceuticals, as expected.

Tobacco is the only other sector that shows a positive growth in July 2020 at 6.1%. All other sectors continue to show substantial contraction in production growth. The top 10 manufacturing sectors, totaling 63% in terms of weightage in the index, are mostly

still showing double-digit growth contraction in the month of July 2020.

Fig 12 - Monthly NIC 2-digital sectoral growth

NIC 2008	Description	Weights	March 20	April 20	May 20	June 20	July 20
24	Manufacture of basic metals	12.804336	-19.3	-70.7	-40.3	-21.0	-10.5
19	Manufacture of coke and refined petroleum products	11.774919	-1.7	-28.3	-24.5	-13.8	-17.2
20	Manufacture of chemicals and chemical products	7.873036	-21.6	-54.3	-19.2	0.2	-3.5
10	Manufacture of food products	5.302468	-14.9	-22.3	-17.7	-1.6	-4.6
21	Manufacture of pharma, medicinal chemical and botanical products	4.981002	-25.9	-53.8	2.8	34.8	22.0
29	Manufacture of motor vehicles, trailers and semi-trailers	4.857300	-48.9	-99.4	-81.7	-46.1	-31.4
28	Manu. of mach. & equipment	4.765303	-37.6	-91.3	-61.3	-33.4	-19.7
23	Manufacture of other non-metallic mineral products	4.085334	-23.7	-86.6	-27.7	-8.7	-13.8
13	Manufacture of textiles	3.291307	-16.6	-90.8	-68.3	-52.1	-14.8
27	Manufacture of electr. equipment	2.998264	-34.2	-94.5	-70.2	-37.4	-24.7
	Mining	14.372472	-1.3	-26.9	-20.5	-19.6	-13.0
	Manufacturing	77.633210	-22.8	-66.6	-38.4	-16.0	-11.1
	Electricity	7.994318	-8.2	-22.9	-14.9	-10.0	-2.5
	General	100	-18.7	-57.3	-33.9	-15.8	-10.4

rates of industrial production (base: 2011-12)

* Figures for May 20, June 20 and July 20 are provisional

Data source: Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation (MoSPI)

The problem is that the weightage of pharma in IIP is close to 5 % and that of tobacco is 0.8 %. Expecting these two sectors to pull up overall industrial production is like expecting roughly 6 people to pull up 94 others. If overall production has to improve, other sectors need to be revived as quickly as possible.

The possible way through this recessionary trend in industry is to provide input tax concessions. Reducing or abolishing input taxes for some time initially, can be a starting point. It is quite comprehensible that the government is in no position to provide input subsidies to all sectors. The process may start with the top five manufacturing in terms of weightage – metals, oil, chemicals, processed food and automobile. Pharma can be, for the time being, kept out of this scheme. Once some of the initial beneficiary sectors revive themselves, those can be taken out and replaced by others – machinery & equipment, textiles, electrical equipment being the prominent among those.

This can be an effective supply-side augmentation in addition to the demand inducing

measures like DBT and urban employment guarantee.

5. Public investment in physical and social infrastructure

When the economy is suffering from lack of overall demand, it will be futile to expect that private investment will come to the rescue. Therefore, public investment, at least for some time, is necessary. India has a lack of infrastructure facilities that are often cited as a major reason behind the failure of industry, particularly manufacturing, to take off and reach a desired level.

This crisis may have created an opportunity to bridge this long-standing gap. Aggressive public investment on infrastructure in the short term (and long term for large projects) can help the efforts to revive the economy.

There have been expectations to attract manufacturing companies, which are leaving China, towards India. A growing infrastructure environment has the potential to add to that effort. Additionally, it will have a positive influence on future exports. Building infrastructure creates immediate employment and purchasing power, infusing demand into the system. Through multiplier effect, it can then feed into the future investment cycle as well.

In the short to medium term, India has to rely on debt financing to boost public investment in order to revive the economy. Limited fiscal space will not allow India to go for a tax- financed model, which may adversely affect already flagging demand.

Trends and nature of infrastructure investment is going to decide how fast the Indian economy can revive itself. The central government recognized this even before the pandemic, when it unveiled the \$1.5 trillion National Infrastructure Pipeline, based on Infrastructure Vision 2025, in December 2019. Strengthening and augmenting health infra, urban planning, roads, rural infra and digital infrastructure are going to be the key drivers even in the long run.

6. Suspend FRBM for two years

Fiscal Responsibility and Budgetary Management Act, introduced by the then, Finance Minister, Mr. Yashwant Sinha, needs to be put on hold for two years, to provide fiscal push to the economy.

The government has already made use of the flexibility enshrined in the FRBM Act under exceptional circumstances in 2019-20 and 2020-21 budgets, with targeted budget deficits higher than the FRBM mandated ones. Conforming with the FRBM leaves almost no fiscal space for any stimulus

now. But there is always a case for suspension of the FRBM Act, as had been done during the 2008 global financial crisis.

Latest estimates show that India has already breached the fiscal deficit target in 2019-20. It is currently estimated at 4.6% of GDP, well above the mandated target of 3.8% of GDP. Therefore, it does not make economic sense not to undertake a stimulus program because of FRBM. Currently the growth concerns clearly outweigh worries about future macro stability risks.

Suspending FRBM for two years should be the initial step to finance any fiscal revival attempt.

Abiding by FRBM-mandated targets now, may damage the economy badly, and then a lower fiscal deficit would not be able to help anybody next year.

7. Monetize the central fiscal deficit

The fiscal element of the government's economic package turned out to be a fraction of the announced figure. Estimates of actual fiscal stimulus by different entities like banks and credit rating agencies show the size of the economic package in the range of 0.8% to 1.3% of GDP.

it would be helpful to take a look at the interest rate direction in major economies of the world (Fig 13)

Country	Current rate	Direction	Previous rate	Last date of change
USA	0.25%	↓	1.25%	15 th March, 2020
Australia	0.25%	↓	0.50%	19 th March, 2020
South Korea	0.75%	↓	1.25%	16 th March, 2020
UK	0.10%	↓	0.25%	19 th March, 2020
Canada	0.25%	↓	0.75%	27 th March, 2020
China	3.85%	↓	4.05%	20 th April, 2020
EU	0.00%	↓	0.05%	10 th March, 2016
India	4.00%	↓	4.40%	22 nd May, 2020
Japan	-0.10%	↓	0.00%	2 nd January, 2016
New Zealand	0.25%	↓	1.00%	16 th March, 2020
Saudi Arabia	1.00%	↓	1.75%	16 th March, 2020
Source: global-rates.com				

Fig 13 - Current nominal rates of interest of Central Banks of the world

Except for Japan and the EU, all other economies have slashed their rates substantially amidst the COVID-19 spread. For most of the developed countries and potential international debt markets, the rates are generally hovering near-zero level.

Therefore, an attempt can be made to tap these debt markets by the government, by offering COVID Bonds at floating rates (including NRI's), with the assumption that rates will be at lower level for some time. I

In the domestic market, there is a larger possibility of mobilization of finance through large funds, institutional and high net worth individuals, may opt for an assured return (guaranteed by GOI) COVID Bonds, even at a relatively lower rate of interest.

Debt can also be monetized by borrowing from the RBI at a fixed rate lower than the repo rate and with longer duration. Foot Note - Kindly note that contents of the Budget rolled out on Feb 01, 2021 and the recent Finance Commission Report along with the Monetary Policy announced by the RBI on Feb 3, 2021 have not been considered in this Article, as the impacts are yet to be ascertained through data, and are forward looking.

However, the triage of growth rates spelled out by the Budget, World Bank and RBI, indicating a double-digit growth rate for the Indian Economy for the fiscal 2021-22, bode well for India, and reveal the authenticity and integrity of the forecasts.

By implementing above strategies in a bipartisan environment, there is no reason why India cannot come out of this economic crisis as a Winner, and lay claim to be the Pharmacy and Factory to the World, due to a low global perception of China.

Acknowledgements – Mentioned in the articles, at appropriate places.

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***“ The post-COVID-19 order will
be about relearning, rethinking,
re-innovating and re-inventing in
almost every field ”***

PM Narendra Modi

***“ The only way to recover is by
accelerated inclusive growth. ”***

- Dr. Raghunath Anant Mashelkar

Virtual Courts: Boon or Bane?



Viraj Nerurkar
2nd B.B.A.L.L.B



The date is 25th March 2020. A feeling of shock reverberated throughout India. The whole country has been put into lockdown mode. The first COVID-19 case in India was reported at the end of January 2020 and since then started a domino effect with the virus spreading like wildfire. This put pressure on the Government to take precautionary measures and accordingly on 25th March, the nation was put into lockdown, inducing a state of panic among some and fear among others. This situation raised the question, "Would everything be normal after lockdown?" and, "Will we be able to resume with our daily lives during COVID-19?" This question was not restricted to any one aspect of our lives. Each and every one of the 120 billion lives in India was affected. Similarly, the legal field was adversely affected too with all proceedings in courts, various offices and other departments shutting down.

The Supreme Court of India has been working at a reduced capacity since mid-March and Indian judges have now welcomed online courts. Nevertheless, with the aid of technology, it has continued to hear urgent matters, while still safeguarding the health of judges, advocates, litigants and registry officials. It has relied heavily on e-filing and video-conferencing to continue to operate. As such, the pandemic has served as an opportunity to test the robustness of its digital infrastructure and help add a new dimension to the legal field.

Even though some courts are now opening up, almost all courts in India have now started using video conferencing as their main medium of hearing cases. This decision is welcomed by all in the legal sector bar some. Going forward video conferencing

or virtual courts has been seen as the best way to reduce the pressure on physical appearance in the court.

Ever since the mid-2000s, the Indian judiciary has been working towards digitization with the aim of achieving greater efficiency and transparency. In line with the National e-Governance Plan, the Supreme Court formed an e-Committee to strategize about how to introduce various technologies into the legal system. One very important innovation has been the introduction of electronic filing. Unfortunately, however, despite the Supreme Court's e-filing portal being operational for some time now, relatively few advocates make use of it.

Due to the pandemic, e-filing has become much more popular with advocates. And now with this latest circular, the Court is further nudging advocates to make use of the system. It even has reduced the cost of printing documents, which were filed via the Court's e-filing portal. It used to be Rs. 1.50 per page - now it's only 0.75 per page. This is a substantial cut, considering that petitions and accompanying documents run into the hundreds of pages and that advocates must print multiple copies of each document. It's looking more and more likely that, once we emerge from the COVID-19 crisis, the Court will have done away with some of its antiquated case management systems.

Another advantage of virtual courts is that they provide an opportunity for lawyers to argue from anywhere. Lawyers and parties spread across in different states, and even countries, can file cases and argue their case from the comfort of their home or office. This provides the dual benefits of cost saving and time saving. It enables the lawyer to shift between courts seamlessly. For example, a lawyer can argue a case in Bombay High Court by morning and be present for a Delhi High Court case in the afternoon by just one click of a button. The amount of time and money saved by the lawyers in travelling to and fro is substantial.

Supreme Court Justice D Y Chandrachud, while speaking in the virtual inaugural function of the five

e-courts projects of Madras High Court, said that he was impressed with the number of juniors who are appearing in the Supreme Court in virtual hearings. He said that they have a sense of confidence and are not daunted by the real physical court where they have to argue in front of hundreds of lawyers. The honoured judge also remarked that the virtual court system has led to greater productivity. The work of 20 judges is now being handled by one judge. It enables a wider participation of advocates and judges.

But virtual court has its disadvantages too. John Henry Wigmore, a stalwart on evidence law, once said that “cross-examination is the greatest legal engine ever invented for the discovery of truth”. There is a significant difference between audio-video and in-court testimony, as the latter offers greater opportunity for the court to evaluate the witness by way of his testimony along with their demeanour.

Physical presence can serve important expressive functions, particularly during cross-examination, which ultimately leads to the discovery of truth. Evidence recorded by means of video conferencing may distort non-verbal cues such as facial expressions, postures, and gestures. For instance, delayed streaming may come in the way of detecting facial reactions. Even in a live stream that is working perfectly, merely the face of a person may convey the wrong facial expression while leaving gestures partially obscured or out of view entirely.

One of the main issues in online court proceedings is the violation of the Open Court Principle. What is the Open Court Principle? The Open Court Principle is the principle that states that the public has free and fair access to court proceedings. As of the core principles of natural justice, it is summarized under Article 145 (4) of the Constitution of India, Section 327 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973 and Section 153B of the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908. In *Naresh Shridhar Mirajkar and Ors. v. State of Maharashtra and Ors*, the Supreme Court of India stated that, “Public trial in open court is undoubtedly essential for the healthy, objective and fair administration of justice. Trial held subject to the public scrutiny and gaze naturally acts as a check against judicial caprice or vagaries and serves as a powerful instrument for creating confidence of the public in the fairness, objectivity, and impartiality of the administration of justice.”

However, the COVID-19 pandemic has thrown up unprecedented situations, with the need to social

distance and stay at home as much as possible. Hence, in these trying times, virtual courts are of paramount importance. It has provided a medium to keep the courts functioning without endangering any lives. But it has placed limitations on the Open Court Principle. Statistics show that close to 72% of the country’s population does not have access to internet facilities. It means that not every person has access to the court proceedings happening online.

Up until last year, virtual court was an option for the future. The future of the legal sector was one of Artificial Intelligence or AI and speedy justice for everyone. But the COVID-19 pandemic has expedited that process and virtual courts are now the new normal. Not only India but the legal community of the whole world has now embraced this process. Some members of the legal profession may view these modern communication devices as a threat; others may dismiss them as mere gadgetry. Virtual courts are by no means some sort of panacea and is a result of an unprecedented pandemic that descended on us without any sort of warning. It should, however, be viewed as an opportunity for imaginative and constructive use in furthering our goal of administering justice properly and promptly. Digitising of the legal world will not only improve access, but also change the way litigators practise law. It should be noted that the legal representative and the courtroom will continue to play the lead roles; as cases are simply too difficult for computers to handle alone. The client needs understanding, responsiveness and advice that technology simply cannot provide. While there are still a few difficulties and some flaws to work out, virtual courts could be here to stay. In the long scheme of things, the advantages of virtual courts outweigh its disadvantages provided that the infrastructure is improved and appropriate training is given to the concerned officials by the Courts. It definitely involves a change in culture, shifting the status quo to an altogether new system. Opting for a combination of both physical and virtual courts in the future could be beneficial to the legal system. It would enable the courts to take advantage of the best of both worlds and ultimately deliver justice to the people as soon as possible. If executed precisely, it would certainly be a boon for lawyers, judges, common people and ultimately the legal system as a whole.

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The Impact of Covid-19 on the Legal System in India



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The outbreak of COVID-19 has impacted nations in an enormous way, especially the nationwide lockdowns which have brought social and economic life to a standstill. By the middle of March, 2020, India began to see a spike in the number of reported cases of COVID-19. In anticipation of a severe health crisis, the government announced a nationwide lockdown on the 24th of March. A world which forever buzzed with activities had fallen silent and all the resources had been diverted to meeting the never-experienced-before crisis. The nation-wide lockdown and the subsequent social distancing regulations due to the Covid-19 pandemic has adversely impacted a significant portion of the legal profession – litigating lawyers. Litigating lawyers, who comprise a majority of advocates in India, practice before various courts in the country and make their living on a case-to-case basis through regular appearances. The decision of the Courts to limit the filing of cases to only urgent matters and conduct only virtual hearings has led to many of these advocates losing their source of livelihood. This loss of income led to demands from litigating lawyers all over the country for ex-gratia aid.

A PIL was filed before the Supreme Court of India seeking directions for setting up a national-level scheme to provide financial aid to advocates suffering due to sudden interruption to their incomes. A petition was also filed before the Karnataka High Court to direct the Karnataka State Bar Council (KSBC) to pay Rs. 50,000 to each advocate enrolled with the Council and in need of financial aid. The Odisha State Bar Council received applications for financial aid from about 40% of lawyers enrolled with them. The Delhi Advocates Welfare Trustee Committee approved a grant of Rs. 1 crore to offer sustenance, livelihood, and survival during

the pandemic to these advocates. Similar steps have been taken by most other State Bar Councils and State Governments as well. Surprisingly, the financial vulnerability of many litigating lawyers has for the longest time remained one of the best-kept secrets of the judiciary. It is only recently through a systematic study of 2800 advocates practicing before eight High Courts carried out by Vidhi that it came to light how about 40% of advocates at the High Courts of Allahabad, Bombay, Kerala, Madras, and Patna shared that entrant lawyers earned between Rs. 2000 and Rs. 5000 per month – during the first two years of practice. It is hardly a surprise that the pandemic hit them hard.

In such situations like these, one would assume that senior lawyers who command respect and money in equal measure would provide aid to their struggling juniors but they appeared to be reluctant to donate even a fraction of their daily earnings to help the Supreme Court Bar Association's initiative to give grant of Rs 20,000 to advocates who are facing financial hardship due to drastic reduction in litigation during coronavirus-triggered lockdown.

On a rough estimate, there will be at least a dozen seniors and noted lawyers whose daily earnings used to touch Rs one crore prior to the lockdown. It is also common knowledge that there are at least 100-odd advocates, practising in SC, whose pre-lockdown monthly income exceeded Rs one crore.

But when the SCBA, through its president Dushyant Dave, acting secretary Rohit Pandey and treasurer Meenesh Dubey, sought donations from its well-to-do members to create a distress fund from which ex-gratia grant of Rs 20,000 could be given to members to tide over financial crisis, the response was at best less than lukewarm. Some of the super rich advocate-politicians had criticised the Supreme Court for not coming to the help of the poor and destitutes by entertaining PILs by activists. Except Dave, none of those critics donated a pie to the SCBA fund. Also, none of the 22 senior advocates, who had written to the CJI and SC judges imploring

them to intervene to help migrant workers prior to the court initiating suo motu proceedings, featured in the list of donors to the SCBA's benevolent fund.

The lawyers who were well off and managed to sustain themselves during the course of the pandemic had the perilous challenge of mastering technology. Most senior lawyers and judges were forced to address matters before virtual courts. This system had its teething issues as these senior personalities of the legal fraternity were better used to in person interactions in court and working with files and paperwork rather than a laptop but in due course the legal system adapted to this new normal.

Not only did lawyers suffer but justice itself was denied to many during the lockdown. The lockdown was marred by a large number of incidents involving police brutality and torture. This has been reported from every state affected by COVID-19. We found that in numerous cases police baton charged people who were leaving their home to seek essential services such as food supplies and household provisions. Video footage has revealed numerous cases of policemen singling out individuals and brutally thrashing them in public spaces. As a result there have been reports from several states of deaths on account of such severe police beatings.

The legal sanction for such police impunity was drawn from the imposition of section 144 of the Criminal Procedure Code (Cr.Pc) in every state along with bringing into force the Epidemic and Disease Act 1897. Section 144 of Cr.Pc. prohibits the unlawful assembly of four or more persons, this section has been notoriously used by the police to prevent protest and prevent riots and unrest. This section was imposed in relation to the Epidemic and Disease Act 1897 which allowed the police to book an uncounted number of people for the violation of the lockdown. In Uttar Pradesh alone, in the first 15 days of lockdown more than ten thousand cases were registered along with other draconian provisions of the Indian Penal Code.

Even though the provisions mentioned in section 144 of Cr.Pc and the Epidemic and Disease Act 1897 happened to be bailable, a large number of people were arrested by police. Those arrested were said to be released only on the payment of bribes. A more severe implication of the misuse of these provisions was the arrest of daily wage earners and poor migrant workers who were stranded in various states and were booked under these provisions. Access to justice was limited due to the closure of courts and also the targeting of lawyers. Lawyers looking to respond to cases of human rights violations were limited not only due to the closure of judicial complexes but also road blockades. Lawyers were

not allowed to open their chambers in many of the Indian states for more than two months. Being unable to open their chambers has severe consequences for the ongoing struggle for human rights. Families of arrested persons will remain deprived of legal aid as not only can they not visit the lawyers chamber's, they are also prevented from visiting the police station to file complaints or secure release of their family members. This has given a free hand to the state police which has continued to arbitrarily arrest and book people without following the relevant legal proceedings. Reports of police brutality against lawyers have also come to attention. A lawyer was beaten up by Madhya Pradesh state police while he was on his way to a government hospital. He filed a police complaint against his alleged offenders and a month later, pressure is being applied on him to withdraw his complaint. In their defence the police officials have responded by saying that the man in question was beaten up as he came across looking like a muslim.

The situation due to the Covid-19 pandemic has clearly shown that virtual courts and online dispute resolution are a reality in India more than ever before. At the very least, the post-Covid legal system in India will be a hybrid model with both virtual and physical court processes. Simpler administrative tasks and cases requiring limited application of law will be technologically driven, while only limited and specialised tasks will continue in the physical format.

Hence, the erstwhile system which was heavily dependent on human involvement – both in the form of lawyers and administrative staff in courts, can no longer be taken for granted. It logically follows that India's tomorrow's lawyers must strive to rethink their role and influence in the justice delivery system to continue to sustain themselves and more importantly, to continue to remain relevant. It is in their own interests that lawyers must reinvent themselves and strive to adapt to the changing nature of the system by imbibing new skills as part of their repertoire, especially focusing on legal technologies, project management, and online dispute resolution, in particular.

The lawyering community, in addition to demanding financial aid, which is a temporary fix to their problems, must also demand programs that will equip them with additional skill sets required to cater to changing expectations. Importantly, the current legal education framework must be upgraded to sufficiently prepare a future breed of lawyers who can keep up with this evolving system.

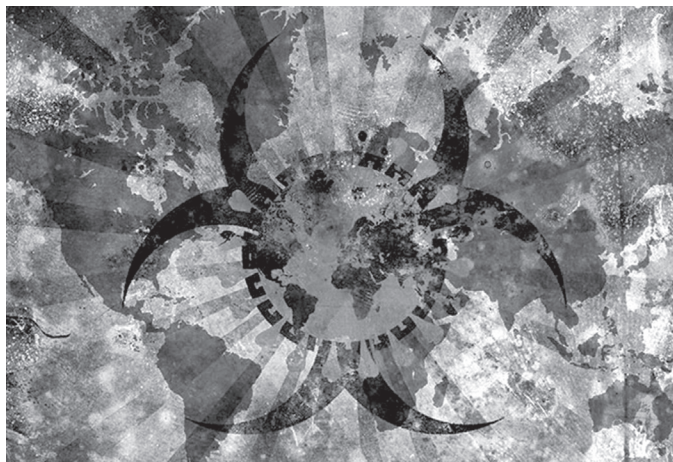
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COVID's spin on World Politics



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The Novel Coronavirus has taken the world hostage since January of 2020 and things have only been falling apart for the past year or so. There probably was always an alternate reality where the population of the free world was just surviving; merely existing in a Kafkaesque void of space and time where everything was cursed to a standstill. COVID-19 only seemed to have swapped our reality with that gloomy alternate one and for almost a year it seemed a task impossible to go back to normal. And even with the emergence of swift vaccine response, going back to pre-Covid times is a pipe dream. Beating down economic and military superpowers to their knees, it has converted the world's power dynamics. Are we now witnessing a shift in the power balance?

Trust is the fuel that global institutions run on and it seems like we have run out of gas. In a world plagued with mistrust towards the government, socio-political institutions, and the economic system, violation of faith in people is a phenomenon common to all lands. Drop a silent, hidden killer into this combustible mix of mistrust, anger, and dismay and it's enough to tear a country apart, set neighbour against neighbour and chief minister against the governor, and precipitate a civil war between the masked, unmasked, and everyone in between. Sure, the world wasn't and isn't completely built on and run by mistrust, but lack of trust has birthed military conflicts, trade wars, tussles over migration, and corruption, and problems like these only multiply at the global level. The pandemic might tip the world off its axis. While the debate about the long-term effectiveness of Covid

on the world rages, it does give a ray of hope to know that the epidemic of flu, that snatched over 50 million lives, did not significantly alter the operating mechanisms of this world. Notwithstanding, the feared reiteration like the outbreak of 'Black death' which divided history into a pre and post-pandemic world, but strangles almost all hope of moving into a future without any manipulation by the virus. For ones soaked in privilege, the future looks like the end of theatre and spectator sports, the forced normalization of distance learning, maybe the death of offices and brick-and-mortar retail, and the birth of a new world with locked doors and masked mouths. It goes beyond. The even bigger picture: future of global relations, border skirmishes, and diplomatic wars. The world was any way in flux before the pandemic hit, each nation was revising its own political and philosophical approach to the world, and whether it had any place in the global game of three-dimensional chess. Pre-pandemic the oval office housed a celebrity politician who was hell bent on taking the very principles and strategies, that had turned America into a superpower, to the bat; UK was exiting the European union, posing an existential question to the most audacious transition in recent political history, a decision shaped by conservative nationalism in the continent that had seen nationalism lead to devastating wars; China, the latest game changer, housing one-sixth of world's people had launched the most aggressive global initiative in modern times: the Belt and Road Initiative (BRI), projecting power both in its vicinity and beyond; Russia, once a weakened system of a broken union, re-emerged as a power broker influencing the Western part of Asia, entering the European market and working its way up the ladder through partnerships with China; while India was marred with protests and radical ideological changes, the relatively liberal economic regimes standing on the foundations of free flow of goods and services, regional and bilateral trading arrangements, and greater openness with regards to movement of people reflected in immigration,

were cracking. As bizarre as this may sound, all of this, by very definition, was a controlled political environment. What seemed like chaos was the catalyst in keeping the world spinning, but what erupted in Covid ensued pandemonium of the highest order, unseen, unplanned, and at that time, unbeatable. Skip the entire year and looking at the political scenario through corona-coloured glasses currently, there is a visible shift in order.

The Pandemic has fractured world politics and while it was at it, has put flourishing economies into shackles. While the nations were forced into house arrest to curb the spread, it did threaten to trigger a global recession as well as political and civil unrest. Pushed into crisis management mode, the governments had to maintain a fragile balance between saving lives and livelihoods. As destructive as COVID-19 has been so far in terms of death rates and social, economic and political impacts, it has also blown open the depth of governance decay and leadership crisis in countries that have boasted of the powerful head of states. As a reader, if your country ramped up the testing, coordinated a quick response, and implemented a system of contact tracing and quarantine, you should praise your stars, but it is statistically highly unlikely because nations concentrated with most of the world's population botched the response to the pandemic. India, Russia, Brazil, even the United States as a result have seen six-figure casualties. With the vaccine roll-out, the tumult has toned down but it is no coincidence that COVID-19 stormed those particular parts of the world which had democratically elected right-wing autocrats at the helm. In these incompetently run nations, the social gaps are widening and there is a growing mistrust against the governments. Donald Trump was booted out of office as a result, but nothing promises to repair the broken domestic and international relations. How low does a country's trust index have to go before it ceases to be a country? The pandemic fundamentally has not changed the world or ushered in a new era. What it has done is expose, intensify and expedite underlying trends which were poking their heads out in international politics, and has put forth to the world a new reality in a mere period of few months, which otherwise would have taken several years. A catalyst.

The major players of the first and third world face a severe mistrust issue domestically, but the global mistrust levels have contributed to it as well. There has been a boost of nationalism, even ultra-nationalism, occurring potentially at the expense of regional and global multilateralism, as is evident in attacks on the World Health Organisation by powerful actors. The attitudes about societies have also been impacted

by ironic effects. Resistance to xenophobia, sexism, racism, and homophobia over the past century, which had crumbled down, has resurged with renewed vigour. Where will we, as a society be in the next 10 years? There is a wide range of possible futures, all dependent on how governments and society respond to coronavirus and its economic aftermath. In a perfect world, we should use this crisis to rebuild, reshape and create something more humane out of us all, but we may well be sliding into something worse. Democracies seem to be violating the very ideals they were built on; imprisoning dissenting voices through the evolution of a nebulous category of "fake news" which has become the bedrock of curtailment of free speech. Places, where restrictions are vague, overbroad, and punitive, create a chilling effect on free speech and have been held to be unconstitutional by the Supreme Courts all over the world. The governments have been aided by the garb of epidemic disease control to prosecute persons for reporting on mismanagement of the pandemic, corruption, and the lack of state support for migrant workers and others affected by the pandemic. India alone has had 55 such instances. No democratic government can be considered effective if it fails to be transparent and accountable. If at all the pandemic has tilted the world towards widespread authoritarianism, remains to be seen.

For the optimist who searches for a silver lining in even the darkest of clouds, there was one here too. Nations overcame boundaries and transfer of information; medical equipment and now vaccines have shown us that co-existing is indeed possible. But all of this seems short-lived. Prolonged lockdowns and scarcity of exports or imports have all made borders the most salient feature of international politics again. Even with peak globalization, borders never went away; they are the very foundation of the sovereign international state system. For believers of a barbed-wire less land, they might have to bid adieu to their dreams. With rising nationalism and states returning to a status of a single unit, it points towards the death of multilateralism. USA's disdain towards the World Trade Organisation and World Health Organisation painting them as a partisan to China imply that at this very moment there isn't a single institution that commands the respect of all member nations. The world is full of paradoxes. In a time when there is an absolute need to co-operate, we are moving towards self-reliance. Another baffling paradox involves China. The virus originated in Wuhan, but at the end of it all, China might emerge as the most powerful entity post-pandemic. The agreements of an international community that

made China answerable were put out of the window during the pandemic. They have attacked Taiwan, captured Hong Kong, intruded deep into Indian territory, and clamped up anti-government voices throughout the nation, also to launch a cyberattack against Australia. Most importantly, the pandemic has led to China announcing that it would no longer be constrained by international norms, past agreements, and the idea of its “peaceful rise”, and would lock horns if need be to assert its power.

A seeming end of globalization, authoritarian leaders holding power, rise of nationalism, a message of “every man for himself” and a possible change in power structure leaves the world with two distinct choices: Will the world allow Chinese

incursion, domination, and control over the forces of the world and surrender to an authoritarian structure with no regard for personal freedom, where no one climbs to the top of the hierarchy but for the Chinese themselves and its semi-imperial enterprise of the BRI? Or will the world rally together to punch away the second-largest economy's attempt to take over the world.

Bow down to China's hegemony or get ready for a long battle. Covid might well be gone in a few months, but the impact it has had on the world order might haunt the generations to come.

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Online Education can Complement Traditional Education System but Cannot Substitute it!



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A year ago when it was announced that schools and colleges will remain shut until further notice I won't lie but I was kind of happy and I am sure so were many of you. Chilling at home with your family and friends, with no worry of assignment deadlines or exams at the back of our minds, who doesn't like that!! It felt like a much needed break. The initial days of quarantine were rife with excitement. Little did we know that we were entering unforeseeable days of uncertainty. What we thought would be a 21 days cool off has been going on for over a year and just when we thought that our lives are returning to normalcy – BAMM!!- here's the second wave.

After a month of lockdown the world had realized the pandemic is here to stay, so we better adapt. The education sector not unlike others took a hard hit. As per UNESCO Monitoring Report by mid-April 2020, 192 countries had implemented nationwide closures affecting about 99% of the world's student population. There was no way students could get

back to their classrooms. Thankfully technology came to the rescue and in no time Zoom, Microsoft teams, Meeting etc became our new classrooms.

With students scattered all over the world these virtual classrooms ensured that students continue their learning process alongside institutes completing their syllabus by teaching in some sort of logical way. It brought education to us without us leaving our homes. Learning became much more flexible. Some students and teachers as well found it as a welcome change from the strict schedules and long distance commutes [My mom is a teacher and she was thrilled by this transition]. Many teachers started making the most out of this situation by exploring new interesting methods of teaching. Everyone started using their creative skills. Teachers who used to stick just to the textbooks began sharing more relative and interesting content with the students in an attempt to make learning more inclusive and fun. They enrolled themselves in various online courses which would help them enhance their skillset.

Students who find large classrooms intimidating saw this as a boon. It became much easier to connect to their faculties and clear out their doubts. They also got this huge opportunity to transcend their chosen courses and explore. We got learning opportunities which we might not had thought of if

it weren't for this transition. For many who also have jobs to go to it became easier to strike a balance between work and studies.

The government too has been encouraging the use of technology to achieve academic continuity. The Central Govt launched the PM E-VIDYA platform with 12 DTH channels catering across educational strata's. Online learning apps like Unacademy, BYJUS, Toppr, Udemy etc saw a huge spike in their user base. BYJUS reported 200% growth. This clearly substantiates that we adapted quite fast. Learning has become easily accessible and comfortable.

But wait, that's just half the story ...

This transition hasn't been as easy for everyone as it might have been for us. Speaking of India, though India's e-learning market is second largest in the world right after the US, its still too far from perfect.

Internet penetration rate in India is 50% as against global average which is 53%. Half of the country doesn't have internet connectivity. The NITI AAYOG in its "Strategy for NEW INDIA @75" report highlighted that 55000 villages in the country are without basic Mobile network coverage set aside internet connectivity. While students belonging to urban households are more likely to have internet access, among rural students only 28% are likely to have internet access.

Device availability is another issue. As per statista.com 31.7% Indians owned a smartphone which is expected to rise to 34% in 2021. On the contrary it's 63.4% in neighboring China and a whopping 81.6% in the US. While 23% of the urban population had access to computers the number is just 4% in rural India. As per a household survey carried out by the University of Hyderabad with about 2500 students, 90% had mobile phones but only 63% of them could access classes that too infrequently or not at all. 10% reported uncertain electricity supply as a problem. And this is the situation of a urbanized city like Hyderabad let alone the villages. Also many these students use their parents devices leaving them tied

up too. Also sitting in front of the screen for hours together is tiring both physically and mentally.

When schools and colleges went online so did the exams their students took. And preserving academic integrity has become a huge challenge. Due to a fact that leaning has become particularly remote due to Covid, cheating has become much easier. A survey by Learning Spiral found that 73% of students cheat during online exams. There are petitions filed across the country questioning the credibility and sanctity of examination. The Supreme Court cancelled the National law admission test (NLAT) of Sept 2020 (Rakesh Kumar Aggarwalla & another Vs. National law school of India University Bengaluru & others) on the ground that home based online test failed in ensuring transparency, fairness and integrity which are essential in an exam process. It's going to be difficult for pass-outs to procure good jobs with such degrees. And again there are certain exams which cannot be conducted through this virtual mode viz. Civil services, board exams, several entrance exams, professional degree exams etc.

Finally, education is not just about subject knowledge but also developing social skills. Relying solely on online education may affect a student's inter-personal skills. Many may underperform in their professional and personal lives. How is one supposed to pick up the skills to interact on a stage with a crowd in front?

The pandemic did take us by surprise and inflict upon us a lot that we wouldn't have thought even in our wildest dreams. But we adapted and we did it quite impressively. Still taking everything online is not the amicable solution we need. It's a long fight and getting everything back to the way it was has to be the only priority. Neither of us can wait to get back to our classrooms with our friends and teachers just like old times.

Until then Goodluck with your distance learning!!

Hope that we put this behind us super early!

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“ The COVID-19 pandemic has exposed education and the communities it serves in a multitude of ways. But in these hard times, teachers are giving their best to make sure every student has access to good education ”

Ranjitsinh Disale, Global Teacher Prize 2020 winner

Albert Camus, La Peste and The Coronavirus



Tanvi Pilane
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Albert Camus's book 'La Peste' or the plague, published in 1947, focuses on the north African city of Oran in the 1940s. When the plague comes to city in form of thousands of dead rats over the streets, panic grips the city. Citizens and newspapers clamour for the authorities to take action, and they do. The rats are cremated and the residents of Oran give a sigh of relief. They quickly dismiss the whole incident. *'The plague affects the uncivilized populations of medieval Europe, and not sophisticated modern residents of Oran'*, they think. It is only when people start to die in large numbers and the disease ravages the city that they come to terms with reality.

In November, 2019 when I read about the coronavirus in newspapers, it was distant reality. It was a disease affecting people faraway in city of Wuhan, I did not think that it would affect me in anyway, and nor any of us could think like that. So, when in March, a lockdown was announced and the shops closed down and the streets emptied, I was surprised to say the least. I had known that it was one of those highly contagious disease and that it travelled from one person to another, and yet the sudden arrival of it caught me by surprise. It was as Albert Camus wrote in his book, *"Everybody knows that pestilences (diseases) have a way of recurring in the world, yet somehow we find it hard to believe in ones that crash down on our heads from a blue sky. There have been as many plagues as wars in history, yet always plagues and wars take people equally by surprise."*

"We have it totally under control. It's one person coming in from China. It's going to be just fine.", US President Donald Trump said in the early days of the pandemic. Like him, several people underscored the effects of the pandemic, thinking that everything would be 'just fine'. By doing this they put their lives and, more importantly the lives of several others at risk. Many governments all over the world delayed their responses to the pandemic, resulting in thousands of lives lost. Like the residents of Oran, we refused to take action until the situation came up

to a head. Camus wrote, *"Many continued hoping that the epidemic would soon die out and they and their families be spared. Thus, they felt under no obligation to make any change in their habits, yet plague was an unwelcome visitant, bound to take its leave one day as unexpectedly as it had come."*

As the lockdown was announced and everyone was asked by their employers to work remotely, several others lost their jobs and economic functions came to a grinding halt, reality started to set in. People settled into their isolated lives, slowly but surely. It wasn't that easy for others, countless people now deprived of their livelihood were struggling to put food into their stomachs. Social media posts and reassuring newspaper headlines said things like, 'We are all in this together' or 'the virus affects everyone equally', but this was simply not true. Poor and marginalised communities suffered the most from the effects of the virus. No one even thought of the migrant workers until they poured out on the streets of Delhi and made everyone aware of their presence.

Television and newspaper advertisements constantly reminded everyone to wash their hands, wear masks and follow social distancing regulations. And yet several people thought themselves above these rules and regulations, above the law. In the USA, there was an anti-mask movement, where people defended their right to not wear a mask without any regard for the health and safety of others. They thought that the coronavirus - in the words of president Donald Trump- would 'One day like a miracle, disappear.'

In 'La Peste', when the town is sealed off to contain further spread of the plague, the people react to their isolation by longing for their loved ones. They yearn for companionship and for human intimacy. The isolation and loneliness starts to affect their psyche, and it started to affect ours too. During the lockdown, mental illnesses surged as we were deprived of the things we once took for granted. The long commutes to work that were once hated,

we now longed for. The family we once needed a break from, we now desperately longed to see. During those early days of the lockdown the silent streets were a novelty, but the silence soon became stifling. 'Man is a social animal' Aristotle once said. And we saw that this was true during those long months of the lockdown and quarantine.

Video conferencing apps were our saviours in this pandemic. They allowed us interact without actually meeting each other, making the smooth operation of business much easier. And yet the boxes in Zoom which confined a person within them seemed like a metaphor for our isolation. These interactions felt hollow, dispirited. The computer screens were a barrier, one that prevented meaningful human interaction.

As we can tell, Albert Camus's book 'La Peste' is very relevant amidst the current coronavirus pandemic. This is because while 'La Peste' centres around the plague and its effects, it is primarily a story about humanity. A story of the folly of humans in thinking themselves invulnerable to nature and its perils, in thinking that they are free from nature's clutches. When the plague leaves the city of Oran, the people celebrate, but plagues come and go and because this one is over does not mean that there will not be more outbreaks in future. To quote Camus, "The plague bacillus never dies or disappears for good; that it can lie dormant for years and years in furniture and linen chests; that it bides its time in

bedrooms, cellars, trunks, and bookshelves, and that perhaps the day would come when, for the bane and the enlightening of men, it would rouse up its rats again and send them forth to die in a happy city."

If we are to fight pestilences, we have to learn from our past mistakes and ensure that we do not make those mistakes over and over again. During this pandemic, a lot of lives were lost to the coronavirus but many more were lost to negligence and ignorance. Knowledge and experience are the basis of human development and humans grow and evolve by learning from history. Today's masses and governments must recognize and learn from the blunders and oversights made by them during the pandemic see that they do not happen again because, as George Santayana said, "If we do not learn from history, we are doomed to repeat it."

Humanity has survived hundreds of wars and epidemics throughout the ages. The one key factor which has ensured our survival through it all has been hope. Humans never stop believing in themselves, they never let go of hope, and that has resulted in their enduring vitality. During these difficult times we must hold on to hope, and if we do so, the persistence of humankind will be guaranteed. To quote one last quote from 'La Peste'- "Once the faintest stirring of hope became possible, the dominion of the plague was ended."

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***“ Opportunities to find deeper powers
within ourselves come when life seems
most challenging. ”***

Joseph Campbell

Reporting of Violence against Children during the COVID-19 Pandemic

Ishan Paradkar

1st LL.B



Introduction

The COVID-19 pandemic has adversely affected every aspect of human life globally. The highly contagious nature of COVID

-19 has compelled the Government to resort to control measures such as strict restrictions on socio-economic activities, school closures, reduced access to social and legal services, and social distancing etc. However, all these control measures do have some disadvantages too. Measures like lockdown significantly reduce the resources of livelihood. Restrictions on the mobility and social contact of people lead to loneliness, frustration and anger. This increased economic insecurity and social isolation makes an individual feel helpless about the situation. In these conditions people tend to express their irritability and annoyance in a violent manner on the most vulnerable members of the community, namely, children. The children are the silent sufferers with no respite during lockdown. Children are the most vulnerable and easy targets of their frustrated parents and other community members as they do not have any means to protect themselves from abuse. This article analyses the efficiency of the current violence reporting systems for the protection of children from violence and abuse.

The risk factors for children during COVID-19 lockdown

The relationship between COVID-19 and violence against children is quite complex. We need to understand that certain factors greatly increase the risk of child abuse at home and at community level. These factors include parental stress and tension, economic insecurity and increased economic needs, constraints on mobility resulting in reduction of social contact and social activities,

anxiety of contracting the disease, frustration owing to restrictions etc. Some other crucial factors that relate to children are - children's increased presence at home, restrictions on mobility strictly restrains the children's playtime with their friends and all the outdoor activities, pressure on children to adjust to online learning, no avenues for children to channelise their energies, noisy playing and sibling fights can become a nuisance for many parents and community members. All these factors increase the irritability and annoyance of the children as well as their caregivers and it makes the children more vulnerable to abuse and violence.

A recent report by World Health Organisation (WHO) also talks about sexual exploitation of children by some caregivers to meet economic needs.

Spike in child abuse cases during Covid-19 lockdown

A recent study based on the data from the UK, France, US, and Australia reveals that there is a 20% to 40% increase in the rate of child abuse and neglect during the COVID-19 pandemic. In India, the national children's helpline, CHILDLINE, received 92,000 calls on child abuse and violence, during the lockdown, which was 30% of the total calls received for that time period.

It is clear from the above numbers that violence against children has significantly increased during COVID-19. Though there is a spike in the number of child abuse cases reported all over the world, it is a fact that majority of the child abuse cases are not reported by children because they are not in the position to do so. This situation has worsened during Covid lockdowns.

Hinderances for reporting of child abuse during COVID-19 lockdown

Children usually talk to their friends if they are subjected to abuse at home or anywhere else in the community. Even the teachers at school and trainers of other co-curricular activities are generally

trained to identify an abused child from his/her social behaviour. Such engagements where disclosure and identification of child abuse usually takes place, serve as the whistle-blowers for child abuse. During the COVID-19 lockdown, identification of child abuse becomes quite difficult due to quarantine and social isolation measures put in place to combat the COVID-19 pandemic. Lockdown often results in school closures, and withdrawal of community and youth programs. It restricts any social outdoor activities and playtime that children have with their friends. This lack of contact with wider social networks of family and friends turns off the early warning systems for abuse.

Although helplines exist for children suffering various forms of abuse, there are two problems in the current context of COVID-19,

(i) the usual modus operandi of physical rescue of the child and provision of other child protection and welfare services are hampered by the mobility restrictions necessitated by the lockdown, thus limiting the emergency assistance they can provide to children;

(ii) during lockdown children are compelled to stay with the alleged perpetrators of abuse with no respite. Especially if family members are the perpetrators of abuse, children are not only at a greater risk of more frequent physical abuse or even sexual abuse in some cases, but they are also hindered from accessing helplines and reporting the abuse. Thus, communication via electronic devices can be unsafe or inaccessible for child victims. It is difficult to ensure that children have opportunities to communicate privately on helplines.

Reduced health and protection services for children further limit opportunities to identify, report and respond to violence. Social distancing measures also reduce an abused child's access to formal and informal support structures that often play a vital role in violence prevention and response. In addition, there are ethical and methodological challenges for interviewing children about violence during lockdown. Let us also not forget that most children in India, need to overcome their moral inhibitions that develop in them over the period through ethical and cultural stereotypes, while reporting against their abusive parents or caregivers. In majority of the cases the abused children are not able to overcome these moral inhibitions.

All these challenges in reporting result in under-reporting of child abuse during COVID-19 lockdown.

Conclusion

In times of COVID-19, with lockdown and social isolation, child abuse continues behind closed doors due to lack of social contact and poorer access to violence identification and prevention avenues and other social services for children. The Indian Government needs to develop an alternate outreach program system to protect the children from violence and from becoming increasingly vulnerable to abuse and its consequences in the wake of the COVID-19 lockdowns. In addition to these COVID specific programs there is a need to spread awareness among the parents, guardians, caregivers and children about violence against children and what amounts to child abuse.

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“ There is no trust more sacred than the one the world holds with children. There is no duty more important than ensuring that their rights are respected, that their welfare is protected, that their lives are free from fear and want and that they can grow up in peace. ”

Kofi Annan

Reverberation of the Covid-19 Crisis



Atharva Nitin Kamble

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The Covid-19 crisis was a completely unprecedented crisis we all had to face wherein almost the whole population of the world was affected with heavy losses whether financial or emotional. However, after a humungous and a monumental effort, this crisis too, saw a revival of hope and humanity. During the initial stage when there was stench of fear in the air about the virus, when crowded cities fell silent, there was a need to create a data bank for contact tracing. This Herculean task was completed by the government with the help of various NGO's. I believe that we have a moral duty to help those in distress. After 2 months into the pandemic there was a huge spike in cases but the data bank helped in tracing the potential patients and in giving them the necessary treatment. At a time when we had locked ourselves in our houses, COVID-19 forced upon us a complete lifestyle change. There was a complete state of lockdown in the country and in my opinion the justification for keeping the economy at a standstill and practically suspending public and social life would be found in the scholarly words of Justice Sudhi Ranjan Das - 'Social interest in individual liberty may well have to be subordinated to other greater social interests.' An ordinance was issued by The President of India regarding the Epidemic Diseases Act, 1897 imposing harsh penalties on the people who attack the public health workers, prior to the aforementioned Ordinance, the Act only spoke of penalizing the people under sec 188 of the Indian Penal Code pertaining to disobedience of an order duly promulgated by public servant but one of the aspects which deemed the ordinance necessary was that section 195(1)(a)(1) of the Criminal procedure code bars the court from taking cognizance of any offence punishable under sec 188 IPC or abetment or attempt to commit the same, unless, there is a written complaint by the public servant concerned, for contempt of his lawful order. The object of this provision is to provide for a particular procedure in case of contempt of the lawful authority of public

servant as held by the Bombay High court in (Shrinath Gangadhar Giram V. State of Maharashtra), it would be an administrative nightmare for the public servant to furnish complaints to the court under sec 188 requesting it to take action in the concerned matter, as daily according to the data almost 27000 offenders are caught by the police and most of them are released on their own recognizance. The most important reason which warranted the ordinance was the continuous attacks on the public health workers by culprits who were going unpunished and subsequently, the need to send a message to the wrongdoers that such attitude towards the public health workers will not be tolerated hence the ordinance was passed, the Ordinance specifies that no person can: (i) commit or abet the commission of an act of violence against a healthcare service personnel, or (ii) abet or cause damage or loss to any property during an epidemic. Contravention of this provision is punishable with imprisonment between three months and five years, and a fine between Rupees 50,000 and two lakh rupees. The 2019 Nobel Laureate for Economic Sciences, Dr. Abhijit Banerjee rightly talks about the urgent need for regulations in force providing basic necessities to migrant and local labor of the unorganized sector securing them of basic health, hygiene and sanitation, food grains and access to clean water and decent living conditions along with curbing the issue of lack of access to primary healthcare especially for the old and ill. There is also a lot of confusion among people about whether the Coronavirus an act of god, such as an earthquake or tsunami, for which no person can be held responsible, or whether it was within human control. There was a suit filed in a Texas District Court in the US seeking compensatory damages of over \$20 trillion US Dollars against China for the "creation and release, accidental or otherwise" of the Novel Coronavirus (COVID-19) as a biological weapon in violation of China's International obligations, In particular, the plaint alleges that there is sufficient indication that the Coronavirus was released recklessly from the Wuhan Institute of Virology in

the city of Wuhan, Hubei province leading to the "bioweapon" eventually affected the citizens of the United States of America (US), in this particular matter it was held that the Coronavirus outbreak does not fit in the definition of 'Act of God' and we cannot blame a supernatural entity for the outbreak of the deadly virus as it is completely a man-made thing which was in complete human control and due to some unfortunate circumstances we are battling this pandemic together if the coronavirus pandemic is labeled as an act of god, more harm than good will be done. It would be the perfect scapegoat for the insurance companies to get away with their liabilities and it will just be an addition to the grievance of the general public. This is indeed a challenging time where we need to adhere to social discipline. Another major issue in these testing times is the proliferation of fake news. This hurdle needs to be tackled as fake news causes paranoia among the general public leading to chaos. Be it the medicines which allegedly treat the coronavirus, be it the blame game played by different communities or be it spreading rumors about a fake corona patient in the vicinity, adding fuel to this much widespread fire is the concentration

of free time of netizens in seizing this opportunity too in spreading the unwarranted communal turn that the public health crisis has taken in our country and in isolating some religious groups from the others. On a lighter note, many have even propagated the idea of including Social Media Distancing in the current ongoing social distancing what is needed is a united approach towards the disease. Our fight is against the disease and not against the person who has contracted the disease. Such times warrant the solidarity of all the people, but while being humane we must also not let humanity be the miscarriage of mercy meaning that those who don't follow the directives of the government should be nabbed and heavily penalized "human behaviour is the only medicine", as stated by the famous literary critic and philosopher Gayatri Chakravorty Spivakwe, We do have a long way to go but we also have to strength to endure this nightmare and with the passage of time we will triumph over this disease and set an exemplary example before the entire world. After all, the most authentic thing about us is our capacity to create, to overcome, to endure, to transform and to be greater than our suffering.

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Unique Challenge



Anuj Kumar Singh
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COVID 19 has had a severe impact on almost every sphere of life like economy, religion, transport and many more. Mental health is one of them. According to estimates by World health organization mental illness accounts for about 15 percent of total disease condition around the world. The survey of 130 countries provides the data which shows catastrophic impact of COVID 19 on mental well

being. It shows how people are not able to access mental health services and also give an alarming signal to increase funding. Uncertain lockdown, isolation, loss of income - these all trigger a serious or harmful psychological effect or exacerbate the existing ones. The current pandemic is adding an extraordinary level of stress to already vulnerable population due to insecurity of housing and food, combined with feelings of helplessness and despair. COVID 19 may further exacerbate existing mental health conditions, trigger new conditions and limit the access of those with pre existing conditions to the already scarce mental health service they had. Although 89% of countries reported in survey that mental health and psychological support is part of their COVID 19 response plans but when it comes to reality only 17 percent of these countries have full additional funding for covering these activities. This

clearly emphasizes a strong need to provide more money for psychological needs of people. As there is no certainty about the pandemic, if it continues then there is more burden on already underfunded mental health services. For millions of Indians, adjustment was not easy. Home confinement also aggravated problems for victims of domestic abuse. The National commission of Women reported that 214 complaints were received in just the first week of lockdown. The increase was attributed to abusers being confined to their homes with no outlet for their anger and frustration and the helplessness of the victim and even pressure to get married is increased. It is the need of hour to integrate mental health services with health services with a host of other type of services like education, income support, and social welfare. It's not only about system; it's also a divide between people. Stigma and misconceptions associated with mental disorders contribute to the discrimination and human rights violations experienced by those affected. Stigma and discrimination can trap people in a cycle of illness. To reduce the stigma around mental health we need to start it by training and sensitizing the society. Coping with loneliness, anxiety and job losses, many had to overcome resistance to acknowledge that they may have a mental problem and reach out for help. Raising awareness about mental disorders through education and advocacy for more respect of human rights. Unequal treatment of mental health and physical health leads to disparity. In fact mental health is physical health, the two are inseparable. People suffering from chronic physical conditions have a greater probability of developing mental disorders such as depression. Also rate of suicide are higher among the people with physical disorder than among other people. Mental illness not only affects the individual but it also decreases productivity at work. Work losses are found to be more among those with co-morbid disorders than among those with single disorder. Loss of income put them at an increased risk of poverty. it has also been seen that retrenched workers who received counseling coped better and managed to find better jobs. People at risk of suicidal behavior cover a wide age range from early adolescence to later life hence appropriate intervention is needed to detect the mental health problems at a very early age this leads to more effective treatment and avoidance of disability and death by suicide. A need exists for more intervention and policies that promote social relationships and psychological well being. *"Life doesn't make any sense without interdependence. We need each other, and the sooner we learn that, the better for us all "* -ERIK ERIKSON. The surge in new infections in second wave of COVID 19 has

prompted some states to consider lockdown again. A lockdown might be easy for the people this time as they have figured how to change or switch to getting supplies online and performing tasks online but there is a feeling of going into a life of loneliness or isolation. It's true that people are still dealing with multiple fears and anxiety. Our mind usually copes with any unpleasant circumstance with the belief that it is temporary as the pandemic seemed when it began. But now when the pandemic does not seem temporary, it is hard for the mind to cope with the stress that comes with this prolonged uncertainty. Frontline workers are playing a very crucial role in fighting the outbreak and saving lives but they are also under exceptional stress and in current scenario death of health workers are rising, the mental health rates are rising faster still. Frontline workers especially healthcare workers are at particularly high risk of mental ill health, including suicidal attempts, the risk of burnout and stigmatization. Without support they will be unable to fulfill their vital role in stopping the outbreak. Ensuring the good mental health of health workers is essential. Support is being offered via workshops, support groups led by social workers and the other trained staff, individual assessments and mental health treatment. Students are missing out on the crucial balance between studies and play. The emotional effects of being physically distant from their friends, combined with the impact of losing out on playtime could potentially induce stress in students. Most of the time however students never realise that they are facing any such problem and term this serious catastrophic mental disaster as "feeling low". Some children also become innocent victim to parental frustration that may arise from job loss or other financial issues during such unprecedented times. Another big cause of rising mental health issues in students due to covid 19 pandemic is increased use of Artificial intelligence whether it's for online class or for entertainment. Parents at these odd times can provide support to children by spending time with them and trying to understand their situation through open conversations. Society prospers when the mental health needs of members of that society met. Mental health should be concern for all of us rather than only those who suffer from mental disorder. Creating an inclusive culture where those seeking treatment and self care are supported, recovery is celebrated, and social connectivity is a priority. Adaptations have been implemented in response to covid 19 crisis and it is essential to systematically assess their effects on defined indicators and outcomes before new long term mental health practices are planned and developed.

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Global Pandemic: Changing Dynamics of International Relations



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The COVID-19 pandemic asks a fundamental question: Is this one of those historical moments when the world permanently changes as the balance of political and economic power is decisively changing, and when, for most people, in most countries, life is never quite the same again?

The COVID-19 disease will certainly be marked as a turning point in the lives of people living in the 21st century. It will significantly affect the direction and development of human civilization like how most pandemics did in the past. The coronavirus is now a global phenomenon with a reach comparable to or even wider than world wars. It concerns all the categories of the world, even for the least affected from a medical point of view. The world has virtually become a global village. It is a matter of concern from all the aspects to all social and economic sectors but with that, an important sector which is changing its dynamics day by day after COVID-19 is the 'INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS' of India as well as other countries with one another. The virus is one and many at the same time. The world is one and many at the same time too. The virus does not hit in the same way everywhere. While it can potentially strike everywhere, the consequences may be quite different from place to place. Countries with strong institutions and a more efficient health system may cope up better. The pandemic strongly affects both national and international institutions. COVID-19 has become a buzzword, created a global stir and ushered in a global medical emergency in the form of the global pandemic, which has affected most of the countries across the globe –humanity as a whole seems to be under severe existential danger. This pandemic has threatened global food, health, and human security, and related economic insecurities can further stimulate the crisis of politics and military security cutting across the globe. The world is entering a volatile and unstable new phase and the year 2020 has had a transformative effect on world politics as well. The novel coronavirus has affected the distribution of power and interests. If some scholars are to be believed, the pandemic

has necessitated a significant rethinking of existing approaches to diplomatic relations as international relations have been affected due to tensions around trade and transport of medicines, diagnostic tests and hospital equipment for coronavirus diseases. The crisis unleashed by the pandemic will alter international relations to a certain extent with a greater focus on topics such as health diplomacy, crisis policy and border policy. However, if proper steps are put in order, the global order and India could emerge stronger.

For most of human history, pandemics have affected international affairs. From before the Peloponnesian War to the Napoleonic age, diseases have affected the balance of power on multiple occasions. In some cases, such as Spain's encounter with Aztec and Incan, the effect was to aid the more powerful actor. Diseases like measles were far more effective than muskets in aiding and abetting the territorial conquest of the new world. In other instances, such as Napoleon's invasion of Russia, diseases were the greater leveller. Napoleon lost 120,000 troops to various diseases just in the weeks leading up to the seizure of Moscow, tipping the balance. Each historical experience has such unique characteristics and dimensions which prove that history is lived first as a tragedy and then as a farce. Today's circumstances are both qualitatively and quantitatively different from similar past crises. As a consequence, comparisons may be deceptive. Present authoritarian regimes cannot be compared with the totalitarian regimes of the last century. However, it is undoubtedly true that COVID-19 is favouring undemocratic trends. The COVID-19 pandemic has changed the business environment for many organizations around the globe and has highlighted the importance of being able to react, adapt and set up crisis management mechanisms to weather situations of uncertainty. As the acute restrictions and lockdowns created many urgent situations that required immediate attention in the early days of the pandemic, many companies have now begun to move to a

'recovery mode' and have started planning for the longer term. China's handling of the coronavirus pandemic has reinforced the sceptical perception of the country that prevails in many quarters in India. India's rhetoric has been quite measured, reflecting its need to procure medical supplies from China and its desire to keep the relationship stable. Nonetheless, Beijing's approach has fueled Delhi's existing strategic and economic concerns. These include overdependence on China for industrial inputs. India's pharmaceutical sector, for instance, sources a majority of its Advanced Pharmaceutical Ingredients from China. Government concern is Chinese entities' taking advantage of the crisis and China's own seeming early recovery for various objectives: (1) the acquisition of vulnerable Indian companies, (2) increasing its influence in India's neighbourhood, and (3) portraying its system and global as well as regional leadership role as more effective than others (including the U.S. and India). Thus, India's government has announced restrictions on foreign direct investment from countries that share a land boundary with India, a move directed against China. India has also been proactive in its neighbourhood with diplomatic outreach, economic aid, technical assistance, and the provision of medical supplies. Delhi's ability to respond to the competition for influence and over political systems will depend on how India ultimately fares in this crisis, in health, economic, and social terms. Meanwhile, India's leaders have been very active in engaging their counterparts around the world to boost its image and perceptions of its reliability, in case countries and companies diversify even more post-COVID-19. India has either lifted or made exceptions to its export restrictions on certain drugs. Indian officials have highlighted Delhi's assistance to China, and, while acknowledging Beijing's facilitation, emphasized that most of the supplies India is getting from China are commercially procured. Finally, India is engaging with other countries in the Indo-Pacific, bilateral relations. The Indian establishment beyond the state has been far more vocal in its criticism of China. Recently, retired diplomats have faulted China for its initial response and lack of transparency, with some advocating the use of the term "Wuhan Virus." The pandemic is also reshaping geopolitics. Escalating tensions between the United States and China are the clearest immediate-term outcome. However, what about the long-term impact? Current U.S. debates over 'great power competition' obscure the true state of international affairs that is evolving. Military and economic rivalry among the United States, China, and Russia is important to geopolitics, but so is the degree to which other "great powers," some with nuclear weapons, seek alternative paths,

potentially together. France, Germany, India, and Japan are currently powers in their own right. This is why alliances and economic partnerships are so important in a world of increasing multi-polarity. Moreover, the United States and China will likely emerge from the Covid-19 pandemic having taken significant damage to their prestige and soft power. Neither country has distinguished itself or aided the international community significantly in responding. Regarding the United States, its alliance system may remain robust by 2025-2030 based on two assumptions. First, multi-polarity increases incentives to cleave to parties with shared interests. Several rising polls in the new global order are authoritarian, with sceptical views of democracy, free press, and open markets. As global competition increases, there are structural and institutional incentives for democratic U.S. allies to band together to advance shared views and push back on regimes attempting to revise the international order. The second assumption is that the United States could experience a change in political leadership. The future U.S. administration, Republican or Democrat, is likely to favour a stronger alliance framework. While there are increasing domestic pressures for a foreign policy of restraint today, the United States will likely be cautious in actually implementing a more restrained foreign policy. A U.S. withdrawal from global affairs is complicated by existing, entangling relationships, including in institutions such as the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO).

Several multinationals have also suffered widespread disruptions to their businesses as authorities enforced strict lockdown measures to contain the pandemic. That's why global manufacturers have initiated talks with Indian firms to explore the possibility of shifting a part of their supply chains from China as they seek to diversify their operations following the Covid-19 outbreak that can again lead to tension between India and China's economy as well as political relations. Earlier, a lot of supply chain was coming from China and large OEMs (original equipment makers) some of them will now migrate to countries like India, Vietnam and others. For India, this is a significant opportunity as the country might see a migratory growth in the supply chain. Geo-economic shift post-pandemic can favour India, but it needs to work its way up.

CONCLUSION

To quote the Indian external affairs minister Subrahmanyam, 'The fact that we are heading towards new balances of power and interests is not in doubt. Nor is the reality that this will manifest itself in a more multipolar global architecture. Recent events suggest that the accompanying mindsets

will put multilateralism under stress". However, not all of us want that, through actions rather than words will speak for intentions. If the old order erodes and a new one has yet to emerge, we are probably headed for a long transition. It will be one characterized by convergences among powers and working arrangements to give a practical shape. The pandemic unquestionably presents an era-defining challenge to public health and the global economy but its political consequences are less well-understood. Unscrupulous leaders may exploit the pandemic to advance their objectives in ways that exacerbate domestic or international crises – cracking down on dissent at home or escalating conflicts with rival states – on the assumption that they will get away with it while the world is otherwise occupied. The trend towards centralized, authoritarian rule evident in countries such as Brazil and Turkey, and typified by China and Russia, has coincided with the rise of rightwing nationalist-populist governments and parties in Europe. Some are now following China's lead in attempting to weaponize the virus for political ends. The crisis has exposed an endemic lack of resilience, symbolized by chronically under-resourced healthcare systems

in even better-off countries. The decision of many governments to call in the armed forces to help with logistics and manpower partly reflects fears that weakening social cohesion may lead to disorder on the streets. This kind of national mobilization can be seen as a positive development rather than a threat to civil liberties – and as a more beneficial use of military power. In Britain as elsewhere, the call to arms has created new legions of NHS volunteers. This renewed sense of national sharing and identity is a much-needed antidote to the regressive nationalism of recent years. All leaders face pressure to focus on domestic priorities, and in particular to ignore conflict risks in weak states. It's possible that, over the longer term, democracies will come out of their shells to find a new type of pragmatic internationalism. To conclude, the words of the President of the International Rescue Committee hold significance as according to him, the pandemic is a powerful reminder of two things: the shared challenges of our global village, and the deep inequalities we must grapple with to fight them.

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COVID: A New Perspective towards Life



Ishita Bansal
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"Hey, what's up? Where are you? Let's hang out!" said one friend to another. Weren't those some exciting and high-spirited days where we could just leave our homes without any troubles following us or a nagging feeling of problem residing in our subconscious brain? But what has the world come to now? With the constant paranoia and the feeling of being unsafe while going out and interacting with other humans, we have had all our plans disappearing into thin air. With all the news channels flashing the same news every day, this force that drives us to remain restrained within the confines of our four walls is called the 'Corona Virus'. This virus emerged from the country of China, spread like a wildfire and reached every nook and corner of the world, the very reason why people were forced to give up their rights of moving freely anywhere throughout the world! And at what

cost? At the cost of treading their lives on thin ice. A lockdown, a dent in our economy, death tolls, depreciating mental health index, depression, isolation and bereavement are all triggered by this unprecedented pandemic. This unanticipated shift has taken the very indispensable aspect of humans away from them. The aspect of 'socialising'. And this has been implemented because humans are the carriers of this virus. Upon coming into contact with another individual, the individual may contract this virus hence spreading it so on.

People have been succumbing to this. Watching the same news of 'today the total number of cases has reached a total hike so much', and 'the number of deaths were recorded to be so much', people have been struggling with wrapping their heads around the constant, ever-changing policies and directives of the government. With many hospitals

running out of beds for the patients and many hotels turning into COVID-19 centres, we find ourselves stuck in the middle of the sea with several holes in it. What protrudes amongst all such chaos is the 'new perspective', or the 'new normal' that the people are trying to adjust to.

With the catastrophic setbacks of economic recession, progressing death rates, virtual studies which consists of increased screen hours, mental breakdowns and lack of work and incentives, we have had various new perspectives and lifestyles which have been a blessing in disguise for us. We face a shortage of money but in exchange for what? Spending time with our loved ones. We see increasing death rates and decide not to step out of our houses. For what? Because we humans have tremendous love for our loved ones. Can we see them get hurt? Absolutely not! Sure, we face mental breakdowns. But we are ensured that we have our brothers, sisters and parents around to take care of us. Taking some time out for our old parents, younger or elder brother or sister, our grandparents, and cherishing each and every moment with them should be the newfound perspective towards this current prevailing difficult lifestyle. It is the new normal!

We say we have a dent in our economy. Maybe true. That is because our concepts or notions of work remain stringent. Considering the options of online trading, digital economy and share markets, we might learn to walk before we run miles. With our opportunities expanding tenfold, and with the number of 'geniuses' in our country, I'm sure we might even sprint! With an increase in techno know-how and artificial intelligence and global institutions surfacing new reforms to manage the happening of safe and faster modes of earning money and liberal trade, we may have the odds of making such platforms legit. This will give us the chance to enhance our skills and understand the working and technicalities of such platforms. That may take years but we do not see CORONA sprinting away any time soon. Consequently, that opens more job opportunities for the poor! This could be a very bright perspective to look at!

Notwithstanding, there are two sides of a coin. If there are pros to any situation, cons go hand in hand. Being squeezed in a place for not days or weeks but for months, triggers your mental health. With no change in scenery, it feels like living in still life. It's like enduring being stuck in a moment with no variations. A person himself would feel like debris floating in the air with no value or purpose. With the feeling of hysteria hitting them like a truck, it becomes perceivable that a man cannot be separated from

the cosmos. With psychological reactions like stress, anxiety, extreme boredom, irritability and many more, we can deduce that a man cannot be torn apart from the nature and is not healthy and prepared enough to bear the consequences of such raw forces or impacts on it.

With no means of entertainment, our life is quite literally black and white. Even with the latest modes and models of fancy gadgets and electronics, we feel stuck living in the 70s and 80s. Partially because we get frustrated and bored watching the same things all over again. And partially because we have nothing else to satisfy that boredom. Exactly why we sense our existence being stuck in a constant loop. And that was the time when people did not even know how to spell technology! The youth of this century wouldn't even be able to survive a second considering today's situation, where a new-born knows how to operate YouTube and play games in the womb itself. But you know what they say, 'time is ever changing'. It can make things valueless and unserviceable within a matter of few minutes.

This is not the first time our world has faced such heinous and unbearable times. For over many centuries or a lapse of 100 years to be exact, we have been facing pandemics and plagues. The most fatal before Corona virus that became 'quite famous' were the 'Spanish Flu' and 'The plague (the black death)', that sought to wipe out quite the population.

We are drowning but this is something which isn't inevitable. If the world could fight a pandemic as threatening as the Spanish flu, this surely isn't that difficult either. Being susceptible to changes and leading the population with togetherness in the key. Our diverse nation has been known to have conflicts but during these times of worldwide emergencies, our people stand together as one and fight this battle as one.

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An American Tragedy: Response to COVID-19



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What makes COVID-19 different than other pandemics?

By the nature of the heightened nature of this worldwide pandemic, the human race can quickly lose sight of the fact that the last major pandemic that the world endured was not 100 years ago or 50 years ago, but it was no more than 10 years ago. It is very alarming to think that most of mankind has faced these odds before, but it does not seem that way. To put it in context, the last worldwide pandemic faced by mankind was the H1N1, better known as the "Swine Flu". Despite a similar rate of spread for some reason, it seems as though the H1N1 pandemic was not as scary as the COVID-19 pandemic. One of the reasons why it might seem this way is because the mortality rate for H1N1 was 0.02% compared to the gargantuan 2% estimated mortality rate for COVID-19. However, the answer to this phenomenon is not as simple. For starters, the mortality rate of any virus which is/can be a worldwide pandemic largely has to do with the way it has been handled. If an extensive amount of people get perfect treatment at the right time they are very less likely to succumb to fatal aspects of the virus. A tremendous amount of survivors and deceased can be traced back to a single policy decision or the lack thereof. As much as it is an absolutely horrifying reality to confront, almost every life in existence during a global pandemic relies on a political authority taking the perfect decision at the perfect time. A fraction of deviation could result in countless lives being lost.

Fortunately, these are the exact decisions that were taken perfectly by many countries in 2009. Hence, the amounts of lives lost and people hospitalized were way lesser than every estimate at the time. To put it into another perspective, it is very

clear that the World Health Organisation (WHO) was expecting the fallout from the H1N1 pandemic to be at least 4000x worse than it was. This is shown clearly when the Deputy Director of the World Health Organisation (WHO) at the time, Margaret Chan said that the WHO was expecting an event similar to the 1918 Spanish Flu pandemic, which killed approximately 50 million people.¹ To put that in comparison, the H1N1 pandemic ended up taking the lives of only 12,496 people worldwide and was no longer a pandemic by 2010. Many have criticized the WHO for this move as many people thought that the WHO rushed into declaring the Swine Flu as a pandemic, however, it begs the realization that the actions taken by the world leaders at the time were just that fuelled with incredible foresight and prompt enough for people to have the privilege and the luxury to devalue the hard work into a mere overreaction, especially when the overreaction saves your life without you having you feeling even the slightest of whiffs of your fragile mortality.

The United States:

Now if the context is shifted to the present pandemic and the United States, it seems as if the present administration in the US saw its emphatic win against the H1N1 as an "exaggerated response" so much that it deliberately chose to be silent and do absolutely nothing of significance for an incredible amount of important time. Reports signify that the Hon'ble President of the United States had received 2 briefings about the COVID-19 virus in January alone but consciously made the decision to wait until

¹ <https://www.voanews.com/science-health/who-says-h1n1-swine-flu-pandemic-not-over>

months after the fact to act on it.² This astonishing inaction reportedly cost the lives of over 67,808 people.³ That number is so large that it is almost easy enough to dismiss it as just another number but one should always remember that it is much more than just a number. It is the number of families destroyed, lives lost with no fault of their own with only and only an inefficient administration to blame. This lack of action has gotten people killed but it was not the end of the administration's inefficacy.

False leads and the vindictive unfruitful chase:

For around a month, the administration was fixated and insisted that anti-malarial chloroquine was the answer to COVID-19. However, there was little to science to back up the fact that it wasn't nearly as effective as the administration was making it seem. This supposed medicine was administered to victims of the virus without their consent or the consent of their families.⁴ Not only was it ineffective in most cases and cost the country a lot of money, but it also had serious side effects to some people which on top of the already impending doom of the coronavirus, was a terrifying doom to take on.⁵

On top of that, POTUS also suggested disinfectant and ultra-violet radiation therapy to obliterate the virus, which resulted in a massive spike into cases of poison contamination in the US poison hotline. ⁴

Lack of proper equipment:

The US had a major problem with the lack of equipment and ventilators. This arose due to two key factors. Most of the masks that the country used for biohazard purposes were made by the Chinese. Moreover, POTUS took an incredible amount of time

to invoke the DPA (Defense Protection Act), which would have forced manufacturers of protective pieces of equipment to keep producing such products for the sake of life.⁶ POTUS not only delayed the invocation of this Act but when used, used it to resume production of relatively inconsequential products compared to the protective equipment needed in the country. For example, products like meat and coal were made to resume production before PPEs which lead to a massive shortage which could have been avoided.

Furthermore, the country slowly enveloped itself into a bizarre bidding war of states over life-saving ventilators.⁷ This highlighted the problems of the overtly federal system of the US, and more than just that, unnecessarily delayed the process of providing adequate health care to the public, the likes of which are unprecedented in the country.

Conclusion:

The reality of the situation is that the virus is extremely harmful and can contaminate the way we live our lives forever. However, this should not have taken place in such fashion, and timely and prompt response to such pandemic would have been resolved in a much systematic manner like it was in the case of the Swine Flu. Of course, the United States is not alone in this by far, the response by the entire world except the likes of South Korea, New Zealand, and a few others, have been downright dismal, but the real problem isn't that it happened, the real problem is that this happened despite having the very real possibility of it not happening at all. As the London Economic points out, "We have the worst leaders at exactly the worst time".⁸

² <https://www.npr.org/sections/coronavirus-live-updates/2020/05/02/849619486/trump-received-intelligence-briefings-on-coronavirus-twice-in-january>

³ <https://www.washingtonpost.com/outlook/2020/05/06/trump-covid-death-counter/>

⁴ <https://www.bbc.com/news/world-us-canada-52579200>

⁵ <https://www.bbc.com/news/world-us-canada-52399464>

⁶ <https://www.cfr.org/in-brief/what-defense-production-act>

⁷ <https://www.marketplace.org/2020/04/01/ventilator-bidding-war-covid19/>

⁸ <https://www.thelondoneconomic.com/opinion/we-have-the-worst-leaders-at-exactly-the-worst-time/06/05/#.XsbPa7f611c.facebook>

“Covid: A New Perspective Towards Life”



Shruti Mishra

1st B.B.A.LL.B

COVID-19 (Coronavirus disease 19), starting in the year 2019, as its name suggests, from Wuhan, China has taken down the economies of all the major countries of the world especially in Asia and an uncountable number of lives. Who knew what we thought was just a matter of a single nation will take over the entire world like this? The outbreak of a virus which began in December 2019, evolved eventually to become a global pandemic. The pandemic, along with the obvious health-related impact, also poses a serious threat to the psychological well being of individuals and has resulted in significant behavioural changes. The enormity of living in isolation, changes in our daily lives, job loss, financial hardship and grief over the death of loved ones has the potential to affect the mental health and well being of many.

COVID-19 has made the largest lockdown happen in the history of civilization which has severely enhanced the miseries of the common man, migrant workers, daily wagers and billions of slum dwellers worldwide. Losing jobs leaves these individuals unable to make both ends meet and this sudden misfortune of income poverty adds to their guilt, frustration, depression and mental anguish, ultimately leading to functional impairment and increased rates of suicide. Unavoidable stress, fear and anxiety about a contagious disease outbreak like COVID-19, can be profound among the higher risk groups, such as healthcare providers and other frontline workers including bankers, policemen, armed forces etc. During a severe pandemic like this, community-based mitigation programs such as the closing of schools, parks and playgrounds have disrupted children's usual lifestyle and can potentially promote distress and confusion. Amidst the pandemic, it is the migrant labourers who were affected the most as most of the economic activities were under the complete shutdown. Despite the large numbers of migrant workers, the policies of the government largely failed in providing any form of legal or social protection to this vulnerable group. These workers should be provided with some essential

principles of human rights like food security, hygienic environment, voting rights etc. Also, within days of the onset of the COVID-19 outbreak in China, the 'social media panic' characterized by a relentless plethora of fake information as well as negatively skewed misinformation metastasized faster than the coronavirus itself. The director-general of WHO had referred to this as "coronavirus infodemics" which is breeding fright and panic by laying out unchecked mind-boggling rumours, flamboyant news propaganda and sensationalism. As soon as COVID-19 emerged to become a trending online content, many bloggers, groups or personal users in YouTube, Whatsapp, Facebook, Instagram and Twitter started the business of making a profit off COVID's popularity in many impulsive and unpredictable courses of action. Such actions have posed many psychological threats to people in which the psychosocial burden of quarantine and isolation and the consequences of this quarantine on mental health and well being at personal and population levels are manifold. Imposed mass quarantine is creating mass hysteria, anxiety and distress due to factors like the sense of getting cornered and loss of control which gets magnified by vague information and improper communications through media in the phase of a pandemic. It was one of the main factors that led to the mass exodus of migrants from Delhi and Mumbai. Being exposed to the covid cases in hospitals, being quarantined, the death or illness of a relative or friend and heightened self-perception of danger by the lethality of the virus can negatively impact the mental state of health workers. In a country like India, where the health system is already overburdened, surges of COVID cases are likely to provoke acute anxiety, irritation and stress among doctors and nurses. The psychological impact of the pandemic is also very dangerous for the elderly as the notion that older people with serious comorbidities are vulnerable to worse outcomes from COVID can create fear amongst them. For people bereaved from the death of loved ones due to COVID-19 and inability to gain closure and cremate can result

in anger, resentment, psychological trauma and long term psychiatric sequelae. Religious misbelief, xenophobia and communal disharmony are major issues that have tarnished all the great ventures taken against the pandemic in India. Reports of increasing domestic violence and women abuse have been reported globally during this pandemic.

This unpredictable, fast spreading infectious disease has been causing universal awareness, anxiety and distress, all of which according to WHO are natural psychological responses to the randomly changing condition. Adverse psychosomatic outcomes among common people are nevertheless expected to increase significantly due to the pandemic itself and due to the constant flow of readily available information and reinforced messaging obtained via online social networking services of almost all forms. All of this can be more detrimental in the long run than the virus itself and there are various challenges associated with the psychosocial well-being of people as it is widely neglected by people especially in our country thereby impeding the development of an individual to full potential as mental health illness is often considered a taboo that leads to reluctance on part of family members to seek diagnosis and treatment for the patient. Mental health problems tend to increase during a pandemic leading

to a reduction in life expectancy. This has been described by Nobel prize-winning economist Angus Deaton as “Deaths of Despair”. Considering that the current situation has taken a heavy toll on our lives and our psychosocial well-being everyone of us should be very careful towards ourselves and the society as well and spread awareness and updates about precautionary measures about the COVID-19 along with curtailing disinformation by ignoring fake news and social media posts that spread panic. People should include indoor recreational activities, relaxation and physical exercises in their daily routine to increase immunity and efficiency of body organs especially lungs which are most affected by the virus. As the mortality and morbidity statistics are reaching new peaks every day, isolation and lockdown states are getting prolonged and financial crisis is building in, mental health issues are likely to grow exponentially. There is a need to understand the psychosocial and behavioural perspectives of COVID-19 and delineate possible measures to cope with the pandemic for its effective management and also we should follow the protocols of the pandemic even when the COVID cases start reducing so that the virus can be eliminated from our lives and we can go back to our “GOOD OLD DAYS”.

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“Covid: A Perspective Towards Life”



Apoorv Singh
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The COVID-19 pandemic has led to a huge loss of human life worldwide and presents an unprecedented challenge to public health, food systems and labor. The economic and social disruption caused by the pandemic is devastating. Countries dealing with existing humanitarian crises or emergencies are particularly exposed to the effects of COVID-19. Responding swiftly to the pandemic, while ensuring that humanitarian and recovery assistance reaches those most in need, is critical.

As the COVID-19 pandemic unfolded this year, necessitating a range of unprecedented social isolation and safety measures, barely any aspect of daily life was left unaffected. One area which has certainly seen considerable changes as a result of

COVID-19 is the education sector. At the point when schools and colleges all throughout the world had to close their ways to forestall its spread, elective strategies and technologies must be embraced practically for the time being. Internet learning turned into an earnest need, instead of an alternative.

The Advancement of Digital Learning

Obviously, e-learning had been remembered for the advanced education experience for quite a while; notwithstanding, never to the widely inclusive degree saw at the tallness of the pandemic. Training staff globally were constrained – regularly with minimal notice – to acclimate themselves with a scope of online stages to convey whole seminars on a completely far off premise. Thus, online stages

like Google developed to fulfil this new need, rapidly joining capacities, for example, video-conferencing to their Classrooms administration.

Pre-pandemic, instructive establishments had the alternative to consolidate computerised learning as a feature of their offer, yet it was regularly seen as a little something extra or the special case for the standard—appealing principally to low maintenance. Coronavirus without a doubt addresses a basic defining moment. The possibility of getting back to grounds just courses as the standard after this experience appears to be ever more uncertain. Experts have proposed that this interruption to the standard was genuinely necessary, in spite of the fact that it has clearly shown up under unfortunate conditions. Schooling is regularly portrayed as an area which has been moderately delayed to embrace advanced innovations.

This doesn't imply that the customary style of face to face schooling is away for acceptable, notwithstanding. Scientists have found the two benefits and drawbacks to distant learning. One certain result is that it urges understudies to adapt autonomously and at their own speed. A potential downside is that understudies face deterrents in cooperating and gaining from one another's commitments. The capacity of computerised schooling to address the issues of students who need extra help is additionally under question. The blended sentiments and assessments encompassing internet learning propose that post-pandemic a mixture model might be generally appealing for instructive establishments and understudies the same.

There's no uncertainty that these abrupt changes in the schooling area have propelled the reexamining of customary instruction structures when all is said in done. Changes that would have been generally incomprehensible pre-pandemic —, for example, the dropping of school tests for coursework-based assessment — have been constrained through because of need. This has opened a space for the reassessment of models that were thought to be crucial and unchallengeable before. Extremist masterminds are considering the to be as their hotly anticipated chance to advance in instruction and make it more appropriate for the developing requirements of the cutting edge world.

Changes to the Student Experience

Those who did move into university residences have hardly enjoyed a typical student experience. Isolation has in many cases replaced the standard freshman activities which are designed to encourage social bonding and relationship building. For many students, separation from their families at this difficult

time, alongside their disappointment at unmet expectations of academic life, has had an impact on their mental health. Universities have been varied in their response to this crisis and, as a result, the debate regarding the degree to which educational institutions bear responsibility for their students on a personal level has been reignited.

Understudies who have delighted in scholastic accomplishments during the pandemic have likewise experienced an absence of in-person freedoms to commend them. Graduation services, as with such countless different occasions, have commonly moved to Zoom. Moreover, secondary school understudies completing their last year have been denied of prom, a socially instilled achievement in numerous nations. With regards to desperate that the pandemic has addressed, these misfortunes are ostensibly an insignificant concern. Notwithstanding, remembering that these occasions frequently address milestone beneficial encounters, their significance can't be excused.

As normality gradually continues to changing degrees all throughout the planet, instructive foundations have reacted by offering person to person learning opportunities on a discretionary, decreased or turning premise. Those who do attend are likely to find the dynamic of their classroom or lecture hall greatly altered from before. Given the ongoing threat posed by COVID-19, social distancing measures are still observed and enforced in most countries. The use of face masks is generally encouraged, posing a potential barrier to student participation and interaction. It remains to be seen how, if and when schools and universities will return to business as usual.

Mental Health

Coronavirus has affected day to day life and is slowing down the worldwide economy. This pandemic has affected thousands of peoples, who are either sick or are being killed due to the spread of this disease. This, being a new viral disease affecting humans for the first time, vaccines aren't yet available. This virus is spreading exponentially region wise. This virus creates significant knock-on effects on the lifestyle of citizens and as about the worldwide economy. It's very clear to see how covid is affecting the mental health of individuals.

A pandemic is not just a medical phenomenon; it affects individuals and society and causes disruption, anxiety, stress, stigma, and xenophobia. The behaviour of an individual as a unit of society or a community has marked effects on the dynamics of a pandemic that involves the level of severity, degree of flow, and aftereffects. Rapid human-to-human transmission of

the SARS-CoV-2 resulted within the enforcement of regional lockdowns to stem the further spread of the disease. Isolation, social distancing, and closure of educational institutes, workplaces, and entertainment venues consigned people to stay in their homes to help break the chain of transmission. However, the restrictive measures undoubtedly have affected the social and psychological state of people from across the board.

Quarantine and self-isolation can presumably cause a negative impact on one's psychological state. A review published within the Lancet said that the separation from loved ones, loss of freedom, boredom, and uncertainty can cause a deterioration in a person's psychological state status. To overcome this, measures at the individual and societal levels are required. Under the current global situation, both children and adults are experiencing a mix of emotions. They can be placed in a situation or an environment that may be new and may be potentially damaging to their health.

Elderly people are more susceptible to the COVID-19 outbreak because of both clinical and social reasons like having a weaker system or other underlying health conditions and distancing from their families and friends due to their busy schedules. According to doctors, people aged 60 or above are more likely to catch the SARS-CoV-2 and may develop a significant and life-threatening condition albeit they're in good health.

Physical distancing thanks to the COVID-19 outbreak can have drastic negative effects on the psychological state of the elderly and disabled individuals.

Physical isolation reception among relations can put the elderly and disabled person at serious psychological state risk. It can cause anxiety, distress, and induce a traumatic situation for them. Elderly people depend on young ones for their daily needs, and self-isolation can critically damage a family system. The elderly and disabled people living in nursing homes can face extreme mental health issues. However, something as simple as a phone call during the pandemic outbreak can help to console elderly people. COVID-19 can even lead to increased stress, anxiety, and depression among elderly people already handling psychological state issues.

Children, faraway from their school, friends, and colleagues, staying at home can have many questions on the outbreak and they look toward their parents or caregivers to urge the solution. Not all children and parents reply to stress in the same way. Kids can experience anxiety, distress, social isolation, and an abusive environment that can have short- or long-term effects on their mental

health. To help offset negative behaviours, requires parents to remain calm, deal with the situation wisely, and answer all of the child's questions to the best of their abilities. Parents can take a while to speak to their children about the COVID-19 outbreak and share some positive facts, figures, and knowledge. Parents can help to reassure them that they're safe reception and encourage them to interact in some healthy activities including indoor sports and a few physical and mental exercises. Parents may also develop a home schedule which will help their children to keep up with their studies. Parents should show less stress or anxiety at their home as children perceive and feel negative energy from their parents. The involvement of oldsters in healthy activities with their children can help to scale back stress and anxiety and convey relief to the general situation.

Conclusion

Emerging pandemics show that humans aren't infallible and communities got to be prepared. COVID-19 has emerged as a public health threat round the world. It adds to the list of previous epidemic infectious disease outbreaks, including Bovine Spongiform Encephalitis in 1986, the Avian flu in 1997, the SARS in 2002, the swine influenza in 2009, and the Ebola in 2014. All these outbreaks remind us that we sleep in a habitat where it's necessary to respect the connection between animal, social life, and therefore the environment to survive and thrive.

The pandemic has revealed a vast sea of kindness and benevolence in our communities around the world. It has led to countless acts of selfless heroism in hospitals and care homes. It has impelled many of us to use our greatest strengths to serve our greatest purposes, suddenly giving our lives new, inspiring meaning.

This is the lesson that we must take into the post-Covid-19 world: The time has come to mobilise this goodness in our midst, rather than drive it to the sidelines through institutions and incentive systems that reward selfishness and predatory competitiveness. The time has come to re-evaluate the acceptable goal of business; the goal of our economic activities; the goal of our ideologies and social conventions; and therefore the goal of our local, national and international governance structures. The pandemic shows us that the goals of all these domains must always be the same: contributing to the fulfilment of human needs and purposes.

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Covid: A New Perspective Towards Life



Bhavika Mittal
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Over the past year, we have come across the word coronavirus and words related to it like COVID-19, pandemic, epidemic, contagious virus and many more such terms, which have now become a part of daily use vocabulary. I am well aware of the fact that all our minds are now saturated by the constant use of these words but please bear with me because I will once again put forth these words.

Now let's drill your brains with some basic tedious facts about this virus, shall I?

A microscopic contagious virus of the size 0.1-0.5 microns has been ruling the world since a year now, it started its 'colonialism' as I would like to put it, from the country with the largest population, isn't this miniature organism smart enough to sow its seeds in this heavily jammed country? In my opinion, it started off great by affecting the smartest race of living organisms and guess what that's us homo sapiens (in Latin "wise man") a fancy word for us humans, right? However, later ended up infecting a carnivore mammal, the tiger which was an inhabitant of a zoo in the country which is situated on the other side of the globe.

Gradually, the number of people getting infected due to the virus sky-rocketed, it started colonizing in the European countries, the US and obviously how could someone leave India unseen or untouched, so it had its grand entry into our country through the state with the highest literacy rate. Anyway, pushing back the sarcastic comments considering the seriousness of the onset of the pandemic is no joke. As soon as it landed in India it drastically started taking control over the country. Due to the fear of community transmission, our government which was at that time fighting from an economic turmoil, took up this new challenge. The only solution to curb the spread was a nationwide lockdown which was announced by our Hon'ble Prime Minister at the dusk of the 24th of March 2020 and we were oblivious with the fact that from the dawn of the 25th March 2020 we would be emerging into a completely new phase of life.

Lockdown according to its dictionary meaning means, a state of complete isolation as a security measure. This meant we were "stuck" at home for the next twenty-one days but that was initially, later our nationwide lockdown kept extending week by week and before we knew it had been three months approximately, which turned out to be largest lockdown imposed in any country around the globe.

The emergence of the lockdown was nature's way of banging the gavel and saying adjourn to our fast-moving selfish, robotic life, isn't it? We were so involved into our lives, which only revolved around acquiring a standardized livelihood, that is all mattered to us. It was like we had become unreversible from that "life", I don't even know whether it was called that anymore. I think that the lockdown taught us that there is more to life than just sustaining ourselves financially, what is the point of burning the midnight oil to earn a living and not even living it with our families? I hope you are with me on this.

Well, spending quality-time with our families was an easy lesson which all of us picked up within a matter of few days. But the most important life-lesson which the pandemic intended on teaching was what is mental health and why does it play such a crucial role in our lives? However, learning this chapter of life is no child's play. "Rome wasn't built in a day" now, was it? just like the magnificent capital city of Italy took years similarly, our mind is too a beautiful place to live in provided that it is well trained by its master and not over confident like the government of Italy the way it was with their medical infrastructure. Before, I deviate away from the topic at hand which is mental health, I think I should get to the point.

The unprecedented onset of the virus, followed by a never-ending lockdown had a traumatizing effect on each one of our minds, though the intensity varied. Humans all over the world were facing psychological disorder. Firstly, the students who had

anxious days and sleepless nights since their year-end assessments, entrances had an unanticipated intervention which wasn't ending anytime soon. Secondly, the depression faced by the working class especially the daily wage workers due to the sudden cut in cash flow but here there is a silver lining because as we Indians have all along adhered to the idea of savings and probably that is why we were partially stable. Next, the women as always had to face the "special treatment", which was domestic violence which had escalated during those times, our brave army of frontline workers which included the health professionals, the policemen, the media professionals, number of NGOs who were and are still tirelessly working for us have been going through post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD) and many more such mental disorders. The psychological disorders did not discriminate at all, shouldn't we learn something from it? Anyhow that is not the issue at hand. Furthermore, looking at the surge in the cases, the death toll and various other heartbreaking miseries which keep on sending chills on our spine putting our mental health at stake. Along with this, getting out of our comfort zones and adapting to the "new normal" was highly onerous. Being able to get out of the comfort zone and adapting to the new situation is not easy but you can always turn the tables upside down and revert the set of circumstances in your favor, if you are willing to believe that our mind can achieve anything. "You get diminishing returns when you are restricted to your comfort zone." I don't think we are willing to receive more diminishing returns at this moment, are we?

Just a like coin has two sides likewise the present circumstance also has another face to it. The brighter front of the pandemic is that people all over have now started working together, promoting and prioritizing mental health, it has been "our" and not "my" goal. Development of a sound mind is not only useful during these times but throughout one's lifetime, see it as this, the pandemic is preparing us mentally for almost all shortcomings of life. What qualities do we need for our lives to function smoothly? Patience? Optimism? Hasn't it taught us all these qualities?

In Parallel, physical health has also been a matter of paramount importance in an individual's life. Especially during these times, having a strong physiological mechanism to fight diseases. The virus being a respiratory disease, people have recognized

the importance of an old Indian breathing practice called pranayama. In a way it has helped us recall our ancient practice, astonishing, isn't it?

Now, since we have achieved an acceptable mental and physical health, our workload to lead a healthy lifestyle has reduced, the only add on required here is healthy eating habits well that wasn't difficult for us to achieve, was it? Because being at home we ended up consuming a nutritious diet. I suppose that we can draw out this minor conclusion that the emergence of the lockdown did some good to us on a personal level. Afterall as Jim Rohn quoted,

"Take care of your body. It is the only place where you have to live." Going by the quote, it indicates that the pandemic indeed gave us back our natural inhabitance.

"Life has no limitations except the ones you make." Then, why should we limit the benefits of personal health to an individual only, while we can postulate that a group of healthy individuals can together create a favorable atmosphere for a good social life. Since, we cannot contribute to the society by physically coming together, we can at least keep ourselves fit and healthy for the greater good.

From that day on till today we are fighting against this virus courageously, we can obviously eliminate this virus, it's just that we need to believe we are in this together or else it will be like our freedom struggle which went on, well for a very long time period. Initially, we weren't standing together against the Britishers and faced a downfall but later when we stood united, the invaders had no choice but to leave. Similarly, if we put up a united front against this contagious virus, we will defeat it in no time. Now, how do we put up a strong front, what is our strategy? Its not much that is asked of you, all you have to do is wear a mask when you step out of the house and maintain personal hygiene. This is the mere contribution which is expected from the general public. The emergence of the second wave, brought with it the same amount of fear but this time the solution tagged along. The development of the vaccine is a ray of hope during these dark times.

Concluding in the words of one of the most prolific scientist and inventor Alexander Graham Bell, who said, "When one door closes, another opens but we often look so long at the closed door that we don't see the one that has been opened for us". Let's all shift our focus from the closed door and invite all the positivity from the new ones opened!

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COVID-19: A New Perspective Towards Life



Mitali Deosthali

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Covid-19, the deadly virus that changed all of our lives in every aspect. We have all been witnessing change in our perspectives towards life. Yes, our lives have changed and so have our ideologies towards a lot many things. We have been observing changes in our social lives, medical fields, the education system, the economy, mental health, even the environment. So, to begin with our social lives after the pandemic hit us hard. States like Kashmir and other tourist locations faced losses. The hoteling industry at these locations to be specific, faced a greater loss owing to the fact that they had to be operational without receiving any revenue for it. Though dining services were restricted, the restaurants still kept their business alive by making use of online food delivery platforms. Along with our social lives, even the education system witnessed many changes. Yes, the virtual classrooms, which were a dream to many, was now the reality. Online classes and exams introduced each one of us to various educational apps and gadgets, which contributed a fair bit to the flourishing of the electronic industry. The economy faced losses after the lockdown was imposed as many industries took a fall. However, some companies capitalised on this global crisis. Insurance companies, for example, solicited money from their customers under the garb of a premium for insurance against COVID-19 treatments. Another industry that got a boost was the automobile industry as people, with the fear of the virus in public and open spaces, started preferring private vehicles over the public ones. The virus did, momentarily, wonders for our environment owing to the lack of public movement and industrial pollution.

Well, a lot of people during the early months when the COVID-19 cases were on a rise surely, in my opinion would have realized that when most of the developed countries chose their economy over their people, despite being one of the most

affected, our government made us all stay home and ensured that first priority be given to public safety. This shift in government empathy changed my perspective towards them and made me question if these developed countries are really developed. Something that must be noted is how this virus not only affected people physically but mentally as well. A lot of people faced many mental health issues such as anxiety, insomnia, the constant fear, and loss of income. As a manner of coping with these issues, the public turned to the escape given by alcohol and drug abuse which, in some sections of our society, resulted in a rise of cases of domestic violence. Surprisingly, just like adults, children also were prey to these mental health issues. Man, being a social animal, was affected far more than expected by the 14-day isolation rule. However, during these tough times, the real warriors of the country who stepped forward were the doctors. Be it an MS, an MD, a surgeon, a physician, or be it an intern, everyone, worked, and continue to work through their days and nights for us. Yes, the field that witnessed the most changes and the challenges was none other than the medical field.

Alongside the doctors even the nurses along with every other person in the hospital lived the journey, from being doctors to WARRIORS. When the pandemic did hit us and each one of us was locked in the house, scared and terrified, these were the people who stood up for the country, sacrificing their comfort and safety, sometimes even family. The state of Maharashtra noted more than 52 incidents of assault on the health care workers and as a country we lost more than 3000 healthcare workers to covid surely making us respect these warriors more than ever. In the early months of phase 1 of Covid19 when no one knew the treatment towards this deadly virus, our doctors did not panic. Instead, they pulled up their socks and were there for each one of us. Yes, it was surely new for them as well but their courage is worth appreciation. Now, when these warriors were all doing their job inside the hospitals there were other heroes ensuring our safety outside the hospital - the police, whose help and sacrifices cannot be ignored.

In a state like Maharashtra, after the lockdown was imposed, 279 incidents of assault were recorded against the police, injuring 86 of them. However, this did not stop them from performing their duties which is why they deserve the utmost appreciation from us, the public they relentlessly work for. Another field that should be appreciated is the media they were making the common man aware about the situation regarding all COVID-19 data and any new guidelines that Health Organizations like WHO (World Health Organization), ICMR (Indian Council of Medical Research) issued in public interest. Its symptoms, the required care to be taken and other information regarding COVID-19 was made available to the common man. But of course, every coin has two sides, much like the effect the information provided by media that led to people being stressed and afraid. However, one can't really

blame them for doing their job properly and surely, they did a commendable one.

So, today when we look back, a lot of things have changed. Yes, we surely need to start valuing life more than other aspects such as money or possessions. In my opinion, after the pandemic, we might have realized that no amount of money can guarantee your good health, which is why you need to take care of it. Your loved ones are your real wealth because losing them is something none of us can afford. Our doctors and the police force are the real heroes and they deserve the utmost respect. Now when we are facing the second wave of the pandemic, let us all consciously decide to stay healthy, follow the protocols and the guidelines issued, to stay indoors to take care of our loved ones and last but not the least, think positive and test negative. Yes, we can fight this!

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One Step at a Time



Abhishek Mookherjee

3rd B.A.LL.B

I'm walking. One step at a time. Because one day at a time seems too onerous and laborious. But, I'm walking. Where? I don't know. A better place maybe? A hell of my own phantasmic conception maybe? I don't know. All I know is, I'm walking. They say it's "progress". But I'm afraid that kind of conviction is a luxury I cannot afford. The plethora of situations, where disappointments were all but inevitable, where I emptied my extremities of trust and energy, foolishly aspiring for some kind of fruition... I don't know, it drains you, renders you devoid of any desire to attempt again. Regardless, one step at a time. Maybe into an abysmal murk, but somehow, I'm collating the bare requisite of energy, and coercing myself to keep on walking, to keep myself mobile. Because mobility creates a smoke screen for "happiness". And that right there, that's our ultimate goal, the zenith we all aspire for, isn't it? Burnishing our semblance of happiness in the desperate hope that maybe that very facade will actualise itself and manifest itself in our lives someday. Maybe I'm getting ahead of myself. I should stick to taking it one step at a time.

It's been over a year since the pandemic began. And these are thoughts that have crossed all of our minds. It may seem like a dark mentality to survive with, but unfortunately, at this point in the pandemic,

a large chunk of humanity is essentially in "survival-mode". People are scrounging for whatever support they can get, be it mental support, financial or medical. Ah! It seems too depressing to talk about, but I must talk about it. Because if not me, then who? If I can't face my own demons then how can I expect my loved ones to face theirs and maybe take the one step toward a positive direction?

We need motivation. There's an ancient saying that self-realisation is the best form of realisation. Why I speak about this aphorism is that until each one of us realises the power of our thoughts, that one step in the right direction will continue to be nothing but a mirage - a figment of our imaginations because we are far too desperate for it. If we cannot realise that motivation, we will be met with nothing but unfruitful sand.

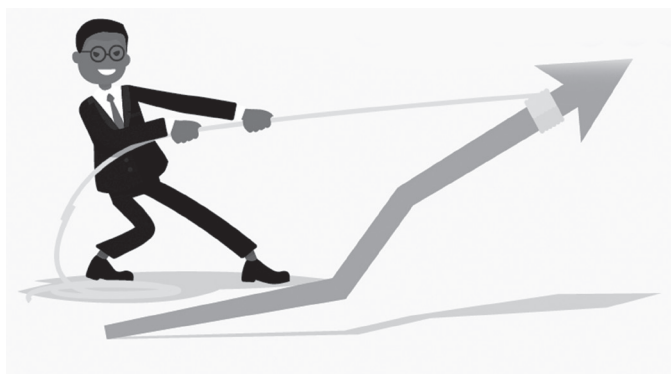
Maybe, just maybe, it is time for us to internalise all those motivational speeches and adages that we have heard on youtube or scrolled past on instagram. Maybe, it's time to push, as a whole, toward the betterment of humanity. Maybe, it's time to start shunning our self-doubt and underestimation of our worth in this world because the fact is that there will be at least one living being that values your existence. Maybe, it's time to allow ourselves to become human again rather than being cogs in a worthless machine.

Bootstrap Yourself from the Pandemic Blues: Be Your Own Boss!



Raunak Nenwani

3rd B.A.L.L.B



One virus which was probably developed in China has affected the life of many people in some or the other way. The loss of employment was the initial impact of the dangerous COVID-19 while the long term impacts included lower economic growth and rise in inequality. According to the International Labour Organization, the world has lost nearly 400 million jobs in the year's second quarter [April-June 2020]. The only remaining option for them is getting self employed and becoming their own boss. Many people started investing their money in shares which has proved to be a great idea for them but the people who started manufacturing masks, sanitizers, gloves, PPE kits and all the other essential things which are helpful to prevent one from this dangerous virus have become more successful. This example shows how beneficial is being self employed rather than working for a fixed time and getting a pre-decided salary.

Here's how you can get yourself out of the economic crisis and do something of your own accord

To start off, focus on what you want to do. It is important for a person to be determined to the goal he has set in his mind. Study the Market in which you are going to deal and which need of the consumer you are going to satisfy. You should mainly focus on the ideas that will make you good profit. It is also necessary to keep in mind that if you are switching your job to become self-employed it should be a gradual shift. A person must become a dual-worker and multi-tasking. Then there comes a time when

one day you can quit your job and become your own boss.

One of the most important aspects in becoming your own boss is to make proper use of money. If you are planning to start a new business, you will have to cut-off your personal expenses. Every entrepreneur needs capital to start any business, so make sure you have enough money to start one. If you are going to sell or produce a service which is intangible your start-up cost is going to be very low, but at the same time if you are going to produce or sell a physical product you'll need more capital. An entrepreneur must also focus on all his Strong Abilities and Weakness which can make him earn more profit or cause any losses.

One of the most requisite aspect is to Pick up a Good and Attractive Business Name. The next step should be how are you going to Set Up Your Business Structure. Instead of hiring someone to manage your pecuniary matters, you should initially do the book-keeping yourself. This will not only save your money, but also make you well-versed with the finances. During the commencement of the business, it is not important to choose a location or a shop, you can set your office at your home too.

In this 21st Century, it has become imperative for an entrepreneur to Set-up a Website and Social Media Presence through which a layman gets to know about the products or services that you provide. The task of becoming your own boss doesn't end here, it is very important to become successful and for that you'll have to work hard, adapt new changes in the market and technology also remain undeviating towards your commitments.

"You can work for The Boss or work to Be Your Own Boss. It's your Choice."



'The Blessing in Disguise'



Khushi Agrawal
1st B.A.L.L.B



The COVID-19 pandemic that struck the world last year, shook the world to the extent that we are still shivering. In the last twelve-thirteen months, one of the words we heard the most is 'Positive' and the irony is, this word made all of us feel the exact opposite - negative. Have you ever thought about how society is influencing us? They repeat a thing over and over again, and that's how we are trapped in it. Knowingly or unknowingly, we also started to think in the same way as they do. But through this article, I want to draw your attention to the positive effects of this Pandemic, quoted as 'THE BLESSING IN DISGUISE'. So now I would like to put forward some of the positive aspects of the pandemic because I feel these things will not only help us temporarily but will accompany us for the rest of our lives.

Some of the blessings in disguised have been discussed here as:

1) Raising Awareness about Mental Health:

The impact of the COVID-19 pandemic and the lockdown, & the defining moments of 2020 are going to be felt by generations-not just in a physical and financial capacity but in a mental capacity too. The good thing, however, was that the conversation about mental health gained momentum during this period, largely because the Sushant Singh Rajput's suicide case sparked this discussion further. India is a country where parents easily understand and relate to the concept of 'buri najar' but they fail to see their depressed child. Not completely but to some

extent, this pandemic made people understand that the brain too, can fall ill and need treatment. It made them realize that it is acceptable, even desirable, to seek mental help or to give help. Visiting a psychiatrist is just as normal as visiting the dentist to treat your toothache. We still cannot say that we have completely understood and accepted these issues. However, at least we have come a little further from treating ill mental health as a taboo. People are now ready to talk, listen and think about it which is the foremost step towards a better future for mental health education.

2) Self- Reliance:

These last few months made us independent unknowingly, that to in a prolific manner. For instance, I still can't believe that I gave myself a haircut. I get amazed seeing my father ironing his clothes – this is a person who could not even fold clothes until a few months ago. It's amazing to see my younger brother, at the of age 5, able to prepare tea for family, and even now, in most families, a member had become the new family doctor by learning to measure oxygen level, blood pressure, fever, and pulse rate. Some of us even tried our hands in electronics work, plumbing, gardening, mopping, cooking, etc. And in the future, we might continue doing these things all by ourselves. The things we learned during the pandemic might save us in a dire situation.

3) Adjustment:

Adjusting has always been one of the most difficult tasks. But the COVID-19 pandemic taught all of us to adjust to some extent and to some, beyond the level we thought of. The one having a sweet tooth never imagined his summers without ice creams, fitness freaks never thought of doing their workouts at home without their trainers and gym equipment, the ravel enthusiast never thought he could live peacefully without exploring for months altogether, businessmen and employees never thought of managing all the things, work-related, from home. Students never imagined that they can also attend school from home and complete

the whole year on virtual platforms, an introvert never thought that he\she can also share his\her room. But now we have all adjusted. And some of these things became normal to us and now we are enjoying some of these adjustments.

4) The Wave of New Hobbies and the New Learning:

When we think about the changes that the pandemic has brought in our lives in the past year, there's a tendency to think of something unprecedented and negative, when, in fact, in lockdown, most of us found a new "cup of tea" for ourselves. Some found their hidden talents of crafting whereas some found their talent in singing, dancing, writing, or maybe in carpentry. The lockdown finally gave us the reason and time to learn, to try the things we wanted to try for a very long time. Some of us now have a new reason to live our lives because we finally realized that we were chasing the wrong thing for a long time. This new learning gave us the peace we were looking for and also became a passion for some of us.

5) Rejuvenated the Dying Relationship:

The lockdown reunites us with all our old friends and known one's after so long. Some of us even got the chance to spark the relations which were lost in our own house. The pandemic served us the gift of watering our old bonds which were about to die because we were busy in the race of life. We had a chance of contacting all our childhood, school, and

college friends with whom we were only connected through social media but never got the reason and time to talk much. In lockdown, we relived all those amazing old memories again through social media, phone calls, or even through distant meetings.

6) Realized the Value of Little Things:

When "water" was sold for the first time, we almost ignored it but this time, "air" has the price tag and now we cannot afford to ignore it. The pandemic made us a little more generous towards all those little things which actually are necessities of our lives. Earlier, we used to criticize all the things we have on our plate, the house we live in, the job we do, even the people around but now when we see thousands of people who are less privileged than us, we realize it all; we finally realized how blessed and privileged we truly are.

A large number of people have the notion to see pandemic as a "full stop", but I feel that the pandemic should be seen as "comma" because it is just for realizing of men that they were following and carrying the wrong notions, and values. All this happened just to make us unlearn some things and to make us learn some new things.

And I hope by reading this article, all those who are unknown to this prospect towards Pandemic and Lockdown, got some reasons to think of otherwise.

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“Hard times don’t create heroes. It is during the hard times when the ‘hero’ within us is revealed.”

Bob Riley

“You may not always have a comfortable life. And you will not always be able to solve all the world’s problems all at once. But don’t ever underestimate the impact you can have, because history has shown us that courage can be contagious, and hope can take on a life of its own.”

Michelle Obama

Marriages during Coronavirus



Tahreem Zaidi

1st LL.B



Coronavirus which started with a few cases in our country soon accelerated enough for the government to impose a nationwide lockdown in the third week of March. The Indian population which never witnessed a lockdown at this scale was left baffled and bewildered.

Caged in their tiny homes as 37.1% of the Indian population has one room households (According to the 2011 census report) and there are still millions without proper housing facilities. A family of 8 or 10 people stuffed in a poor ventilated shack was not a choice but the only resort to save one's family from the infection and humiliation linked to catching the virus .

With little known about this virus, the marginalized population in India fell deep in the dungeon of poverty and gender inequality. The inability of the bread winners to feed their families was an addition to the sufferings of the poor.

The custom of alienation of daughters in typical Indian households is not new even in the 21st century; the fear of being abandoned by the family and tied to a strange man's household was a growing fear among the females. Giving up on their highs for education and independence in exchange for the garland of roses and maintenance.

We wonder who marries their daughters at such a tender age until we see it happening to someone we know, when your classmates are married while we sore for higher education or when you bid farewell to your friends on your graduation only to hear them getting hitched .

While early marriages still happen in most parts of India ,UNICEF warned of 25 million girls being a victim of early marriage due to covid-19.

The Global Girlhood Report 2020 says that at least half-a-million girls are now at risk of being victims of forced child marriages as this year comes to an end. Up to 2.5 million girls may be married early due to the pandemic over the next five years, says a Save the Children report. Indicating how the pandemic will not only cause economic devastation but will subject a million innocent lives to marriage and early pregnancies in a world which is fairly overpopulated. These marriages are also an indicator of gender inequality because a girl has the least access to the strained family resources be it a mother, wife or daughter.

Parents believe religiously in the institution of marriage. They believe marriage to be wholesome for their daughters and the final day for which they've raised them. A little identity is held by an unmarried female even in the progressive Indian society. Now consider the dynamics of the marginalized lot, those who don't believe in the potential of women apart from being a housewife, for whom women education is useless and their values are nil if they fail at being an obedient homemaker.

People survived the three phases of lockdown by hook or crook but as soon as the relaxations were made and the unlocking began, marriages outnumbered the ongoing covid cases.

On working with a NGO situated in my hometown Lucknow I was shocked to see the uprising swing in the number of marriages. My role in the NGO was to translate the stories of these 145 females married during the pandemic in English and to select the ones which required immediate help. These stories were collected during a span of 3 months and every story was peculiar.

Majority of marriages were without consent wherein the girl was below 18.

Shaista (a victim of child marriage) gave us an insight of how marriage stole her freedom.

In order to avoid ceremonial expenses her family married her during the lockdown. She had to leave her education and jeans back home. Her freedom was curtailed by her husband, she has lost the zeal to live and dreams of her life before marriage.

There's a visible Link between early marriage and lack of consent. When parents decide to give their infant daughters in marriage the question of consent is of little importance, when marriage is enormous than education and growth consent is insignificant to the pride of parents crushing the individuality of their daughters. If they were sane enough to entitle their girl to look beyond the institution of marriage, a world where they can be anything the practice of early marriages should have faded long ago. It not only reflects the orthodox and primitive mindset of people but also how the potential of a girl is subjugated to marriage even before she is an adult.

Marriages which took place after Unlock 2.0 have faced a lot of challenges, some of which are on the verge of collapse.

Women described how their lives changed after marriage from doing endless household chores to suffering from domestic abuse, infidelity and demand for dowry. Undoubtedly, it took a toll on their physical and mental health with hospitals not easily accessible because of the virus they were left with no option than to suffer. Another hardship faced by many of these women was lack of communication and socialization since markets and shops were closed they could not move out and had to cater to the needs of their husbands family throughout the day.

Rekha who was married in July is now a patient of depression and anxiety, she was left untreated by her in-laws and was termed insane, when her parents discovered her condition after great reluctance they brought her back and started her treatment.

Farheen who was married during the lockdown was sent to her in-laws home in the village soon after the ceremony where she was kept as a hostage and was given all the household responsibilities she was not even allowed to go on the terrace during the daytime and her mobile was snatched to limited her interaction with her parents or friends.

These are few cases. Another survivor of domestic abuse who was interviewed told us how she has lost all faith in the institution of marriage and will now focus on her education and dreams of becoming a doctor.

It is not that only girls suffer in early marriages, boys also suffer when married at an early age

because the financial burden of bearing the household expenses is shifted on them. At the tender age of 19 or 20 how can someone expect a boy to raise a family?

The pressure to complete education, start or take over the business and fulfil their conjugal rights is a burden for them too. Fortunately the cases are far less compared to females

The common reason for Daughters given in marriage at an early age is to ease the burden on the breadwinner of a poor household but covid-19 was an opportunity for those with limited resources to marry off their daughters early to save the future expenses with a cap of 50 people per gathering it was a relief for parents to marry at lower cost but the burden of early marriages was born by the daughters who were introduced to the dark world of matrimony with little consent and hardly any familiarity with their partners home.

When girls are married at an early age with no sex education and awareness of their rights the environment at their in-laws moulds their life and shapes their mindset into an airhead. This aspect of early marriages is still favorable in India.

Fortunately our Constitution provides enough protection under the Child Marriage Restraint Act, 1929 to its citizens. It not only challenges the validity of child marriages but also punishes the guardians, male above or below the age of 21, engaging in child marriages.

Despite the remedies, child marriages are still popular in some parts of our country and a very few have the courage to challenge these ceremonies. The surge in such marriages brings into light how ill informed are the citizens of this country about their rights, the usage of which can actually save them from being victims of such trauma. Not only their own but the lives of others too.

The numbers are comparatively low compared to when the unlock started but proper awareness and social security can actually implode these practices. Social security can ensure that parents don't give their daughters in marriage due to economic constraints being facile to the damage it can do to their own kin. This will also result in a positive change in the marginalized section of the society. Awareness among people will foster the socio demography of our country.

With the second wave of covid-19 proving deadlier than the first one it is pestering to think of another wave of early marriages in our country.

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Shruti Raikar
1st B.A.L.L.B



“Healthy living” the term itself connotes maintaining, sustaining and boosting up a vigorous and sprightly healthy lifestyle, initiating habits, hobbies some leisure activities that can improve thus revamp our health also mental sanity. A healthy way of living succours at a juncture when life becomes brimful of storms, distress and troublesome circumstances. Not only this but it helps to override fright and elevate our confidence, self-esteem etc. Like a shove, by shrugging off our frail tendency. This provides us inner tranquility, peace of mind and gives us subsistence to flourish the cultivation for a better person. Healthy living or lifestyle directs us to the path of redeeming individually, restraining ourselves at the threshold of gaining constructive and conclusive life’s aspects.

Thus, simultaneously we should emphasize focus towards the spectrum of positivity and reiterate to ourself the essential core of our priceless monumental life by heading into optimism and a stroke of fateful serendipity by living a healthy and prosperous life. Ask any person to specify or define what is a “Healthy life or lifestyle” and you will presumably get discrete answers. That is why everyone’s perception is distinct from one another’s. In consent with me, healthy living shall be a chore of accomplishing things that makes us happy, jovial and content. Consecutively contemplating individuals, we will find for example:- first-person will choose walking, running twice daily, eating junk food for cheat day once a week and following a stringent diet for a healthy life, a contradictory second person will choose exercising, practising yoga and no subsequent diet, and for third, it will be of meditating,

learning and gaining profound segment of each involvement in life and consuming healthy home food, less piquant, spicy and non-greasy food. Technically all of these are neither wrong nor right. None of these is better accustomed than others; equivocally all of the above are perfect. We should take a clinch determination to assemble a healthy life, by penetrating it by our preferences. It’s a piece of jubilant news that living a healthy lifestyle can nourish to feel in a surpass and finer course of actions. Evenly it can give us the endow and worth to retrieve ourselves.

There are much more serene, feasible moral things to do for competent health and mental intellect.

- Amending habits gradually-We shall amend or skip our substandard habits at a time by not becoming helter-skelter. By streaming, we cannot create a barricade for ugly habits but perhaps perplex and disarray all inconsonant habits at a specific period and cannot do a single right thing. We can lessen the habits day by day and one by one. Ex:-reducing intake of junk food not completely on day one but slowly and steadily omitting it, walking or warm upping on day one 5-10min.and then increasing time day by day until our accordance. Interpreting stuff in an optimistic approach -In any context, we should prepare to inclined towards alacrity and simplify things decisively, which can give us satisfaction, gratification and pleasure. Comprehending things in reliable orientation, minimize or rather fade the consequences, cause it is effective to harm our health and mind. Muddling our daily grooves and creating chaos like a hurricane, resulting in unprecedented situations.

- Relinquish on negativity -One must trounce negativity in every facet of our life if it tries to constrain and compel us by any sort of advent. We must draw our attentiveness in a healthy temperament way and strive for optimism. Trivializing negativity and working

diligently to induce more piece of works. In negative consequences, it will have unpropitious effects on our beloved body and cognitive brain thus transmuting it into unpleasant and distress figurative life. One should endeavour to dispose of ourselves to do a constructive, contented and elated course of action. Optimistic perspective and adaptation furnish us to live life effervescently thus prolonging a jubilant healthy lifestyle.

- A prominent primary stride is analyzing awful habits, replacing them with good habits thus engaging with them and including such as:-
- Consuming and drinking, what we adore and relish. Besides this, we shall intake healthy food items, as foods have an influence on our intestine and this impact has a collision with brain systems. So retaining a healthful intestine will significantly denote a healthy brain.
- Getting adequate sleep and organizing stress, anxiety and agitation.
- Setting limits for utilization of alcohol and banning drugs. Choosing healthy juices and drinks. Drinking an adequate of water also add some lemon juice, honey and lukewarm it thus drinking it every morning. Intake of milk not only simple milk but almond milk, low-fat milk, oats milk, whole milk etc.
- Growing proximity with beloved ones, alongside associating with people.
- Being exuberantly dynamic.
- Rejoicing our cherished piece of work and executing them.
- Getting conscious of own health disputes and not hand over it to peril, meeting doctor, taking measure for probable endangers.
- Avoid intake of junk foods. Skip sugary foods or rather lessen the intake of sugars. Not having too many sweet foods, sometimes consuming will be normal.
- Avoiding smoking and other alcoholics habits.
- Balancing our weight and body to keep it in a good posture.
- Be assured to obtain ample vitamin D calcium, minerals, proteins, carbohydrates all these in an equilibrium.
- Curtail the time that we give to mobile phones, television, laptops and other devices.
- Power of sanguine -A cheerful vantage point in a bad or detestable spot, can augment our vitality, stature innermost strength, robustness and append the calibre of our firmness by

heading our life, as a result to the phenomenal gamut of zeal to its zenith. The most ethical edge will be that your adjacent people can grasp an understanding of your " frame of reference" and how you stance by your buoyant mood in every circumstance. However, we could potentially subdue the execrable of some people that always censure does judge the situation in rebuke way of manner. In this matter by our bright full outlook and sanguine attitude, we can live in a healthy sector of life.

- We should emerge into the "be hoofs" of livelihood of a healthy lifestyle and avail the perks of its.....

Avert diseases and ailments ÷ Healthy and vigorous habits, regime and customs are like armour to us human beings also is a provisional measure that we shall utterly thus thoroughly keep adherence to it. Sticking to a pattern, eating vegetables and fruits which are plentiful in minerals, vitamins and proteins etc. can pare also bring down the risk of cardiovascular diseases which is very usual in this century, not only for adult mankind but also in young and teenage individuals. Substituting filtered or refined grains and consumption of whole grains has an entire package of health benefits for the prevention of diseases.

Exercising consistently ÷ Regulating exercise can constantly assist us to perpetuate our liveliness even in the monotonous path. Not doing exercise twice or thrice a day but only 15-20 min. can multiply days to our life. Exercising on daily basis can reduce the risk of death and vulnerability to disease. Also, it fortifies our immune system by accumulating inner reciprocating organization. Exercising for a healthy life helps us to hinder weight gain, reducing the extent of heart morbidity making relaxing heart's activity, managing co-morbidities and insulin balance. Thus aid us for thinking, behaving, judging, grasping, good sanity power and proficient the expertise as our age.

Also exercising induces the feeling of a better and vibrant mood. Improve conservation of guts to face any obstacles and predicaments. However, warm-up neutralizes the metabolism of our body, purifies our body making it fit and firm thus giving a spark to live a healthy life.

Elongating lifespan and dotage ÷ As our behaviour counts on our thinking process, similarly, the conduct of our basic habitual, efforts, scuffles and bid, trying to undertake the venture for conversion of our existence into best way possible and rendering it healthier, often ensue into a reckoning of our lifespan. The more

you live happily and content, most of your life will soothe in the following track. Likely the better you give to yourself the best outcomes will life provides you by decreasing health issue, reducing mental stress, skipping the tempest of bewilderment, transmitting our rampage, angriness into a skill, stabilizing uproar of emotions or sentiment that arouses in different shifts of life. If all instances run smoothly we can get a healthy life and it will put on years to our lifespan. Almost every one of us wants to live up till more years of our lifespan thus this is can only happen by gaining healthy rituals and making it habitual to survive more in our life period. Good for the surrounding where we live ÷ We often imitate our elder one's and thus procure most of their things and habits. In that case, if we are in place of seniors, we should also change habits and make them good ones to influence it on the younger ones. By occupying healthy and vigorous

activities it will be directly or indirectly followed by our beloved small ones. This will dispense thriving health and vitality from their younger age. Not only small ones but this will be a perk for orderly people also for regaining the glimmer of young age by reiterating "age is just a number" and investing time in to fit and healthy lifestyle.

PEOPLE FIND IT DIFFICULT IN TODAY'S WORLD TO LIVE IN A HEALTHY MANNER OF LIFE, BUT WE JUST HAVE TO PUT OUR SPIRITUAL AND EMOTIONAL FORCE OF POTENCY AND LIFE WILL ITSELF MAKE AN EFFORT TO GIVE US THE SPARKLE THAT EVERYONE DESERVES THUS VANISHING THE DARK PARTICLES, SHIMMERING OUR LIFE AND GIVING RAYS OF HOPES.

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Building a Post Covid Society: Hope, Justice and Judiciary!



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We as a nation and as the world have faced and are still in the midst of perhaps the worst pandemic induced emergency in history. Needless to say, our economy and political systems have taken a pounding. The guardian of democracy, the judiciary too has been affected and is seen by some as having gone comatose and abdicated its role of not only the delivery of justice but also of being the harbinger of hope for the billion and odd Indians.

To be able to address the futuristic sub-theme of 'Building a post-Covid society: Hope, justice and judiciary', it would be prudent to first look at what

the judicial landscape was before and has been during the covid crisis.

What we saw in the years and months before the crisis was an increasingly weak judiciary led by the Supreme Court, seen as unable to stand up to the dominant executive. In the months leading up to the lockdown in March, the Supreme Court looked away as civil liberties of Kashmiris were jeopardised in the aftermath of the executive's repeal of Article 370; and once again when the minority Muslims felt threatened by the enactment of the Citizenship Amendment Act. Not only did the judiciary allow the executive to have a free run by not interfering in the cited controversies, it was also seen as actively acquiescing to the agenda and the wishes of the executive as it passed what seemed to the minority Muslims an unfair order on the vexed Babri Masjid- Ram Mandir issue. A startling example of how low the judiciary had plunged as it flouted the right to equality before the law, was the way the molestation complaint by an intern against the then Chief Justice was handled; and instead of using the opportunity to set a fine example at the very highest level of judiciary, an example of deterrence and

keeping from accusing the high and mighty was set by compromising the judicial process and denying a fair hearing. The police has increasingly played the role of the judge and the hangman, delivering instance justice in fake encounters as we saw in the Priyanka case in Hyderabad. The frustration of the people with the judicial process was evident from the hero's welcome accorded by all and sundry to the police team that killed the accused in their custody.

During the Covid crisis the nation was locked down completely for several months. Courts were closed and urgent cases were heard in the virtual mode. The judiciary continued letting citizens down by not protecting their rights during the period. The abrupt lockdown even when the total number of cases in the country was a few hundred, in stark comparison to the nearly complete 'unlock' today when we have anywhere between fifty thousand to a lac new cases every day besides the total of almost a crore cases, was arbitrary and irrational at best and downright foolish at worst. The courts chose not to interfere with the executive's order imposing the lockdown in spite of the massive human crisis it triggered; and in spite of the apparent misuse of power by the centre in invoking the relevant sections of the Epidemics Diseases Act, 1897 and Disaster Management Act, 2005. Millions of people, mostly migrant labour employed in the cities, could not get back home for want of trains and buses that could carry them back. There was rampant hunger as people faced curfew-like conditions. With no respite in sight, people began walking back home, a tough journey that ran into hundreds and thousands of kilometers. They carried children and their belongings and walked under the scorching summer sun. Hunger and harassment at the state borders followed them and after the torturous journey home, those who survived arrived to unwelcoming villages and homes. The courts once again failed as they did not make any effort to alleviate the sufferings of the hapless migrant labourers caused by the action of the executive either in their city dwellings where they were holed up unemployed and foodless or on the road when they undertook the long journey on foot. This went on for about three months and the judiciary played the proverbial Nero's flute as Rome burned. Virtual courts which are now fully functional and hearing all cases, were not hearing anything other than urgent admissions in the first few months of the crisis. This left litigants with nowhere to go for justice. Needless to say this led to a lot of suffering, for example undertrials seeking bail. Further, judiciary has now become even more intolerant to criticism and as we saw in the case of Prashant Bhushan who is a respected senior advocate, the critic is often tried for contempt of court.

Given this brief background on the state of our judiciary, we have the context in which to visualize this essay on the building a post covid society in the context of the future of our judiciary.

The advent of digital courts, however nascent and beriddled with technology, skill and accessibility concerns, necessitated by the lockdown may well be a blessing in disguise as that may be the way forward. Digital or virtual courts are bound to cut down delays and costs associated with the judicial process. They are also more practical for advocates who may be able to attend several court proceedings in multiple cities from their offices and homes. Litigants too can spend more time working rather than travelling and waiting in courts. There was a flurry of articles in the print media on the opportunity the change to virtual courts presented. An article 'It's time for a virtual judiciary' by R. Anand and V. Raghavan discusses how virtual courts would work and reduce the delays in the judicial process. Another article written by Anil Harish in the English daily Indian Express titled 'Justice online: Pandemic gives India's judiciary an opportunity it shouldn't miss' pushes for use of technology to improve procedural and substantive aspects of the legal process. A research article published by Aditya Vyas and Malveka Nautiyal of the Rajiv Gandhi National

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4. PricewaterhouseCoopers Private Limited, Parliamentary Standing Committee recommends continuation of 'virtual courts' post-pandemic, PRICEWATERHOUSECOOPERS PRIVATE LIMITED (Oct. 8, 2020), https://www.pwc.in/assets/pdfs/services/tax/indirect_news_alert/2020/pwc_news_alert_8_october_2020_parliamentary_standing_committee_recommends_continuation_of_virtual_courts_post_pandemic.pdf

University of Law titled 'Digitalization of Courts: Only a Pandemic Prevention Mechanism?' too pitches in with a strong case for digital court rooms.

A Parliamentary Standing Committee has recommended continuance of virtual courts beyond the pandemic. Excerpts of the report and recommendations of the committee as reported on 8th October 2020 in an online article of Pricewaterhouse Coopers, are reproduced as below:

Concept of virtual courts

In virtual courts, the documents (viz. vakalatnama, written submissions) are filed electronically, the court fees is paid electronically, arguments are heard over video conferencing/teleconferencing, evidence is submitted digitally, witnesses give their testimony remotely over video conferencing, adjudication of cases is online, presiding from the physical courtroom and a copy of the order/ judgement is made available on the website of the court. Thus, virtual courts transform the documentation, evidential/ procedural mechanisms and conduct hearings online from start to finish. The Report recognises that globally, the COVID-19 pandemic has forced courts to explore ways and means to become less dependent on physical appearances and more receptive to online options and virtual courts have become the primary or the only means for the dispensation of justice. The Supreme Court of India rolled out virtual court hearings to adjudicate urgent matters and enable the judicial system to discharge its constitutional mandate of providing access to justice at all times. Invoking Article 142 of the Constitution of India, 1950 gave legal sanctity to hearings through video conferencing.² The Report discusses the international experience in countries such as the United States, Singapore, Turkey, Canada, etc., and the video conferencing facilities already established in Indian Courts to conduct remand matters, to avoid prisoner movement between courts and jails, etc.

Benefits of virtual courts

The Committee believes that virtual courts increase access to justice, result in speedy and enforceable justice, and promote the principles of proportionate justice and distributive justice. The following are the salient benefits of the virtual courts system acknowledged in the Report:

- Transfer of certain categories of cases from regular court establishments to virtual courts will reduce the pendency of cases.
- It will reduce the expenditure involved in the establishment of Tribunals/ courts and increase efficiency in the disposal of cases without

unnecessary adjournments.

- It will reduce crowds in courts and other litigation costs and overheads.
- Virtual courts will ensure that court services are accessible and affordable to all.
- Digital justice is cheaper and faster, and those living in remote and far-flung areas can participate in court proceedings through video conferencing, without additional costs.
- Video conferencing allows a lawyer to argue in any court in any part of India, as cases can be heard from several courts in a single day. Thus, both advocates and litigants have a wider choice, which will result in substantial reduction of costs associated with litigation in Appellate Courts, which may otherwise require instructing a local lawyer. Even litigants need not leave their work to attend court proceedings, as they can access it from their homes or offices.

• Virtual courts deliver 'Enforceable Justice' and have the potential to bridge the gap between those knowing the law and being able to enforce their entitlements, thereby, creating a level playing field between the affluent and the less well off, between those who have always had courts at their disposal and those who have always felt alienated.

• Virtual courts can help segregate simple cases from complex ones to dispose of the former within the shortest possible time unlike complex ones involving cumbersome procedures and several witnesses.

Besides recommending several initiatives by the government and private parties it has recommended key measures for removing the digital divide that challenges the virtual courts:

- Establishment of E-Seva kendras in all High Courts and in one District Court in each State.
- The timely implementation of the National Broadband mission is necessary, which envisages broadband access to all.
- Set up Wide Area Network connectivity and superior quality video conferencing facilities in all court complexes.
- Launch innovative solutions, such as mobile video conferencing facilities, for advocates and those living in remote areas.
- Promote the harnessing of renewable energy in all court complexes, as it entails the twin benefits of uninterrupted power supply and positive ecological impact.
- Commission a study of courtroom design and customise software and hardware to facilitate virtual court hearings.

- It is also important to address data privacy and data security concerns, while developing a new platform for India's judicial system.

- Leverage block chain technology to improve the reliability of evidence and the security of transactions and fortify digital security of case files.

- Conduct regular training and awareness programmes in all Court complexes across the country to acquaint advocates with the technology and operate digital platforms.

- The Bar Council of India may introduce a computer course as a subject in the curriculum, to enable students to receive training in handling computers and adapt to online systems.

- The Bar Council of India should advise the respective State Bar Councils to conduct crash classes to equip the advocates in order to handle online/ virtual courts.

Needless to say virtual courts will increase transparency and belief in the judiciary. If courts function online the delivery of justice and court room proceedings will be open for all to see and that could stem much of the rot that seems to have set in.

Hope is the biggest of values that has driven our race throughout the trials and tribulations of history. It was hope that propelled our freedom movement several decades ago into the democratic nation that we became that August midnight in 1947. We hope that in the post covid times we learn from our mistakes and make our judiciary stronger and subservient to none, the way our constitution deems it. If one word was required to define democracy, it would be justice. In the many forms

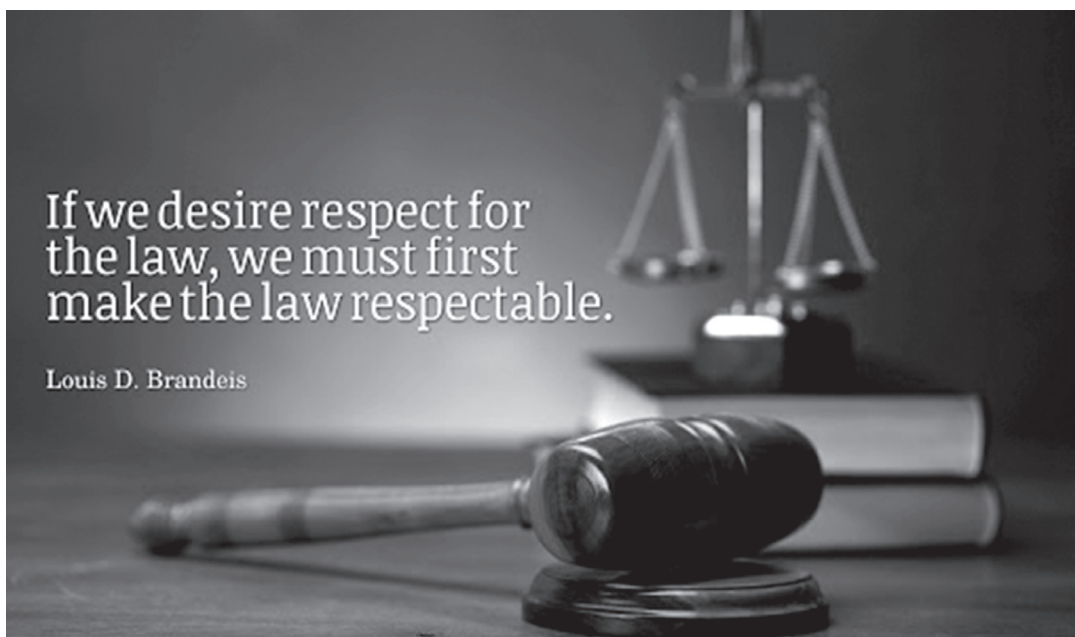
of government, justice in its truest form is envisaged in only democracies. It is a cherished goal that we as democracies set for ourselves, something which other forms of government by virtue of their being unjust to begin with cannot even pursue. We as a democratic nation have justice for all enshrined in our Constitution. Only, we have deviated in that pursuit of justice and need a course correction. I believe in the resilience of our collective resolve to be a democratic nation and it is only a matter of time before things that seem to have gone out of hand will fall in place.

The digitalization of courts has to be accompanied by a will to deliver justice. Courts have to be above all organs of the government including the executive. The law of the land and the constitution must be upheld.

In conclusion it can be said that to build a post covid society based on hope and justice, the most important building blocks are going to be a proactive, autonomous and virtual judiciary. As a nation we need to rebuild once the pandemic is over. We must strive to rebuild our economy which has shrunk with all the closures. We must also rebuild our commitment to our constitution. We must rekindle the hope that our nations founding fathers and mothers had in the system they set up. We must work towards ensuring justice for all. We may never achieve utopia, but we must always work towards achieving parity, equality and justice. That striving and direction is what we as a nation require first and foremost.

Martin Luther King Jr. once said that 'Injustice anywhere is a threat to justice everywhere'.

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Grace and Grit, Not Glamour and Glitz



Fariborz Irani

3rd LL.B

First day of law school. People of all ages sauntering into the classroom; fresh faces with boundless enthusiasm, not unlike the bubbly cheerfulness of primary school children on their first day of school. Minus, of course, the handkerchiefs pinned to their shirt pockets. The author has lived this scenario and committed it to memory after all his years as a student: a week or two and the most sun-kissed student will have the thousand-yard stare.

The first question put to everyone present was, **"What is law?"** Several permutations and variations of the same answer: law is a set of rules and regulations, and each of the permutations gave the author a tiny hint as to the course each student had been through before they gathered here to begin their journey into the legal environment. The author had an admittedly pithy answer to the question: **Law is codified common sense!** The author will try his utmost to clarify this viewpoint in the subsequent paragraphs.

The pursuit of a bachelor's degree in law is not merely a theoretical endeavor; being a professional course, it is also a practical one. Students are constantly encouraged and assisted by the faculty to fly out of their nests and look for internships, so that the real-world experience may breathe life into the dead letter of the law in the minds of the students. The author admits to having been a late bloomer in this regard, there being no shame in starting a bit later than everyone else. As the saying goes, **"It doesn't matter how slow you run. You're still a lap ahead of everyone on the couch."** However, in his as of recently short tenure as an intern, the author has been fortunate to have learnt quite a bit about the battlefield of decorum and procedure that is the courtroom, from some highly respected legal practitioners of their generation. This experience, which the author will humbly and persistently strive to constantly expand upon, has already thrown light on the chasm between the letter and the action of the law.

Hence, in this piece; the author would like to illuminate what is seemingly required of every law

student, as they spring forth from the sheltered academy of an internship into fighting their own battles in the foreseeable future.

The author would now like to reiterate his answer to the question, "What is law?" Three simple words: codified common sense. While this may be disproved on many grounds by jurists and professors much more educated and experienced than the author, they do seem to agree to it in a very elementary manner; they all agree that such a viewpoint is indeed an unwavering compass to navigate the maelstrom that is law and legality. The author would like to explain succinctly what he means by codified common sense: **when studying the text and theory of the law, one must under no circumstance switch to an idealistic or romantic view of the law.** The author recommends, from personal experience, to treat every piece of legislation as an instruction manual, be it substantial legislation or procedural. Simply put, theft has not magically disappeared or become a rare occurrence only because it has been defined and tagged with penal sanction under the Indian Penal Code; Theft is still a daily occurrence, and it is often a tough thing to prove beyond reasonable doubt based on limited evidence or an apparently genuine alibi.

The second observation that the author would like to share is, **it pays to be observant, to be inquisitive.** The practice of law isn't as simple as, "Here I am with my plaint. Now please give me what I've asked for." Officially, you won't even have a pleading unless you've submitted it to the right clerk in court, who has made note of it in the correct register, and the pleading has been correctly verified, stamped, sealed, and the court fees has been correctly computed and paid. Point being? As an intern, aim to learn as much as you possibly can about that which is externally banal and lackluster, but internally infinitely intricate. You will pat yourself on the back when you won't be lost and helpless the first time your senior asks you to submit a pleading in his stead. Then, hopefully, your senior will also do the same for a job well done.

Thirdly, **be patient**. They don't say "patience is the mother of virtue" for nothing. Wait for your turn. Hold your ground. Don't leave the premises until you've got the information you want. If the clerk is working on something, wait a moment. If your senior is engrossed in dealing with a client, wait until the client has left if you were not present in the room, then ask your questions to your senior. These are commonplace examples, but the point is, wait for an opportunity to learn, and make it count once you have it.

Another important skill to master and utilize is **polite and precise communication**. Know beforehand what questions you want answered. In case a doubt arises in your mind in the spur of the moment, politely ask for permission to bring it up, and keep your language to the point. Don't wax lyrical: it is not a debate competition or a classroom discussion. We are all people working on one thing or the other, and everyone's time is precious, including your own.

The author has often encountered his own classmates in the field during his internship. Classmates who can list every section by heart, but can't apply one iota of the information they've mugged up. It may seem the author is being too harsh, but this is the fact of life. People get so involved with the words that they pay no mind to how those words will come to fruition if placed in a real-life situation. To drive home his point, the author has a simple illustration to present: ask a straight-A student about the contents of a bail application. The student will impressively list every single detail, dot every I and cross every T. But when it comes to actually framing a bail application, the student is a blank slate. The author does not bring up this illustration as an insult, being a straight-A student himself for most of his academic life, but more as a cautionary tale: **all the language skills in the world will come to naught if you cannot use them to assert yourself and bring home the point in a decisive manner**. An internship will present you

with that opportunity, even if it is as detached from your person as watching your senior draft a pleading or application. It's not you doing the actual work, for obvious reasons, but it is an invaluable learning experience nonetheless.

One recommendation that even the faculty of every law school will make, and the author wholeheartedly agrees with: **stay updated on recent judgements**. This in no way means becoming an insomniac, glued to your electronic device night and day, sifting through every single judgement from every court in the country. It simply means keeping a few recent judgements in mind, even if they're just from a field of law that takes your fancy.

Something is ALWAYS better than nothing.

The author would like to remind the reader that education is a two-way street. This has never been truer than in a practical, working, mobile atmosphere like an internship with a legal practitioner. **Make use of all the resources at your disposal, courtesy of your mentor**. Be it his/her expertise, his/her experience, his/her library, or even the exposure you receive from observing him/her deal with a myriad of clients and colleagues, superiors and inferiors.

The author would like to conclude by simply stating that the "I just work here" attitude, that most of us are accustomed to, will be no safe haven in the legal world. While mistakes are part and parcel of life, a lawyer's job is to minimize them as much as humanly possible, so far as their work is concerned. This is the ulterior motive of joining an internship: learning not to make mistakes when we step out on our own. No quarter will be given, and you will be expected to do the same. With that grim thought out of the way, the author, in balancing the light with the dark, assures the reader that all your hard work and diligence will be rewarded. **If not immediately, then eventually.**

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“Discourage litigation. Persuade your neighbor to compromise whenever you can. As a peacemaker the lawyer has a superior opportunity of being a good man. There will still be business enough.”

- Abraham Lincoln

Breaking the Gender Stereotypes!



Urja Mishra
2nd B.A.L.L.B



It is human tendency to associate certain characteristics and abilities with things and people. It's how the human brain functions, and there is absolutely nothing wrong with it. But a distinction needs to be made between this harmless association of attributes to certain things and stereotyping gender roles. Gender stereotyping refers to the process of ascribing particular characteristics, duties and roles to men and women. For example, women are assumed to have characteristics such as caring, nurturing and emotionally sensitive whereas men are assumed to have characteristics such as independent, assertive and caretaking.

What is the problem with Gender Stereotyping?

A very common question asked by people is what is the harm in associating characteristics with people? After all, it is a basic cognitive process; we always associate characteristics to things. For example, the characteristics of innocence, honesty and warmth are associated with children; wisdom is associated with old age; maturity and daring are associated with youth. What then is the problem with associating characteristics and roles to genders?

The problem arises when these stereotypes are internalized by the two genders and start limiting their abilities of growth and development, which is almost all the time. Because of the association of not just the other person's, but also one's own existence with a particular type of characteristics and abilities, these stereotypes start making their way into important decisions that we take, especially our

career options. We start behaving in ways that are 'gender appropriate'. A lot of children are indirectly told that it might be okay for a girl to not become successful as they will be accepted simply for taking care of their house, but it is definitely not okay for a boy to perform poorly as they will have to support families in future.

There are two broad categories of stereotyping, one is negative or **hostile stereotyping** and another is **positive stereotyping**. In cases of negative and hostile stereotyping such as the disapproval of a female army official and common sexist statements such as '**women can't drive**' and '**women aren't as efficient workers as men**', there is no need of explaining how they are detrimental to the society. However, it would be surprising to note that even positive stereotyping, such as classifying women as 'nurturing' and 'emotionally sensitive' can act as a barrier for women to reach their full potential.

While hostile stereotypes oppress the women into conformity with the existing order, positive stereotypes ensure the compliance of the women by justifying the existing order. In cases of hostile stereotyping, one possibility is that the woman feels aggravated by such stereotypical comments that demean them and hence, to prove themselves they work harder. But in cases of positive stereotyping, the women internalize values such as 'emotional', 'caring' and 'sensitive' and start believing that as they are valued for these qualities, they do not need to prove their competence in other fields.

This was also substantiated by an activity carried out by Dardenne, B., Dumont, M., & Bollier, T (2007) titled 'Insidious dangers of benevolent sexism: Consequences for women's performance'. It passed two kinds of stereotypical comments to women before a job interview and observed their results. It was seen that the women who were positively stereotyped performed significantly worse.

One important aspect here is that while hostile stereotyping can be easily pointed out in the society, positive stereotyping can go unnoticed and hence is more dangerous. This is because the person holding the stereotype may not even realize that these are not words of appreciation, but are words containing benevolent sexism.

Qualities such as assertive, independent and responsible are often associated with men. It is almost always assumed that it is they who will 'do the needful'. This is why boys at a young age internalize the need for being the assertive, brave and the responsible member of the family. According to the American Psychology Association, this internalization of the need to take care of his counterparts is what causes stress in males and leads to biological health issues such as blood pressure and cholesterol, and in extreme cases depression and suicide.

When are Gender Stereotypes taught?

It is a fact that children are not born sexist. Stereotypes are learnt through the inevitable process of socialisation and are taught in very simple and seemingly unnoticed ways, such as giving boys a period of carpentry and girls a period of stitching in schools as their extra-curricular activities, or giving dolls and kitchen sets to girls and cars and guns to boys as toys for playing. These attitudes are reinforced by society in the form of books, T.V. shows, movies, advertisements etc. Books, especially fairy tales, reflect stereotypes; in most of the cases, it is the prince charming that Cinderella awaits, or the knight in shining armour that comes to the rescue of the damsel in distress. It is only in the last few years that a strong female protagonist is chosen in movies like 'Frozen' and 'Moana.' Most of the times in advertisements about washing dishes and cleaning the house, the protagonist is a woman. Even the textbooks for the kindergarten students have an image of father working in an office and mother doing the household chores.

Phrases such as 'don't be such a girl about it', 'don't cry like a girl', and 'be a man' certainly don't

help. These might seem like very insignificant things but it needs to be kept in mind that these very things are what a child observes and learns while growing up. They get ingrained in their minds unconsciously. These early years of a child are what forms the base of all of his/ her future perceptions of the world and hence it is very important to control the different sorts of expectations of their roles that are demanded by the society.

These roles are not always explicitly told and that is where the issue lies. Often the person holding the stereotype might not even realize that he/she is classifying the genders simply because of the normalisation of such phenomena by the society. It is not always easy to point out these stereotypes. In order to do that, we will have to magnify each and every action of ours to a great extent, a task that might seem a little strange and pointless to which comments such as 'get over it' will be received in tonnes.

The best and the most effective solution would be to avoid such stereotyping in childhood itself, by targeting the education system. While giving colours to fill a page, it is better to let the children pick themselves instead of us assigning them pink and blue. With respect to societal reinforcements in terms of entertainment shows and books, a strong male-centred bias should be avoided. It would not be prudent to segregate feminine and masculine co-curricular activities among them based on their genders.

In the periods of adulthood, what is important is the readiness to unlearn these values and think from a rational perspective, putting our egos aside. As noted above, in order to notice each and every little action of ours, we will have to magnify them because a lot of subtle notions that we hold might go unnoticed because of their normalisation.

Afterall, **"Education is the passport to future, for tomorrow belongs to those who prepare for it today."**

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“Achieving gender equality requires the engagement of women and men, girls and boys. It is everyone's responsibility.”

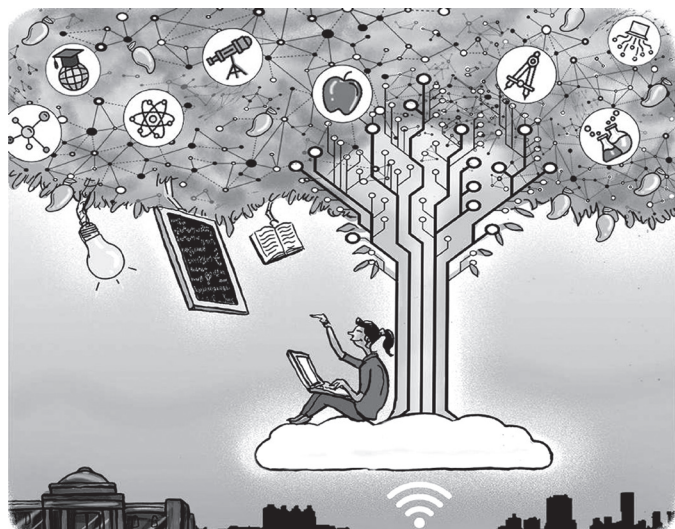
- Ban Ki-moon

New Education Policy And Society



Preeti Gwalani

4th B. A.L.L.B



“Education is not the learning of facts, But the training of mind to think”

Education is meant to provide favourable environment for our youth to identify their passion, gain knowledge and excel in life, but what it comes down to is a rat race. A race for numbers, a race for grades, a race for scores so that one can get into the best ranking top universities and then can get one of the highest paying jobs and those who cannot handle the pressure, and those who cannot bring the numbers, those who cannot win this race, well either they have to live a mediocre lives or live in depression with a very low self esteem thinking that they are failures. Didn't Albert Einstein say that If we judge a fish by its ability to climb the tree, it will live its whole life believing that it is stupid. It's high time that we allow our youth to be who they are and evaluate them based on their strength, creating a confidence that they can do it and not pressure that they can't.

Education has social significance and it is fundamental to achieve full human potential to develop an equitable and just society. New Education Policy (NEP-2020) which was approved by the Union Cabinet of India on 29 July 2020 outlines the vision of India's new education system. The new policy replaces the previous National Policy on Education 1986, It is a signification facelift which our education system needs today, As it

is rightly said that “the task of modern educator is not to cut forests but to irrigate deserts,” this policy enables the intellectual development of the youth to deal with the challenges of fast changing world, Thus NEP-2020 aims to empower students by laying down a comprehensive framework for elementary education to higher education as well as vocational training in both rural and urban India, thus providing a path to make India a developed, digital and self-reliant country.

It is a well-known agreed fact that there is a strong relationship between education and society. “What happens in the education system undoubtedly affects the society.” NEP-2020 has certain great reforms for our education system which if implemented in the right way can go a long way in creating a value-based society plus it will also develop the creative mindset of the young generation. One such reform as introduced by the policy is that the 10+2 structure of school curriculum will be replaced by a 5+3+3+4 curricular structure corresponding to age- 3-8 {Foundational Stage – Anganwadi/Pre-school and Class 1 & 2 } , Age 8-11 {Preparatory Stage – Grades- 3 to 5}, Age - 11-14{ Middle Stage – Grades- 6 to 8} and Age - 14-18{Secondary Stage Grades – 9 to 12}, years respectively, This will bring the previously uncovered age group of 3- 6 years under school curriculum, which has been recognized globally as the crucial stage for development of mental faculties of a child. NEP 2020 aines to achieve 100% Gross Enrollment Ratio in school education by 2030. It is said that 90% of a child's brain develops by the age of 5 and these early years actually shape the childrens's future thus to ensure that they develop the essential early language and necessary mathematical skills, A National Mission on Foundational Literacy and Numeracy will be set up on priority for Grades 1 to 3 by 2025.

In the current education system there is imbalance of various streams, despite the availability of various fields as profession, Engineering, Medicine and Management are differentiated from other streams, Students cannot take the subjects of their interest and have to take the stream in its entirety like Science Arts or Commerce, as opposed to this, NEP-2020 says that there will be no rigid separation between arts and sciences, between curricular and extra curricular activities, vocational and academic streams. Students will have increased flexibility and choice of subjects so that they choose their own paths according to their talents and interests, this move is very well appreciated by the students as it aims to equip the younger generation with the 21st century skills, and to enhance essential learning and critical thinking and greater focus on experimental learning. This step will promote and develop the constructive facilities of the individuals. 'This is indispensable for their personalities and for enabling them to contribute something original towards the development of society. Because a good society is always a result of good education.'

NEP 2020 lays great emphasis on promoting multilingualism so that children know and learn about the rich and vast array of languages of their country. In spite of the stress laid down the policy states plainly and directly there would be no imposition of any language and no opposition to any language. This is indeed a welcome move as language constitutes a vital component of the cultural prerequisites underlying societal development. Introducing regional languages till grade 5 does not mean that English language will be sidelined, English language will always be the prime language as this policy also lays down that students from class 6 onwards will also be given a chance to learn coding and English is very important in the process of coding. This remarkable step will give children the opportunity to set their own goals and reach new heights. Along with this NEP also gives plenty of opportunities for participation in sports arts activity clubs etc. It is observed that Anxiety and Stress disorders have been shown to predict longer periods of unemployment, reduced work productivity and achievement leading to underdevelopment at community level. Whereas Sports have such strong and positive influence on mental wellbeing, Participation in regular physical activity can increase self-esteem and reduce stress and anxiety. 'Students will learn to deal with failures and prepare themselves with an attitude of winning and team spirit which is crucial to work

environment, it will enable people to work together thus creating harmony in society and co-operation among its members.'

"There is a difference in being educated and acting educated." 'Education is when you can actually successfully apply what you have learned in reality.' The current education system still follows the inherited coursebooks and methodologies which are fading away with development, Students just go with the flow, their success is measured in grades, they fail to realise their true potential and end up not living upto the expectations of the society. "What is required today is that a particular process be followed which includes learning then developing a passion for some thing and getting educated in that particular area and applying what you have learned and succeeding in it. This revised policy has aptly recognized the need of this process and offers a far-sighted vision and plans to transform the way Indians learn and acquire skills. Holistic development and contextualization are at the heart of traditional Indian education, and the NEP attempts to bring these values to the fore. NEP will focus on key concepts, ideas, applications and developing problem solving skills. Also, Integration of creative combinations of subjects, specialized learning, character development, blended learning, interdisciplinary methods, and flexible curriculums will help strengthen emotional intelligence, critical thinking and problem solvings of students making a headway for a bright future in the 21st century. Introducing these skills while imparting academic flexibility will increase the quality of workforce and unlock the construction of a new nation.

NEP-2020 is a remarkable step in the Indian history as it also offers a redesigned report card for students which will be a holistic, 360-degree multidimensional report that reflects in great detail the progress and uniqueness of each learner in the cognitive, affective and psychomotor domains. It signals the end of rote learning and brings in assessments based on application of core concepts. According to NEP. A student will get review not only from his/her teachers but also from peers. It will reduce the sharpness of negative competitions. This new system will promote coherence and sense of integrity among the students.

The 2018 WEFFI {Worldwide Educating for the Future Index} report had highlighted the shortcomings in India's education system emphasizing upon its inability to utilize the opportunity of internationalizing its higher education system. With the introduction of NEP in 2019, India jumped five ranks in the

WEFFI 2019. This index ranks countries based on their abilities to equip students with skill-based education. India ranked 35th on the overall index in 2019 and 40th in 2018. The report also highlighted that India has made particular strides in the policy environment with a new education policy published in early 2019 that explicitly mentions future-oriented skills such as critical thinking, communication and entrepreneurship. NEP also aims to increase the Gross Enrolment Ratio in higher education including vocational education from 26.3% (2018) to 50% by 2035. It also says that undergraduate degree will be of either 3- or 4-year duration with multiple entry exit options within this period, with appropriate certifications. Option of Multiple Exits and common entrance test will provide to a extent certain relief for problems such as poor decision making skills, unwillingness to make commitments, unclear values, low career self-efficacy, underdeveloped personal and vocational identities.

By 2025, at least 50 % of learners through the school and higher education system shall have exposure to vocational education. A 10-day bagless period sometime during Grades 6-8 to intern with local vocational experts such as carpenters, gardeners, potters, artists etc will be introduced. Many people have criticized this move by saying that this will encourage child labour however it's not true as vocational education is only one aspect and it is not replacing everything. When this will be mandatory as part of school curriculum. Students will be taken to a carpenter shop, there will be physics in it, chemistry in it, history about the wood can be taught, and kind of architecture, there is so much into it. It would be a perfect opportunity for a child to be involved and engaged in learning. 'It is necessary for children to experience certain things rather than just learning it from books.' Children of manual scavengers who clean manhole /carpenters etc are so low in self- esteem, they feel inferiority complex while talking about their father's vocation. 'This move brings up the dignity of labour, an option for students and at the same time will create a thinking that no profession is big or small.' Such small baby steps can go a long way in gradually decreasing the discrimination among people thus creating a positive influence on society. Even taking students to such people will make this people feel good about their profession, when everybody is looking down upon them, at the same time catering the needs of students. Ofcourse there will be infrastructure problems also there is so much of syllabus so little time to complete, overhead to

school w.r.t transportation, overhead on parents w.r.t fees of school but if parents are involved and also a systematic plan of action is made then definitely this can be achieved smoothly. Vocational training will bring some of our skills to work and our organs will work properly. *"When a person is taught to experience and do all sorts of work, he is grounded as a human being and he realizes the importance of all these vocations which are indispensable in our daily life and for its smooth functioning."* And most importantly when a person is grounded, learning is going to happen more naturally as opposed to students floating up owing to so many distractions owing to social media. CBSE has already incorporated Work Education also known as SUPW (Socially Useful Productive Work). Main objective of SUPW is to inculcate an urge among pupils to be socially useful and productive members of society. *"It is education in and through work."* It also has one more advantage that it exposes the child to these possible situations that may interest someone or even someone by learning this skill can help their parents and become a responsible member of the community. *"Education expands vision and outlook to see the world. It develops capabilities to fight injustice, violence, corruption and many other bad elements in the society."*

Most importantly the HRD ministry has been renamed as the Ministry of Education. Certain other changes have also been introduced in Higher Education such as there will be a single regulator for higher education {excluding Medical and legal} known as The Higher Education Commission of India {HECI}. Students will also be able to avail of an Academic Bank of Credit {ABC} which will digitally store academic credits from different institutions so that these can be transferred and counted towards the final degree earned. This implies that they can also take a gap year or return to their studies after a few years. Also, Mphil will be discontinued. Also, Public investment in Education will reach 6% of GDP at the earliest.

Education is an effective agent of social change; it develops society economically as well. For such overall development of Bharat, NEP-2020 is built on the fundamental pillars of Access, Equity, Quality, Affordability, and Accountability, this policy is aligned to the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and aims to transform India into a vibrant knowledge society and global knowledge superpower.

India despite having second largest education system in the world, none of its 990 universities and 40,000 colleges figure in the World University Rankings, Further the country ranks as low as 72 among 132 countries in the latest Global Talent Competitive Index which gauges country's current ability to grow and attract talents. If India has to produce future ready talent that meets evolving industry expectations then the formal education curriculum as we know today needs a big change. "This revised policy has the potential to bridge all those gaps and help India achieve a higher degree of development across the world." 'As a social being, it is our responsibility to give something back to the society and make it a better place for the next generation. Proper education teaches a person to think beyond his personal interests and also provided him the ability to give something back to the society.' Education lets people realise the true value of contribution and help become the backbone of the society. Policy also aims to achieve 100% youth and adult literacy.

The policy has the most wanted changes, especially considering the global challenges revealed by Covid-19, This policy recognizes the need of the hour, and places increased focus on technology-based learning and application through virtual labs and divyang friendly software, which if implemented effectively will lead to an equitable access to education while creating a more future-ready workforce. Due to Covid-19 and the lockdown, schools and colleges were forced to shut down and teachers had to shift to online education but there were many underlying problems due to lack of infrastructure and preparation for everyone, This policy aims at digital empowerment of schools and will encourage institutions to upgrade their technology infrastructure and hopefully even problems faced by students will be taken into consideration and effective steps would be taken to make sure everyone gets the benefit of digital content.

A new and comprehensive National Curriculum Framework for Teacher Education, NCFTE 2021, will be formulated by the NCTE in consultation with NCERT. By 2030 the minimum degree qualification for teaching will be a 4-year integrated B. Ed degree. To ensure that outstanding students enter the teaching profession especially from rural areas a large number of merit-based scholarships shall be instituted across the country for studying 4-year B.Ed. Such scholarships will provide local job opportunities

to local students especially female students so that these students serve as local area role models.

The desires of society are the ultimate aims of education. This much awaited reformed policy is designed in such a way so as to bring about development in society right from ground level by providing high quality education and affirms the principle that Education is a public service and access to quality education must be considered as a basic right of every child. There is a need to create awareness about this policy among students and parents and government should give parents this belief or hope that they will shift from mark driven society. This success of this policy lies in the way in which it will be implemented. Undoubtedly it is a big challenge for the government. The approach should be *"Take one step and master it, once we have that completely in control, take the next step and add on to it which will not burden teachers' parents and management ensuring smooth functioning of the system along with the necessary changes"*. Implementation of policy should be more like organic growth instead of rushing through. New Education Policy 2020 possesses the power to transform millions of lives. Thus, Education along with Transformation should be the motto for our country to transform itself into a developed country from a developing country.

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Artificial Intelligence and the Legal Profession



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Whether It Promotes Justice And Diversity

The changing contours of technology have now merged with various facets of human life. Thus, we see tasks/jobs that were hitherto reserved for humans have increasingly been replaced by machines. Artificial intelligence in the simplest form can be defined as the use of algorithms, robots, technologies, data, etc., to make a more informed decision, as we have seen the use of tools of artificial intelligence being largely deployed in policy-making, especially in health care services.

Law and legal systems were created by humans for redressing the ills of society and for addressing human problems through a system of laws that were applied considering the nature of the dispute. Overtime, the legal systems around the world have undergone a tremendous shift and now we have a mix of traditional laws such as the criminal laws, succession laws, property laws etc. but also new fields such as I.P.R., Merger and Acquisition and Information Technology laws, etc. This has brought changes in the interface of law with other fields and technology being the newest addition to the law.

And we must highlight the problem and the challenges that the use of artificial intelligence would create injustice dispensation system and how it would further increase the disparity in the legal profession.

Role Of Artificial Intelligence In The Justice Delivery System

The Justice delivery system in the world can be divided into two systems; the traditional court system

and the other being the non-tradition alternative dispute resolution system largely dominated by Arbitration and Mediation. In the present context especially in India, the Court system is where the majority of cases/disputes are decided. Indian Justice delivery system is plagued with huge pendency of cases and huge vacancies of judges. In, such a scenario use of A.I. tools come across as a readymade solution for the disposal of cases and also to fill in the gaps for lack of Judicial officers. But, the proponents of this idea fail to appreciate that justice delivery is not a mechanical process rather it takes into account various socio-economic, political, and constitutional and legal nuances to make a reasoned decision.

A.I. tools may help greatly as to the interpretation of laws and to find the specific provision of law but it cannot supplant the wisdom of the human mind and in this case the wisdom of the Judges'. Like language, Law has an organic growth unlike technology which is more dependent upon new path-breaking discoveries, and thus law has to keep pace with the society and has to take into account considerations that are beyond the Black letter of law and that is how law develops and legal systems evolves. Imagine, had it not been the "Basic Structure Rule" propounded in the Keshavananda Bharti Case, the Indian legal systems would not have evolved and the power of judicial review of the courts which has made every decision of the executive amenable to judicial review, with A.I. being used in place of Judges we would have never seen the principles such as Judicial Review, Basic Structure Doctrine and Public Interest Litigations being evolved. Thus, for the organic process of evolution of law, it's necessary for AI to supplement human wisdom but not supplant it.

Also, another important facet of justice delivery is the stakeholders involved in it. An accused and a victim are very essential stakeholders for the

criminal justice delivery system. In all case, the socio-economic background of the accused is taken into consideration, the circumstances in which the crime was committed is taken into consideration and also the evidence produced in support of the accused as well as against him, however, all these factors requires more than just mere knowledge of the law and it involves appreciation of facts and application of law in such a scenario the tools of A.I. can help one identify the relevant paragraph and the relevant decision but it cannot appreciate the circumstances as the human mind can.

Thus, I believe that justice delivery involves more than mere interpretation of the law and passing a judgement, justice entails more than the letter of law, the usage of A.I. may render courts more effective, may make court dispose of more cases/ disputes, but in the end, what we will get is an order/ judgement and not justice.

Role Of Artificial Intelligence In Diversity

Technology is believed to be a great leveller as affordability and accessibility is at the core of technology and more importantly information technology. But as the world is facing the COVID-19 epidemic the gap between the haves and the have nots' have been witnessed by the whole world. The digital divide has contributed also in it as we have seen people who have no access to technology cannot even get themselves vaccinated as the registration can happen only through software and thus leaving the most marginalized and the most vulnerable groups of the populations to remain at the fag end of the development.

As the COVID-19 struck, the world and various professions have rose to the occasion and evolved different strategies to maintain the economy and to keep the work cycle moving. Indian Court system has also evolved with the situation and it also addressed the issue by turning to an e-court system whereby the hearings can be made in a virtual mode.

Although, a welcoming step it has also showcased the divide that exists amongst legal professionals who are at different stages of career progressions. For, some it has meant to be a blessing in disguise as they can now appear in different courts in different jurisdictions simultaneously, but for some, it was meant to be out of work as they did not possess the requisite technical know-how and the gazettes that are required to present a case.

Further, this e-court system has delayed the trials/courts as now due to e-courts evidence could not be produced before the courts, no appreciation of the evidence could be made, witnesses could not be examined and this resulted in wastage of extremely precious judicial time.

Thus, what was supposed to be a boon for the justice delivery system has resulted in a bane to the system and perhaps the first mock trial of the e-court system has posed more questions rather than answers.

Conclusion

Thus, the use of Artificial intelligence in the justice delivery system can further accentuate the problems of the marginalized sections for whom justice is still a distant dream due to the litigation cost involved. Also, with A.I. the input and output would always be known thus it takes away the judicial discretion exercised by a Judge in the Case which is peculiar to that dispute, thus it would make justice nothing but a set of mathematical and algorithmic codes and data, which in essence would defeat the whole purpose of setting up the court systems that is to address the social ills and redress the dispute in a more humanitarian manner. However, the role artificial intelligence can play in performing the administrative function of the Judges such as roster allocation, case allocation, cause list formation etc. would help in streamlining the judicial process.

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“ Artificial Intelligence is good at describing the world as it is today with all of its biases, but it does not know how the world should be ”

- Joanne Chen

Game Theory: The Mathematics of Life



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Every single day in every single way, we are all making decisions. Sometimes even if you may not be making one, your body does it for you. Decisions are imperative to the existence, inevitable until you stop breathing. Humans will never escape them. To be indecisive is human; to decide is eternal. Every piece of information can open a new option. Every option can create an outcome of existence. An average person in a day makes 35,000 decisions. Decisions may be trivial, complex, rational, or irrational but will always have consequences that one must endure. Decisions surround us everywhere we go. We can be enslaved by them or rise with them. What if there was a way to choose the best decision always?

For it is considered the Best decision in almost every perception in life. Game theory can help us primarily understand how an average middle-class woman in India can go toe-to-toe with a global genius at bargains to get her weekly supply. It is rare but possible. It is a science of decision-making. Before we begin to dive into game theory, let us first understand what a game is. A game is a formal description of a strategic situation. Any situation that presents itself and demands a decision in life is a game. London School of Economics defines game theory as a formal study of decision-making in which several players must make choices that potentially affect the interests of other players. As a decision-making tool, game theory can explain and predict an outcome under a set of decision-making rules. In this global pandemic that continues to offer us nothing but struggles and confusion on every economic front, game theory can help us make the best decisions in just about every aspect of our lives. Be it financial, existential, or even spiritual. The power and utility of the game theory are immeasurable.

John Von Neumann developed the game theory to solve critical problems in economics. Von Neumann was generally regarded as the foremost mathematician of his time and said to be the last representative of the great mathematicians. He integrated pure and applied sciences. Von

Neumann and Oskar Morgenstern wrote a book entitled the theory of games in economic behavior. He asserts that any situation is an outcome of a game played between two or more players. According to Game theory, there are three components in any game. They are the players, strategies, and pay-offs. The decision-maker in the game is called a player. Any possible plan of action a player chooses in the game is called a Strategy. It can also be a complete plan of choices, one for each decision point of a player playing in an extensive game. Life more or less imitates large-scale games. A pay-off is a number that reflects the desirability of an outcome to a player. For any objective when an after-effect is random, the pay-offs are weighed based on their probabilities. The expected pay-off incorporates one's attitude towards risk. It applies to two or more players. In a game, the players share common knowledge of the rules, use available strategies and gain possible pay-offs. However, often the players do not have perfect information about the events happening in the game. In game theory, the term absolute information is when at any point in time, a single-player makes a move and also knows all actions made until then. Strategies are the heart of the game theory. The concept of strategic interdependence is the mathematical modeling of strategic interaction between rational adversaries, where each action on one side would depend on what the other side would do. Life follows strategic interdependence as well.

Game theorists have found a limitation to Von Neumann's version of game theory. It focuses on optimal strategies for only one type of game known as a zero-sum game. In game theory, a zero-sum game is when any outcome of the sum of pay-offs to all players is zero. In a two-player zero-sum game, one's gain is another's loss. Their interests are diametrical. The players neither increase nor decrease their available resources in a zero-sum game. A zero-sum game is where it stops coordinating with our real lives. In real life, a player can rapidly increase or decrease its resources. Life is not as simple as a

zero-sum game. More complicated scenarios are possible in real life. For example, forming a coalition can exponentially increase awareness and access to increased pay-offs for several players all at once. Hence, the game theory needed to evolve to fit a range of games.

John Forbes Nash Jr. was an American mathematician who made contributions to game theory. His work has provided insight into the factors that govern chance and decision-making inside complex systems found in everyday life. John Nash created the fundamentals of strategic equilibrium. A strategic equipoise is also called Nash equilibrium. It is a list of strategies, one for each player, which has the property that no player can unilaterally change his plan of action to get a better pay-off. Nash found a way to find optimal strategies for any finite game. A New Yorker article describes Nash equilibrium as a particular solution to games marked by the fact that one chooses the best outcome, given the strategies are deployed by all other players.

A strategic equilibrium is reached in a game when none of the players want to change to another tactic because doing so will lead to an outcome that is worse than the current strategy. Nash shared the 1994 Nobel Memorial Prize in Economic Sciences with game theorists Reinhard Selten and John Harsanyi. However, In 1959, Nash began showing clear signs of schizophrenia. He improved his conditions but eventually perished with his wife in a car crash while riding in a taxi on the New Jersey Turnpike in the United States of America on May 23, 2015. According to Forbes, Jon Von Neumann has called Nash Equilibrium to be trivial, suggesting that it is mathematically simple.

A classic example in game theory is known as the Prisoner's dilemma. It is crucial in understanding the applications of game theory. There are two prisoners, George and Charlie. They partnered in a bank robbery. The authorities seem to lack evidence to convict them but understand that they have committed the crimes. George and Charlie are in separate investigation rooms. Officers are communicating the outcomes to them. If both George and Charlie confessed, they will each get ten years in prison. If one confessed and the other remained silent, the one who confessed will go free while the other will spend twenty years in prison. If both of them choose not to divulge, they receive a five-year sentence. There are two strategies available to both the criminals. It is either to confess or to keep quiet. The pay-offs range from serving five, ten, or twenty years in prison. They both will not be allowed to leave their respective rooms until they choose an option provided to them. What is the best outcome

remaining? The Answer lies in fundamental finance reached by a single Matrix. This devil is in the details of a term known as the dominant strategy. It weakly dominates another and is a strategy with the best pay-off no matter what the other player chooses. If George confessed and Charlie does not, George goes free. If he does not divulge and Charlie does, George receives a twenty-year prison sentence. If they both choose to profess, they get a ten-year prison sentence each. The best option for George is to confess. Hence, the best choice for both is to reveal their crimes. They both will turn on each other. That is their best option, their only dominant strategy. Why is the choice of them both not confessing the best choice? While this option will give both less time in prison than if they chose the option of confession, it would only work if each of them is sure that the other one would not turn on him. Would you bet 20 years on your partner? It is unknown whether George and Charlie would coordinate with each other at that level of cooperation. As a result, both will always be unlikely to choose not to confess because it has a harsher penalty than the option of confession. Confessing also gives them an outcome of going free. This dilemma is an example of how rationality can be problematic in some situations because almost all theories function on the assumption that agents or players strive to maximize their utilities or pay-offs. Yet studies demonstrate that players do not always act rationally. Rational Analysis can sometimes fail to conform to reality, suggesting that one should go easy on replication and view each option in various perceptions. Sheer Logic is not always the best option. As we can see from this example most rational strategy that would give both players less prison time was not the best choice but a choice that involves both players doing more prison time is. This dilemma also reflects how other game theorists can fix some issues with the version of the game theory theorized by Von Neumann but fail to solve the same problems in a non-zero-sum game.

In conclusion, we will leave you with this. When you reach a point in your life where two radical choices appear where indecision begins to creep in, the option that averages to be the best in every perception of all perspectives that exist is usually the best. Weigh the perspective that intensifies the best implementations of your principles. Be ready when it comes because it cannot be far. Increase your awareness to understand a decision point in your life. The least it will do is keep you informed about when something went wrong. The best is always debatable. Best perception can sometimes be an ugly Deception. And if all else fails, flip a coin and put a dent in the universe. If the heads on the coin

break the heart in your chest, you know what to do. From this day forth till all eternity, you will always know what to do.

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Honour Killing in India: A Heinous Offence of Honour.



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Throwing light on social and legal aspects of honour killing.

Introduction:

India is one of the most religious and ethnically diverse nations in the world. For generations of Indians, the ancient code of social stratification known as Caste system has defined how people earn a living and whom they should marry. Here people's life is regulated by lots of beliefs and faith. Traditional values, culture, patriarchal society, caste system and some of the terms which we have always heard and grown up with and accepted as societal norms. People are influenced by these practices they believe and follow them lifelong.

In patriarchal society, women are considered as carrier of honour of the family, this concept is so well ensconced that if women try to claim her rights then it is seen as attack on cultural and societal norms. And this opposition against norms is interpreted as sully family honour which leads to honour crime or customary killing of a member of family may it be men or women or social groups by other members. In such crime's perpetrators are usually parents of the victim. The United Nations Population Fund estimated that as many as 5000 women are killed annually for reason of dishonour¹. Irrespective of gender people are targeted for various reasons including, inter-religion marriage, inter-caste marriage, being a victim of sexual assault, seeking divorce even

from abusive husband or committing adultery. Women are mainly targeted by honour killing but even men fall victim to such killing by members of women's family with whom he is perceived to have an inappropriate relationship. Such crimes are unreported or are disguised under the no. report of suicide or natural deaths. Though there are no specific laws on such killings, certain other provisions in statutes are used to punish the perpetrators. The freedom of choice is oppressed and this further leads to such killing of that person. Some People may think that honour killing is justified. It is premised on the idea that parents gave birth to their Children and nurtured them, therefore apparently, they have right of ending their child's life and that the societal norms considers it the right thing to do. The social pressure and ridicule that families are subjected to after one of the member sullied family honour is extremely strong, although that pressure does not get much sympathy in legal arena, as compared to rapes or suicide. Honour killing is the kind of punishment that society gives to keep society clean, to keep society in order, to maintain social interaction and behaviour. It's the reaction of extreme anger and disappointment of the society. However, in today's time there is balance between modern law and ancient norms. Such forms of honour crimes are not justified and the perpetrators should be punished. An honour killing is not justified in legal sense and is



against humanity. Killing people is killing people and comes under murder, no matter what internal family laws you follow.

Social aspect of honour killing

There are many practices going on in society that influence the prevalence of honour killing some of them are:

Traditional practices: History is sufficed for justification of honour killing. You all might be aware of sati practice which was an ancient evil practice where women were burned on pyre along with dead body of husband. It was a rule to take away women's life without her consent. This was done out of the state of shock and social pressure. To stop such wrong doing effective measures were taken. In 1987 there was enactment of legislation "The commission of sati (Prevention) Act, 1987". Such practices from long time have influenced society's thought process.

Caste systems

In ancient time Caste system divided society according to the work they performed. Gradually people were judged according to their occupation and this led to social stratification and discrimination on the grounds of caste. But now many progressive reforms have been brought in law and value-based education is given to people, the view towards caste system hasn't changed much. There are many restrictions like people are not allowed to marry outside their caste. Certain inter-caste marriage is denied by certain cultural groups, as that person is not allowed to marry his/her gotra of their parent's gotra. Even inter-religion marriage is restricted and after breaking this so-called rule of the culture people are punished with heinous punishments like honour killing. The National Commission of women (NCW) study in the international Journal of Pure and Applied Mathematics Special issues surveyed cases of conflicts, it showed that the no. Of hate crime

cases which were reported, 72% of them were due to couples crossed caste barriers and 3% of them due to couples were from same gotra². Supreme Court observed in case of Lata Singh v. State of Uttar Pradesh³ "Honour killing are nothing but the cold murder and no honour is involved in such killings" Court also stated that "inter-caste and inter religious marriages should be encouraged to strengthen the social fabric of the society"⁴.

Patriarchal mindset: A rotten apple in disguise

We are run by our patriarchal beliefs and our society has been fuelling these beliefs since a long time. The social norms have been rooted so deep in our lives that they have started to meddle in our basic rights of living. The patriarchal design is still prevalent in our society. As woman is considered as "honour" of the family and men's responsibility is to monitor women and prevent women from abusing the so-called honour. Who should a woman marry, what should they wear, how she maintains herself in this looks based on society has been put forth as an important fact to rate a family's honour. Even men have been suffering from such vulnerable states which lead the society leaning in the favours of honour killing.

Khap Panchayat

Khap panchayat are a group of persons or a community organization especially found in villages and in Northern India to exert a social influence within the community. Khap panchayat take law in their own hand and indulge in offensive activities which endanger the personal lives of persons marrying according to their free will. There are many judicial decisions provided by the court against the action of Khap Panchayat. One such decision was taken by Supreme Court in the case of Shakti Vahini v. Union of India⁵ and the judgement was delivered by three judge bench. It was held that such cases of honour killing and violence to couple(s) shall be tried before court/fast track court. And also says that Khap panchayat should not take the law into their hands and cannot assume that character of a law implementing agency for that authority has not been conferred upon them under any law. Right of an adult to choose his or her life partner is above "class honour".

Lack of education and awareness

People are ignorant about their rights. They are uneducated or unaware of what they are entitled to or how much they are entitled to. Due to lack of awareness and education about rights guaranteed to them and how to claim those rights is one of the

reasons for such monstrous crime.

Legal aspect of Honour Killing

Honour killing is something which people see as saving one's honour which is basically nothing but a violation of dozens of crimes.

Repugnant to the basic human rights and constitutional violation

Indian constitution has been the basic guideline for ample of rights to its citizens. This practice of cold murder "Honour Killing" violates few provisions in the constitution. This crime violates Constitutional rights: Article 14(right to equality). Many a times there is gender-based violence happening in the society. Article 15(1) and (3) prohibits of discrimination on grounds of religion, race, caste, sex or place of birth. The freedom of expressing men and women's choices is repressed, if they try to go against the societal or religious norms and so they are targeted of honour killing or violence. Perpetrators uses caste and religion on grounds of "dishonour" thereby trying to validate such killings. Article 17 prohibits untouchability. Article 19(1) gives freedom of speech and expression and Article 21 gives right to life and personal liberty⁶. Supreme court took stand against honour crimes by passing a landmark judgement in Shakti Vahini vs. Union of India⁷ which treats honour-based violence as not only a matter of criminal law, but also as contrary to adult's fundamental right to exercise choice as guaranteed under Article 21 and Article 19(1)(a). Thus, principles of UDHR and constitution manage to give basic freedom to an individual for choosing their life partners and prohibit exercise of unduly authority over the lower caste in society.

Indian Majority Act, 1859: Right to marry is a constitutional right granted by Article 21 and under section 3 of Indian Majority Act 1857, a person who is the citizen of India attains age of majority after completion of 18 years, a person who is major, wanting to get married to a person of another caste or inter community marriage is not prohibited by law and any honour killing initiated on this ground is unlawful & to be initiated severe measures (Surjit Kumar v. State of U.P.).

Special Marriage Act, 1954: is an act of the parliament of India enacted to provide a special form of marriage for the people of India and all Indian nationals on foreign countries, irrespective of the religion or faith followed by either party. But the practice of honour killing is violation of this act. Couples are subjected to violence during the period of registration, as registration period is long

one.⁸ This is because according to special marriage act documents have to submitted for issuance of public notice inviting objections, copy of this notice is send to both parties as per the given address and registration is done 30 days after the date of notice. Within this period of 30 days couples are subjected to violence.

International commitment: convention on the elimination of all forms of discrimination against women, adopted in 1979 by UN General Assembly is often described as an international bill of rights for women. The committee advises that traditional, patriarchal and archaic view that subordinate women to men contribute to gender-based stereotypes legitimize and "justify gender-based violence as a form of protection or control of women". "Crimes of honour", including fatwas, "honour killing", rape, beating & torture forced separation and divorce, extortion and displacement, that are specifically and disproportionately targeted towards women are similarly justified as means to control women.⁹ The union of India as a member to the Universal Declaration of Human Rights has an obligation to protect the lives, rights and liberty of individuals and protect them from such heinous crime.¹⁰ Article 16 talks about the choice of marriage given to men and women of full age without any limitation due to race, nationality or religion. The customary killing of the people i.e., the killing done in order to comply with the customs of their culture is a complete violation of human rights¹¹.

Landmark cases

Some of the issues addressed in landmark cases are: Firstly, referring to the Shakti Vahini vs. Union of India. In some states of India especially Haryana, Punjab and western Uttar Pradesh, it was getting essential to look into & deal with this problem as some illegal assemblies who considered them outside the pale of law were taking law in their hands, c o m m o n l y known as Khap panchayat. The socio-cultural outlook of the members of these khap panchayat is that they hardly had any regard for



individual liberty & autonomy. Hence a writ petition was filed under Article 32 of the constitution of India seeking directions to the respondent- the state and the central governments to take preventive steps to combat honour crimes and to submit National & State plan of action to keep this crime in control and further to direct the State Government to arrange some special cells in each district for couples for their safety and well-being. Also, it was requested to take appropriate measures so that all such heinous crimes and certain false thinking of the society can be dealt rightly¹². Two issues which were addressed in this case were, firstly whether an individual has a right to choose life partner of his/her choice or is it considered as sully family honour? While addressing this issue supreme court states that it treats honour-based violence as not only a matter of criminal law but also as contrary to adult's fundamental rights to exercise choice which is guaranteed under Article 21 and Article 19(1)(A). And court declared that the assertion of choice is an inseparable facet of liberty and dignity. Second issue addressed by the court in this case was whether the decisions taken by khap panchayats in regard of such killings are legal or not. The apex court held that khap panchayat cannot take law in their hand and cannot pressurize the family members to execute their verdict by any means amount to flagrant violation of rule of law and invasion of personal liberty of the persons affected. Court stated that Law has to be allowed to sustain by the law enforcement agencies. Hence there are legitimate rights for couples so that they can rule their own life without the interference of such unlawful assemblies. Now second such landmark case which marked its presence on the page of history related to the subject of freedom of choice is Shafin Jahan v. Ashokan K.M¹³ or popularly known as Hadiya case. In this case Hadiya who was originally Akhila Ashokan was forced to be captive in her parent's house when she changed her religion (Hindu to Islam) and married to a guy of her choice. Her father, Mr. K.M. Ashokan, moved a habeas corpus petition before the Division bench of High Court of Kerala during the proceeding she got married to a Muslim guy. Her father alleged that she was indoctrinated and brainwashed into embracing Islam and her husband had links to extremist Muslim organizations. Her father's apprehension was that his daughter was likely to be transported out of the county. Her parents thought that her decision of getting married to a guy of different religion and converting her religion was that "dishonourable" that she should be captive in her own house, that she has

no right for her own life and choices. The High Court order annulled the marriage and called it a 'sham' holding that the marriage is of no consequence in the eye of law as that girl aged 24 years is weak and vulnerable and capable of being exploited in many ways¹⁴. High Court supported the cause of a father, an obstinate one, who has endeavoured immensely in not allowing his daughter to make her own choice in adhering the faith and further making efforts to kill her desires to live with the man with whom she has entered into wedlock¹⁵. However Supreme Court ensured that Hadiya enjoys her freedom of choice and practicing her choice of religion.

While on one hand our state upholds the pillars of equality, many young and married couples face the fear of this outrage crime of honour killing. So, it is upon the shoulders of state, to protect these victims and make sure that they don't lose their lives to such an act of cruelty in name of honour. One such living example that we saw is Shakti Vahini vs. Union of India where court ruled that society or unlawful assemblies such as khap panchayat are not responsible to punish people for following their own will. They can't be punished to accepting their fundamental rights and choosing what's best for them. It is necessary to mention here that not only honour killing but there are many such heinous crimes associated with the action taken and verdict pronounced by the khap panchayat. It is critical offence but not the only one. Not only honour killings but any crime that is equivalent to weakening of individual's right to choose relating to love and marriage by any unlawful assemblies is illegal and cannot be allowed to exist. Another example where Supreme Court respected the fundamental rights of a person was in Shafin Jahan v. Ashokan K. M. or the Hadiya case. Court respects a women's choice of living over infinitesimal thinking of society in the case of Hadiya. She won her freedom. And the court acknowledges that the 25-year-old woman from Kerala enjoys as much freedom of choice in her marriage as in her religious belief.

We all deserve to choose the path of our life and there should be no fear in doing so, regardless the social norms one must be able to follow his/her happiness whatsoever might they choose. And this will only be possible if our constitution embarks some light abiding the citizens by law to discontinue this act of vengeance. To combat honour killing separate laws are needed. There would be more transparency for law enforcement agencies if new and separate laws are framed for honour killing as a separate offence. One more proposal is to



amend Indian Evidence Act to put the burden of proof on the accused¹⁶. Thus, the Khap panchayat or the family members would be responsible for providing their innocence. If not new and separate laws then the existing penalties for the offence of murder is sufficient if they are implemented strictly and effectively. After seeing society's reaction over sully family honour the new sets of laws would not deter honour killings because the core thinking of the society will remain same. This could only be changed by spreading awareness among traditional communities through education.

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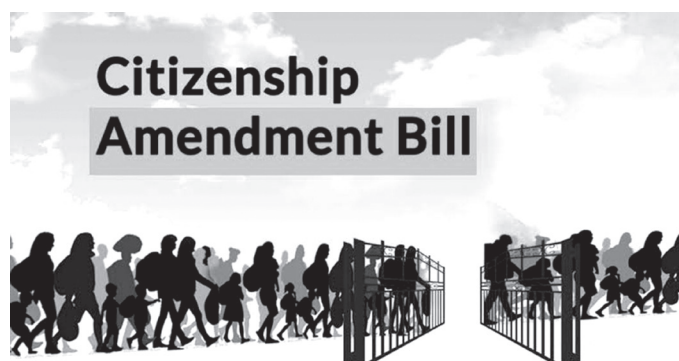
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The Citizenship Amendment Act, 2019; An Ideological Conundrum



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There hasn't been a legislation that was met with oppositions of such magnitude in the recent past like the Citizenship Amendment Act, 2019. In the light of the public outcry that ensued the amendment, I have realized that even though every piece of legislation has to be interpreted in the strict legal sense, looking into the socio-political conditions that gave way to such legislation would render a more substantial understanding. Where does the amendment stem from and where is it rooted are two impertinent questions to be asked.

Citizenship in the broader sense of the word provides for a sense of belonging. It is more than just the rights and duties that fall from it. It is also being a part of a nation that accepts you. Hence, citizenship shares a close connection with nationality and nationalism. The amendment needs to be observed in the backdrop of extreme nationalism that has become the flavour of the season. Anthony D Smith defines nationalism as "an ideological movement for attaining and maintaining autonomy, unity and identity on behalf of a population deemed by some of its members to constitute an actual or potential 'nation'". He adds that nationalism draws on the pre-existing history of the "group", an attempt to fashion this history into a sense of common identity and shared history.

When it comes to Indian nationalism proposed by the right-wing party that is at the helm of affairs, it runs contrary to the constitutional priorities. The Hindutva ideology puts forth the idea that India is not a territorial nation but it assumes the identity of the majority of people living there, that is the Hindus. The constitutional assembly had rejected the two-nation theory based on religion and has chosen to remain secular. However, in the recent past, and especially

by the amendment, the notion that Hindus would have a priority over India, which is considered to be their *pithrubhumi* has become more and more evident. Such nationalism has become a common trend globally with Donald Trump trying to make America great again' and the United Kingdom choosing to exit the European Union.

This idea of nationalism is obverse to the notion of secularism and equality. One might argue that equality guaranteed by the Constitution under articles 14 and 15 is only for the citizens, but the wider amplitude of constitutional morality necessities that even while deciding citizenship we ought not to discriminate. Under the garb of nationalism, playing to the sympathies of the majority demagogue, what is an attack on the fundamental principles of the constitution is passed on as generosity towards the immigrants. The real reason behind the implementation of the Act could be the failure of NRC in Assam. 1.9 million applicants were excluded from the final list. The Act would provide a back door entry to communities that are favourable voters while filtering out one particular community.

As members of a nation that has fought an imperialistic past, we had pledged through our constitution to never again divide ourselves based on religion. As the world's greatest democracy, we have turned what the British thought to be our weakness into our biggest strength by existing as a heterogeneous identity. The very idea of India as a nation of diversity is under attack. Looking at the past glories of what might have been a prominently Hindu nation many centuries ago, albeit tempting shouldn't be the reason to hate on a particular community and deny them a right to be our brothers in the calling of our great nation. People who were strong enough to be non-violent won our freedom with quiet conviction and firm resistance. They marched against injustice with blazing eyes refusing to take no for an answer. That freedom that we enjoy today holds us responsible to not divide ourselves based on religion and to remain true to the spirit of the Constitution.

Marital Rape: An Abominable Violation of Human Rights



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Introduction

Marriage in our society is a rite of passage. For several women, it is considered as their only purpose in life. The social norms surrounding marriage in our country are harrowing, once a woman enters "holy matrimony" she loses her identity, she loses her autonomy on her own body, in fact, she is no longer considered her own person, she is now the property of her husband. This idea is deeply entrenched in our patriarchal mindsets and this is clearly evident in the way it is heavily portrayed in popular culture, in movies, wherein the mother of a newly-wed girl always gives her a speech about how her life must revolve around her husband and how she should do "anything" that her husband desires. Unfortunately, "anything" also includes fulfilling his sexual desires, even if she is unwilling or unprepared for it. A study conducted by the UN Population Fund found that almost two-thirds of married women in India, between 15-49 years of age have been raped by their husbands.

The Issue:

Section 375 of the Indian Penal Code states that a man commits rape if he has non-consensual intercourse with a woman, however exception 2 to section 375 states "sexual intercourse by a man with his own wife, the wife not being under 15 years of age, is not rape". India is one of only 36 countries that is yet to criminalize this horrifying violation of women's rights.

Marital or spousal rape is the act of sexual intercourse with one's spouse without the spouse's consent. Marital rape is considered a form of domestic violence or sexual abuse. Although, historically, sexual intercourse within marriage is considered to be a man's right, engaging in such

activities without consent is now considered rape by many societies.

The issue of domestic and sexual abuse within marriages, more specifically violence against women, have come to international attention in the late 20th century. Most countries criminalized marital rape in the late 20th century. Criminalization has occurred in different ways, including statutory exemptions from the definitions of rape, judicial decisions, an explicit legislative reference in statutory law preventing the use of marriage as a form of defence, or a creation of a specific offence of marital rape. Many countries are still unclear about marital rape. The IPC, with respect to the issue of marital rape, is an obsolete legislation that was enacted by the British in 1860, when a woman once married, was no longer considered a separate legal entity but rather her identity was merged with that of her husbands'. This is known as the principle of coverture. India has come a long way since then in terms of providing equality to women, but the continued existence of exception 2 in Section 375 still promotes the idea that once married the woman becomes her husband's property.

The Institution of Marriage

At any given time, there are several petitions filed with the Hon'ble High Courts and the Hon'ble Supreme Court, by either individuals or civil societies, for the criminalization of marital rape. Despite these petitions what exactly is the reason for the judiciary's reluctance in doing so? The answer is rather obvious - deep-rooted patriarchy and the unwillingness to change. In August 2019, former Chief Justice of India Dipak Mishra said that marital rape could not be criminalized in India as "it will create absolute anarchy in families and our country is sustaining itself because of the family platform which upholds family values". The judiciary's contention was that we cannot implement a marital rape law in our country like our western counterparts, due to the stark cultural and socio-economic differences, like social customs, lack of financial empowerment of

women, illiteracy, poverty, vast diversity, etc. But this argument fails to consider the careful deliberation done by the woman before filing a complaint of marital rape under the garb of domestic violence. It is also the reason that several women decide to stay in an abusive marriage. However, the Hon'ble Supreme Court's contention must not mean that they should not have the choice to punish their rapists. Whether they use a law criminalizing marital rape or not, should be left at their discretion. In stating that criminalizing marital rape will lead to the destruction of the institution of marriage the judiciary inadvertently agrees that if such an option were provided to married women, they would stand up to their rapist husbands and take legal action. This ultimately makes us wonder whether the institution of marriage is so important as to undermine the basic human rights of these women?

Since another important characteristic of the institution of marriage is the rearing of children, let us discuss how being brought up in an abusive household affects the mental health of these children and how it affects the kind of person they become when they grow up. Research conducted in North Carolina shows that children who are brought up in violent households tend to experience the same life-changing effects as if they were experiencing the abuse directly. Children tend to emulate the behaviour of their parents, ergo, the way a boy sees his father treating his mother will be his perception of normal. Hence, when he grows up and gets married, he does the same. This is a vicious cycle, every part of which is detrimental to society.

It must also be noted that the notion that criminalizing marital rape will destroy the institution of marriage is completely baseless, there is no evidence to support this claim. The Hon'ble Supreme Court in *Independent Thought v. Union of India* explained that if divorce and judicial separation have not destroyed the institution of marriage and anything other than the state criminalizing marriage itself cannot destroy this institution therefore neither can criminalizing marital rape.

What Does our Constitution Say?

Another valid argument against exception 2, is that it is in absolute violation of Article 21 and Article 14 of the Indian Constitution. Article 21 of the constitution includes within its scope the right to live with dignity. Even though the word dignity appears only once in the constitution that too in the preamble it has been exemplified by several judgements which upheld human dignity while ruling in favour of human rights. Dignity also includes one's control of one's own body and the ability to choose for oneself.

In *Justice K.S. Puttuswamy (Retd.) v. Union of India*, the Hon'ble Supreme Court recognized the right to privacy as a fundamental right and specifically includes "decisional privacy reflected by an ability to make intimate decisions primarily consisting of one's sexual or procreative nature and decisions in respect of intimate relations." When marital rape occurs this right to choose is taken away from women. Article 14 deals with the right to equality before the law, it states that no individual shall be denied equality before the law or equal protection of laws. Exception 2 discriminates between married and unmarried women. An unmarried woman can approach the court to seek justice when she is raped, but a married woman does not have this right, only by the virtue that she is married and therefore her consent is implied.

Are False Reports really an Issue?

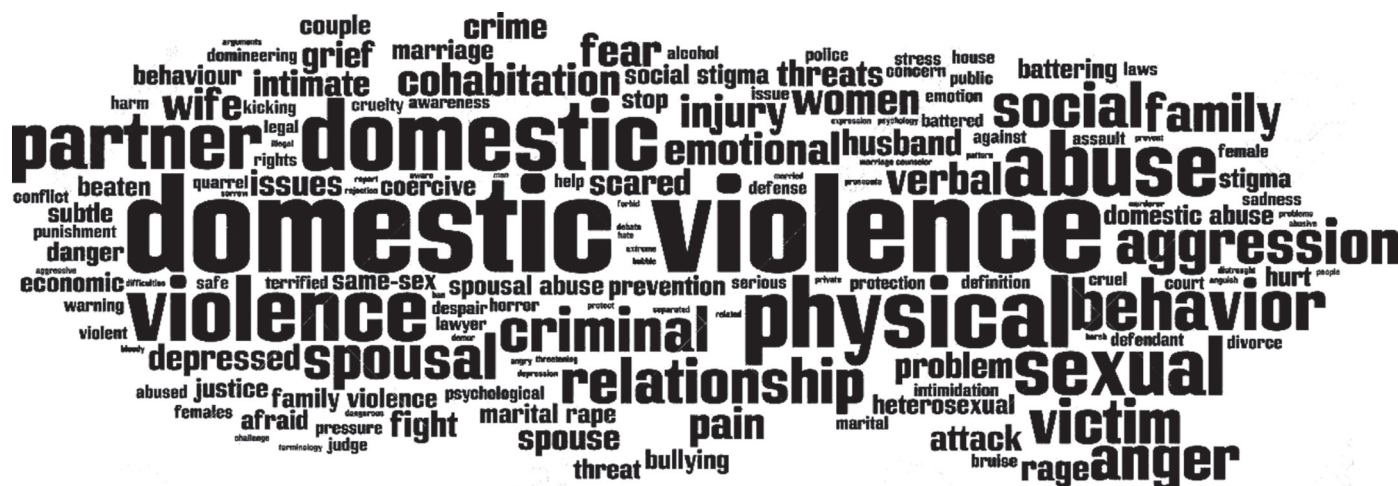
India is a deeply patriarchal society, with a booming rape culture, where rape is used as an instrument to overpower women and to "keep them on their lane". In 2019, 87 rape cases were registered every day, so why is it that the major concern with the criminalization of marital rape is the potential of false reports? Indian society is infamous for victim-blaming. It is always the dress that must be held accountable for rape and never the rapist, it is more shameful to be raped than be a rapist, so more often than not when a woman files a false rape report, she has everything to lose and nothing to gain. Additionally, the data we have on false reports is highly inaccurate. In 2014, the Delhi Commission of Women put out a report stating that 53.2% of rape cases filed were false, upon further investigation it was found that all the cases that were dismissed as false cases simply never made it to trial which fails to consider the power dynamics that are at play in these cases. In multiple instances women are forced to withdraw their case due to various societal pressures, in some rare cases the victims are forced to marry their rapists in order to "save the family's honour". Even if some woman decides to misuse the law, it is the judiciary's duty to examine all the facts and to punish those responsible for such misuse. Justice J.P. Padriwala rightly said, "Let it be stressed that the safeguards in the criminal justice system are in place to spot and scrutinize fabricated or false marital complaints, and any person who institutes untrue and malicious charges, can be made answerable in accordance with the law". It is also worth noting that a number of women in India are highly disadvantaged as they do not have the access to legal help neither do, they have the financial resources required to fight such an

Section 498-A

India has been dealing with gender-based violence since time immemorial, especially crimes against women. Our judicial system is somewhat shaped by our culture, there is good and bad too. Initially, women did not have a voice, an opinion or an identity of their own. Right from basic fundamental rights to something so important as education wasn't accessible to them. A man- centred society saw women as an object, a mere way to produce children and give an heir to the family, that was their only purpose in life. We have come a long way in dealing with issues of such nature, but one still remains marital rape. Section 498-A of the Indian Penal Code was introduced in the year 1983 to protect married women from being subjected to cruelty by the husband or his relatives. A punishment extending to 3 years and a fine is prescribed. It states, "Husband or relative of a husband of a woman subjecting her to cruelty- Whoever, being the husband or the relative of the husband of the woman, subject such woman to cruelty shall be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to three years and shall be liable to a fine". The lawmakers designed and inserted Section 498-A

Conclusion

In conclusion, we would like to say that upholding the legality of marital rape is not only outdated but also violently oppressive. The law must treat all women equally, whether married or unmarried. It is high time that we as a country understand the importance of consent. The issue of marital rape needs to be dealt with, both legally and socially. We feel that it is not only important to criminalize marital rape by removing the exception but also the legislature should formulate a completely new legislation to deal with this vast issue. Protection of the institution of marriage is not worth denying basic human rights, it is time that we acknowledge the issues with this institution and try to rectify them. Rape is rape and marriage should not change that.



Sexism And the Need to Reverse It



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Sexism, as generally perceived is prejudice or discrimination based on sex or gender, particularly against girls and women. Although its origin is unclear, the term sexism emerged from the “second-wave” of feminism in the 1960s and was predominant throughout the 1980s. It was possibly modelled on the civil rights movement's term racism (prejudice or discrimination based on race). Sexism is a belief that one sex is superior to or more valuable than another sex. It imposes limits on what men or boys can and will do and what girls or women can and will do. The idea of sexism was originally developed to lift consciousness concerning the oppression of women and girls, though by the early twenty first century it had typically been expanded to incorporate the oppression of any sex, including men.

First of all, it should be understood that all the evil social 'isms' – sexism, ageism, casteism, classism – aren't gender restrictive. The perception that men drive these prejudices forward is because they form the larger half of the bulk of the population and most of it is aimed towards women. Granted, however it's additionally true that anyone can be a sexist, and in a bid to bring down somebody, attack them impolitely based on gender or age or the other social identity.

Just like being a feminist isn't the right only of girls, the blame for perpetuating sexism too doesn't continually fall on men.

Sexism, ageism, these are all offshoots of their great grandparent – patriarchy. Patriarchy isn't perpetuated by only the men. Women too, consciously or subconsciously, believe and propagate these problematic stereotypes. As women, we've additionally internalised things like – a man should be the dominant decision-maker within the family, or that a man shouldn't cry, or that a man ageing/balding is an unsightly issue. We must try and understand why there is a need to call out reverse sexism.

As the term sexism gained vernacular popularity, its usage evolved to incorporate men as victims of discrimination and social gender expectations. In

a very cultural backlash, the term reverse sexism emerged to refocus on men and boys, particularly on any disadvantage that they might experience under affirmative action. Opponents of affirmative action argued that men and boys had become those discriminated against for jobs and college admission due to their sex. The appropriation of the term sexism was frustrating to several feminists, who stressed the systemic nature of women's oppression through structural and historical inequalities. Proponents of men's rights conjured the notion of misandry, or hatred of men, as they warned against a hypothesized approach of a female-dominated society.

As the academic discipline of women's studies helped document women's oppression and resilience, the men's movement reasoned that it was time to document men's oppression. Proponents called for analysis to address the restrictions of gender roles on both sexes. critical work on men began. It started to examine how gender-role expectations differentially have an effect on men and women. It has thus begun to specialize in the ideas of hegemonic masculinity and hegemonic muliebrity to deal with the oppressive facet as well as the agency aspect of gender conformity and resistance.

Don't get me wrong. I am not a believer of the defensive retort misogynists and sexists typically provide to justify their abhorrent behaviour that falls on the lines of, “ladki kare toh sahi, hum kare toh galat?”

Reverse sexism is more casual and customary than we expect it to be. Moreover, it can dart in from any facet of the gender spectrum, it doesn't essentially need to be a man every time. However, every time it happens, it should be called out. Rudeness as a temperament attribute mustn't be allowed to fester and cause detriment to others.

This is often the rationale why we want feminism more than ever, because it seeks to amend all those hidden discourses that girls and men have internalised over decades that stem from structure and its subordinates like age-shaming and sexism. A patriarchal society works in favour of nobody – it casts

judgment upon women who are independent, it criticises men who cry and shames queer individuals for his or her identity.

We need to call out wrong every instance we get, regardless of the person's gender or identity.

Afterall, development can never come by pulling somebody down. It solely happens after we extend a hand to lift individuals up.

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The Problem of the Colour Line: The History of Suppression and Oppression



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"Things fall apart, centre cannot hold; Anarchy is loosed upon the world;

The blood dimmed tide is loosed and everywhere the ceremony of innocence is drowned."

This was the scene in Los Angeles as the city erupted in riots on 29th April 1992 after a jury in Ventura County acquitted four white police officers over the videotaped beating of the black motorist Rodney King. The incident, caught on amateur videotape, had sparked national debate about police brutality and racial injustice. The verdict stunned Los Angeles, and the riots that followed lasted for five days. This incident was not the first and probably won't be the last. Ever since the first batch of captives from Africa landed in Jamestown colony in 1619, The struggle for human rights and the fight against racism has been a consistent theme for the African American community of the United states. The Black Lives Matter movement has been trending on social media, gaining global support and recognition. This reflects a systemic long time oppression of the African American community by their systemic abuse of black americans. This article attempts to educate its readers on the history of this systemic abuse.

Throughout the 17th century, European settlers in North America turned to enslaved Africans as a cheaper labour source than indentured servants, who were mostly europeans. Some historians estimate that approximately 6 to 7 million enslaved people were brought into the new world as slaves in the 18th century alone. These slaves mainly worked on the tobacco, rice and indigo plantations of the southern coast. After the American war for independence (American Revolution (1776)), mostly in the north, where slavery wasn't as popular or important to the agricultural economy, many colonists began calling for the abolition of slavery. Although the US congress outlawed African Slave trade in 1808, domestic

slave trade flourished and the enslaved population nearly tripled over the next 50 years. By 1860 the population of the enslaved reached 4 million, with more than half living in the cotton producing states of the south.

The enslaved generally lived on large plantation farms and many masters owned upto 50 enslaved people. The slave owners made the slaves completely dependent on them through a system of restrictive codes such as the prohibition from learning to read or write and complete control of behaviour and movement. Many masters raped enslaved women and rewarded the obedient with favours, while the rebellious were brutally punished. A hierarchy was developed within the slave community (from privileged house workers and skilled artisans down to lowly field hands), this helped keep them divided and less likely to organise a mutiny.

Marriages between the slaved had no legal basis, although most married and had large families, the enslavers encouraged this but didn't hesitate to divide families by sale.

This systemic oppression of the black community did give rise to rebellions, the most notable one being led by Gabriel Prosser in Richmond in 1800 and Denmark Vesey in charleston in 1822- although few were successful. The revolt that most terrified the slave owners was that led by Nat Turner in Virginia, in August 1831. Turner's group murdered around 55 white people in two days before an armed militia neutralised them. The abolitionist movement (1830-1870) which was the first nationwide social and political effort to end slavery, was led by Fredrick Douglas ,the black American social reformer, abolitionist, orator, writer, and statesman. The movement gained traction from the 1830s to the 1860. The Underground Railroad, a loose network of safe houses, was used to help southern slaves escape to the more anti slavery north. The underground

railroad is believed to have helped approximately 40,000 to 1,00,000 slaves escape slavery.

On September 22, 1862, Lincoln issued a preliminary emancipation proclamation, and on January 1, 1863, he made it official that “slaves within any State, or designated part of a State... in rebellion,...shall be then, thenceforward, and forever free.”

By freeing some 3 million enslaved people in the rebel states, the Emancipation Proclamation deprived the Confederacy of the bulk of its labor forces and put international public opinion strongly on the Union side.

Though the Emancipation Proclamation didn't officially end all slavery in America—that would happen with the passage of the 13th Amendment after the Civil War's end in 1865—some 186,000 Black soldiers would join the Union Army, and about 38,000 lost their lives.

The 13th Amendment, adopted on December 18, 1865, officially abolished slavery, but freed Black peoples' status in the post-war South remained precarious, and significant challenges awaited during the Reconstruction period.

Previously enslaved men and women received the rights of citizenship and the “equal protection” of the Constitution in the 14th Amendment and the right to vote in the 15th Amendment, but these provisions of Constitution were often ignored or violated, and it was difficult for Black citizens to gain a foothold in the post-war economy thanks to restrictive Black codes and regressive contractual arrangements such as sharecropping.

Despite seeing an unprecedented degree of Black participation in American political life, Reconstruction was ultimately frustrating for African Americans, and the rebirth of white supremacy—including the rise of racist organizations such as the Ku Klux Klan (KKK)—had triumphed in the South by 1877.

Almost a century later, resistance to the lingering racism and discrimination in America that began during the slavery era would lead to the civil rights movement of the 1960s, which would achieve the greatest political and social gains for Black Americans since Reconstruction.

The civil rights movement was a struggle for social justice that took place mainly during the 1950s and 1960s for Black Americans to gain equal rights under the law in the United States. The Civil War had officially abolished slavery, but it didn't end discrimination against Black people—they continued to endure the devastating effects of racism, especially in the South. By the mid-20th century, Black Americans had had more than enough of prejudice and violence against them.

They, along with many white Americans, mobilized and began an unprecedented fight for equality that spanned two decades.

During Reconstruction, Black people took on leadership roles like never before. They held public office and sought legislative changes for equality and the right to vote.

In 1868, the 14th Amendment to the Constitution gave Black people equal protection under the law. In 1870, the 15th Amendment granted Black American men the right to vote. Still, many white Americans, especially those in the South, were unhappy that people they'd once enslaved were now on a more-or-less equal playing field.

To marginalize Black people, keep them separate from white people and erase the progress they'd made during Reconstruction, “Jim Crow” laws were established in the South beginning in the late 19th century. Black people couldn't use the same public facilities as white people, live in many of the same towns or go to the same schools. Interracial marriage was illegal, and most Black people couldn't vote because they were unable to pass voter literacy tests.

And while Jim Crow laws weren't adopted in northern states; however, Black people still experienced discrimination at their jobs or when they tried to buy a house or get an education. To make matters worse, laws were passed in some states to limit voting rights for Black Americans.

Moreover, southern segregation gained ground in 1896 when the U.S. Supreme Court declared in *Plessy v. Ferguson* that facilities for Black and white people could be “separate but equal.”

Prior to World War II, most Black people worked as low-wage farmers, factory workers, domestics or servants. By the early 1940s, war-related work was booming, but most Black Americans weren't given the better paying jobs. They were also discouraged from joining the military.

After thousands of Black people threatened to march on Washington to demand equal employment rights, President Franklin D. Roosevelt issued Executive Order 8802 on June 25, 1941. It opened national defense jobs and other government jobs to all Americans regardless of race, creed, color or national origin.

Black men and women served heroically in World War II, despite suffering segregation and discrimination during their deployment. The Tuskegee Airmen broke the racial barrier to become the first Black military aviators in the U.S. Army Air Corps and earned more than 150 Distinguished Flying Crosses. Yet many Black veterans met with prejudice and scorn upon returning home. This was a stark contrast

to why America had entered the war to begin with—to defend freedom and democracy in the world.

As the Cold War began, President Harry Truman initiated a civil rights agenda, and in 1948 issued Executive Order 9981 to end discrimination in the military. These events helped set the stage for grass-roots initiatives to enact racial equality legislation and incite the civil rights movement.

On December 1, 1955, a 42-year-old woman named Rosa Parks found a seat on a Montgomery, Alabama bus after work. Segregation laws at the time stated Black passengers must sit in designated seats at the back of the bus, and Parks had complied.

When a white man got on the bus and couldn't find a seat in the white section at the front of the bus, the bus driver instructed Parks and three other Black passengers to give up their seats. Parks refused and was arrested. As word of her arrest ignited outrage and support, Parks unwittingly became the "mother of the modern day civil rights movement." Black community leaders formed the Montgomery Improvement Association (MIA) led by Baptist minister Martin Luther King, Jr., a role which would place him front and center in the fight for civil rights.

Parks' courage incited the MIA to stage a boycott of the Montgomery bus system. The Montgomery Bus Boycott lasted 381 days. On November 14, 1956 the Supreme Court ruled segregated seating was unconstitutional.

In 1954, the civil rights movement gained momentum when the United States Supreme Court made segregation illegal in public schools in the case of *Brown v. Board of Education*. In 1957, Central High School in Little Rock, Arkansas asked for volunteers from all-Black high schools to attend the formerly segregated school.

On September 3, 1957, nine Black students, known as the Little Rock Nine, arrived at Central High School to begin classes but were instead met by the Arkansas National Guard (on order of Governor Orval Faubus) and a screaming, threatening mob. The Little Rock Nine tried again a couple of weeks later and made it inside, but had to be removed for their safety when violence ensued.

Finally, President Dwight D. Eisenhower intervened and ordered federal troops to escort the Little Rock Nine to and from classes at Central High. Still, the students faced continual harassment and prejudice. Their efforts, however, brought much-needed attention to the issue of desegregation and fueled protests on both sides of the issue. Even though all Americans had gained the right to vote, many southern states made it difficult for Black citizens. They often required prospective voters of color to take literacy tests that were confusing, misleading and nearly impossible to pass. Wanting to show

a commitment to the civil rights movement and minimize racial tensions in the South, the Eisenhower administration pressured Congress to consider new civil rights legislation.

On September 9, 1957, President Eisenhower signed the Civil Rights Act of 1957 into law, the first major civil rights legislation since Reconstruction. It allowed federal prosecution of anyone who tried to prevent someone from voting. It also created a commission to investigate voter fraud. Despite making some gains, Black Americans still experienced blatant prejudice in their daily lives. On February 1, 1960, four college students took a stand against segregation in Greensboro, North Carolina when they refused to leave a Woolworth's lunch counter without being served. Over the next several days, hundreds of people joined their cause in what became known as the Greensboro sit-ins. After some were arrested and charged with trespassing, protesters launched a boycott of all segregated lunch counters until the owners caved and the original four students were finally served at the Woolworth's lunch counter where they'd first stood their ground. Their efforts spearheaded peaceful sit-ins and demonstrations in dozens of cities and helped launch the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee to encourage all students to get involved in the civil rights movement. It also caught the eye of young college graduate Stokely Carmichael, who joined the SNCC during the Freedom Summer of 1964 to register Black voters in Mississippi. In 1966, Carmichael became the chair of the SNCC, giving his famous speech in which he originated the phrase "Black power."

On May 4, 1961, 13 "Freedom Riders"—seven Black and six white activists—mounted a Greyhound bus in Washington, D.C., embarking on a bus tour of the American south to protest segregated bus terminals. They were testing the 1960 decision by the Supreme Court in *Boynton v. Virginia* that declared the segregation of interstate transportation facilities unconstitutional.

Facing violence from both police officers and white protesters, the Freedom Rides drew international attention. On Mother's Day 1961, the bus reached Anniston, Alabama, where a mob mounted the bus and threw a bomb into it. The Freedom Riders escaped the burning bus, but were badly beaten. Photos of the bus engulfed in flames were widely circulated, and the group could not find a bus driver to take them further. U.S. Attorney General Robert F. Kennedy (brother to President John F. Kennedy) negotiated with Alabama Governor John Patterson to find a suitable driver, and the Freedom Riders resumed their journey under police escort on May 20. But the officers left the group

once they reached Montgomery, where a white mob brutally attacked the bus. Attorney General Kennedy responded to the riders—and a call from Martin Luther King, Jr.—by sending federal marshals to Montgomery.

On May 24, 1961, a group of Freedom Riders reached Jackson, Mississippi. Though met with hundreds of supporters, the group was arrested for trespassing in a “whites-only” facility and sentenced to 30 days in jail. Attorneys for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP) brought the matter to the U.S. Supreme Court, who reversed the convictions. Hundreds of new Freedom Riders were drawn to the cause, and the rides continued.

In the fall of 1961, under pressure from the Kennedy administration, the Interstate Commerce Commission issued regulations prohibiting segregation in interstate transit terminals.

Arguably one of the most famous events of the civil rights movement took place on August 28, 1963: the March on Washington. It was organized and attended by civil rights leaders such as A. Philip Randolph, Bayard Rustin and Martin Luther King, Jr.

More than 200,000 people of all races congregated in Washington, D. C. for the peaceful march with the main purpose of forcing civil rights legislation and establishing job equality for everyone. The highlight of the march was King’s speech, “I have a dream...” that galvanized the national civil rights movement and became a slogan for equality and freedom.

President Lyndon B. Johnson signed the Civil Rights Act of 1964—legislation initiated by President John F. Kennedy before his assassination—into law on July 2 of that year that guaranteed equal employment for all, limited the use of voter literacy tests and allowed federal authorities to ensure public facilities were integrated.

On March 7, 1965, the civil rights movement in Alabama took an especially violent turn as 600 peaceful demonstrators participated in the Selma to Montgomery march to protest the killing of Black civil rights activist Jimmie Lee Jackson by a white police officer and to encourage legislation to enforce the 15th amendment.

As the protesters neared the Edmund Pettus Bridge, they were blocked by Alabama state and local police sent by Alabama governor George C. Wallace, a vocal opponent of desegregation. Refusing to stand down, protesters moved forward and were viciously beaten and tear gassed by police and dozens of protesters were hospitalized.

The entire incident was televised and became known as “Bloody Sunday.” Some activists wanted

to retaliate with violence, but King pushed for nonviolent protests and eventually gained federal protection for another march.

When President Johnson signed the Voting Rights Act into law on August 6, 1965, he took the Civil Rights Act of 1964 several steps further. The new law banned all voter literacy tests and provided federal examiners in certain voting jurisdictions. It also allowed the attorney general to contest state and local poll taxes. As a result, poll taxes were later declared unconstitutional in *Harper v. Virginia State Board of Elections* in 1966. The civil rights movement had tragic consequences for two of its leaders in the late 1960s. On February 21, 1965, former Nation of Islam leader and Organization of Afro-American Unity founder Malcolm X was assassinated at a rally. On April 4, 1968, civil rights leader and Nobel Peace Prize recipient Martin Luther King, Jr. was assassinated on his hotel room’s balcony. Emotionally-charged looting and riots followed, putting even more pressure on the Johnson administration to push through additional civil rights laws.

The Fair Housing Act became law on April 11, 1968, just days after King’s assassination. It prevented housing discrimination based on race, sex, national origin and religion. It was also the last legislation enacted during the civil rights era.

The civil rights movement was an empowering yet precarious time for Black Americans. The efforts of civil rights activists and countless protesters of all races brought about legislation to end segregation, Black voter suppression and discriminatory employment and housing practices.

The fight for freedom and abolition of the deep rooted systemic racism has been grueling and unfortunately it’s still a battle that is being fought to this day. With the advent of technology and social media, instances of brutal conduct by the police and white citizens have got widespread coverage and irked people all around the world.

George Floyd’s murder at the hands of the police is hauntingly similar to what happened to Rodney King but these are instances received widespread coverage, cases of brutality resulting in deaths of countless other coloured citizens need to be given due attention.

The Black Lives Matter movement has carried the mantle for freedom and rights of the African American community forward.

The African American community has fought long and hard, and for the majority of its history, suffered silently. The Black Lives Matters movement and the support it’s received goes to show that they aren’t alone anymore, the global community is now by their side, fighting together for a better tomorrow.

Role of Copyright law in Music



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"Successful is one, whose imitators are successful"

-Raheel Farooq, Kalam

1. Introduction

As rightly stated by the recent anonymous statistics, till date there have been approximately 97 million songs which have been composed. One can only imagine the value of this 97 million worth of creativity, ranging from the ancient era, entering into today's world of technological advancement. What still stands as the most necessary measure, is the due protection of such creativity, so as to not let someone else get the commercial or any other gains, from the creativity of some other person. To prevent acts of duplication of work or stealing of creative words or tunes of music, protection is necessarily required to be given to the authors and composers of such songs.

Considering the above issues in mind, tracing back to the 1700's, the Statute of Anne came into existence in the year 1710, as an act of the Parliament of the Great Britain, which went on to be recognized as the very first Copyright Law in the world. It was considered as a "watershed event in the Anglo-American copyright history ... transforming what had been the publishers' private law copyright into a public law grant", and the Statute was an influence on copyright law in several other nations, including the United States. Even in the 21st century it is frequently invoked by modern judges and academics as it embodies the utilitarian underpinnings of copyright law

The Anne statute was the first legally recognized statute, that vested the creativity credits to the author of the work, rather than the publisher. It required the copyrighted works to be registered at the Stationers hall and to be deposited at specific libraries.

The History of the Indian Copyright Law, dates back to the year 1847, under the rule of the East India Company, wherein it was amended for the first time in the year 1914. It further came out to be known as the British Copyright law. Post the independence in 1947, the Act was amended in the year 1957, with additional provisions of copyright offices being included in it. Through the timeline, we can clearly infer that Copyright has always been seen as a necessity for the recognition and development of creativity and innovation, be it for musical, literary or some other artistic works.

2. What is Copyright and what it offers to Music.

Indian Copyright Act was recently amended in the year 1994, 2002 and 2012 after India became a signatory to the GATT and the WTO. The basic concept of the very act elucidates that there can neither be any copyright granted nor protection given to merely an idea which has not yet been executed. Thus, in order to have copyrights over a work it is essential for it be executed into a concrete form.

In what is considered as a landmark judgment, for the scope of intellectual property in India, The Supreme Court had clearly made the following important observations: [R.G Anand vs M/S. Delux Films [1978 AIR 1613, 1979 SCR (1) 218]

a) There cannot be any copyright granted for merely an idea, the work shall be expressed in some material form.

b) To become actionable in the court of law, the copy so alleged must be a substantial one i.e., merely copying one line or two from any original creative work shall not be concluded as infringing the copyright of the original work.

c) There would not be any infringement, when just the theme of the two works in dispute is same but has been expressed differently.

A) Section 13(1) of the Indian Copyright act specifically suggests that Copyright subsists in:

(a) Original literary, dramatic, musical and artistic works

(b) Cinematograph films

(c) Sound recording.

B) Whereas Section 13(3)(b) of the Indian Copyright act specifically suggests that a copyright shall not subsist in any sound recording made with respect to a literary, dramatic or musical work, if during the making of sound recording, copyright in such work has been infringed.

C) Section 14(a) of the Indian Copyright clearly lists down certain acts, in respect of which the exclusive right rests with the author. So, in case of any literary, dramatic or musical work, the author has the following rights:

(i) To reproduce the work in any material form including the storing of it in any medium by electronic means

(ii) To issue copies of the work to the public not being copies already in circulation

(iii) To perform the work in public, or communicate it to the public

(iv) To make any cinematograph film or sound recording in respect of the work

(v) To make any translation of the work

(vi) To make any adaptation of the work

(vii) To do, in relation to a translation or an adaptation of the work, any of the acts specified in relation to the work in sub-clauses (i) to (vi).

D) Section 14 (e) of The Indian Copyright Act grants the copyright holder, in case of a sound recording, exclusive rights to:

(i) To make any other sound recording embodying it

(ii) To sell or give on hire, or offer for sale or hire, any copy of the sound recording, regardless

of whether such copy has been sold or given on hire on earlier occasions

(iii) To communicate the sound recording to the public.

E) With respect to the field of music, the Indian Copyright act very clearly differentiates between a music and a sound recording, and also recognizes

who shall duly hold the copyright with respect to both the works. As given under Section 2 (d) of the Indian Copyright act, the author:

(i) In case of any Musical work, is the composer of the work.

(ii) In case of a Cinematograph Film or Sound Recording, is the producer of such film or recording.

F) Every musical work, when written and composed, has basically two copyrights associated with it:

(i) A Copyright for the song as written down, through which the Lyricist earns his/her royalties.

(ii) A Copyright for the song as is recorded, through which the performer of song earns his/her royalty.

G) Over the years, the Indian Copyright act has been amended plenty of times, by keeping in mind the need of the hour, along with paying special attention to find out any other loopholes with the help of technological advancement. Similarly, the Copyright act has been developed not only to protect the original and creative works of the authors, but also of the performers of such work. The performer is also endowed with the exclusive rights over his/her works. This enables him/her to grant or refuse the permission for duplication, adaptation or reproduction of the work.

Section 2(qq) of the Indian Copyright act gives a list of people who can be called as "Performer" within the scope of this act, which includes the likes of acrobat, musician, singer, actor, juggler, snake charmer, a person delivering lecture, or any other person who makes a performance.

Section 38 (A) enumerates the exclusive rights granted to the performer authorizing him/her:

(a) To make a sound recording or a visual recording of the performance, including

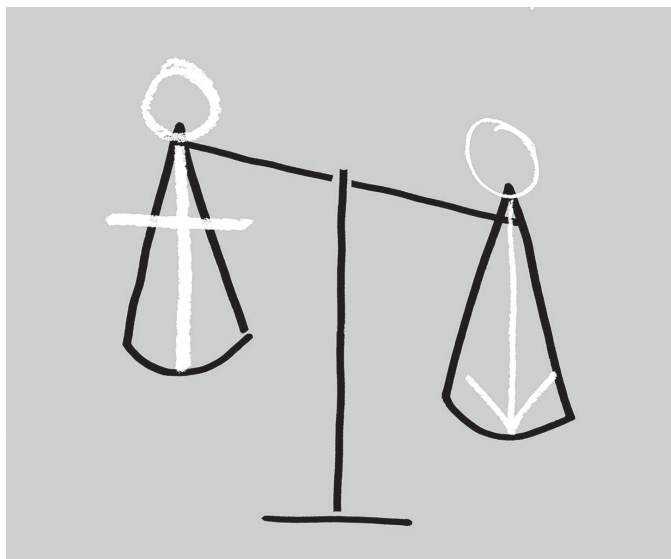
(i) Reproduction of it in any material form including its storage in any medium by electronic or any other means.

(ii) Issuance of the copies (which are not yet circulated) to the public.

(iii) Communication of it to the public.

(iv) Selling or giving it on commercial rental or offer for sale or for commercial rental any copy of the recording.

(b) To broadcast or communicate the performance to the public except where the performance is already broadcasted.



Introduction

With its unique location and history, Egypt is the Arab heart of the world. It is the meeting point of the world's civilizations and cultures and the crossroad of its maritime transportation and communications. It is the head of Africa, in the Mediterranean and the estuary of its greatest river: the Nile. This is Egypt, an immortal homeland for Egyptians, and a message of peace and love to all people. In the modern age, minds were enlightened, humanity matured, and nations and peoples progressed on the path of knowledge, raising the banners of freedom and equality. Mohamed Ali founded the modern Egyptian State with a national army as its pillar. The majority of the Egyptian population is Muslim, with a small minority of Jews and Christians. According to article 2 of the Constitution of Egypt, Islam is the religion of the state and the principles of Islamic Sharia are the main source of legislation. Family laws of Egypt as well as the personal status law are marked by Islamic inspiration (Sharia). Personal Status laws are now changing by taking due consideration of women's rights' issues, women's position in patriarchal society, child custody, alimony, divorce and so on. In Egyptian family laws, a religious upbringing of children is an important factor and according to this perspective, the family laws of child custody are developed with the view of protecting religious serenity.

Personal Status Law

The provisions of Egyptian personal status law, as applied today, are marked by their Islamic inspiration. If most branches of Egyptian law were secularized in the end of the Sixth century, personal status law remained submitted to the sharia and, in particular, to the dominant view of the Hanafi School, which is one of the four official Sunnite schools of law and was the official school of the Ottoman Empire. The Family law reform in Egypt has been taken place in slow and limited steps and actions. It has been limited in its scope and content by political context the survival of patriarchy and the role played by conservative and religious position. Several draft laws were prepared to codify family law but they always faced strong resistance. Whenever reformists and women rights defenders push for reform, conservative groups and individuals resist. The State, caught between these two trends, tries to keep a balance and remains very cautious in interfering in the patriarchal household and in pushing for unpopular women's equal rights within the family. Amendments of family law are unpopular in the Egyptian patriarchal society and therefore politically costly. The government is keen on presenting the reforms as consistent with the sharia and as supported and endorsed by eminent religious authorities. From the turn of the nineteenth onward, reform of personal status law became the field of conflicting interpretations of the sacred law, each group referring to the same body of religious rules but adopting different readings of them. This shows the flexibility of this set of norms and testifies that even divine law is dependent on its human interpretation and implementation. With the Islamization trend, feminists and women rights I\JGOs increasingly challenge Islamic doctrine from within. They refer to new interpretations of the sharia to legitimize their call for additional legal reforms rather than emphasizing human rights and international conventions to avoid accusations of importing Western cultural and imperialist values. They call for a distinction to be established between patriarchal

tradition and authentic Islam. Personal status law 1959 consists of 94 Articles. law of procedure was adopted as early as 1897 to organize the procedure before Sharia court the law currently in force is law number 1 of 2000 organizing certain conditions and procedures of litigation in matters of personal status as amended by law number 91 of 2000. In 2004 was adopted law number 10 establishing family courts and on the same day was adopted the long number 11 2004 establishing the family insurance fund there is no unified code of personal status law rules of Egypt and Muslim personal status law have not been qualified in a comprehensive and exit code and this make its knowledge and understanding quite difficult the policy of the state has been to codify personal status law step by step and to take the opportunity of qualification process introduce reform and improvement status with the family because of the Islamic nation of Egypt and society it seems even more difficult now a days to re-examine all personal status laws and codified them in single code. There are two main procedural obstacles that implementation of personal status loss faced for example women's share face difficulties in accessing justice because of social cultural and financial constraints as well as procedural and administrative impediments inside the code get lost in the personal status course having to file a separate case for each kind of claim examples to get a divorce to get to be given the custody of the children to collect child support from the father of their children to get their own financial right. A distinction should be made between laws dealing with the procedure and laws dealing with the substance of family law.

Main Substantive laws:

- Decree-Law No 25 of 1920 regarding Maintenance and Some Questions of Personal Status, as amended.
- Decree-Law 1\10 25 of 1929 regarding Certain Personal Status Provisions, as amended.
- Law No 100 of 1985 amending Decree-Laws No 25 of 1920 and 1929.
- Law No 77 of 1943 on Inheritance.
- Law No 71 of 1946 concerning Testamentary Bequests.
- Law No 62 of 1976 amending certain rules concerning maintenance.
- Law 1\10 4 of 2005 amending Article 20 of Decree-Law No 25 of 1920 (raising the age of custody)

Personal status law went through three main steps:

Before the adoption of the Hanafi Code

Shari's was considered the law of the land. An 1813 fireman of the Ottoman Empire decided that the principles of the Hanafi School were to apply to ail personal status cases regardless of the personal affiliation of the litigants, although most of them adhered to the Shafi'i or Maliki schools. In practice, however, customary practices, local traditions and private arrangements were also important and women enjoyed flexibility in the implementation of the law.

Adoption of the Hanafi Code in 1883

This code, also called Qadri Pasha Code by the name of the then Minister of Justice, codified sharia rules regarding family law on the basis of the Hanafi doctrine. The code, made of more than 600 provisions, was never promulgated and never acquired binding legal force. However, it resulted in a concise and accessible account of the Hanafi doctrine and became a standard manual for the judges of the sharia courts, who did not have to look for legal provisions in multiple medieval treatises and commentaries, hard to access, anymore. The code was taught at University. It advocated a particularly patriarchal structure for the family.

After the codification of the law

The first codifications of personal status law took place in 1920 and 1929, when two laws were adopted to enlarge the grounds upon which a woman can initiate divorce, to include harm; failure to provide maintenance; absence of the husband; condemnation of the husband to jail and serious or incurable defect or disease. The laws also organized women's maintenance during marriage and alimony after divorce as well as 'idda (waiting period following divorce or widowhood during which a woman may not remarry) and put conditions for a repudiation to be considered valid. These laws are still in force, though they were amended in 1985 by Law No 100. A 1976 law on maintenance established a system whereby wives who were unable to have court rulings for maintenance enforced could get financial support from a Fund (established within Nasser Social Bank, a national bank), that was to collect it from husbands, ex-husbands and fathers.. This system, however, did not work because the bank was having too much trouble to collect the funds from debtors. New provisions were included in Law No 1 of 2000 and spelled out in Law No 11 of 2004. The fund will be fed by administrative fees levied on the registration of marriages, divorces and births, as well as allocations from the Finance Ministry and private donations. If the debtor

is a government employee, 50 per cent of his salary will automatically be deducted towards alimony. If he works in the private sector or has his own business, the Fund will pay a certain amount of money to the wife and the husband will be required to deposit the maintenance in the Bank at the beginning of the month. Law No 100 of 1985 allowed divorced women to get a financial compensation (mut'a); to keep marital home until the end of children custody; extended female children custody by the mother until 12 for the girls and 10 for the boys; requested that the "first wife be informed officially of the new marriage of her husband and allowed husbands to stop spending on their wife if they violate their duty of obedience.

To understand aims and objectives of Egyptian laws especially laws regarding to child custody need to focus ancient Egyptian attitude towards children. In ancient culture child was considered as innocent, faultless. Official attitude was of high ethical standard. According to mythological texts punishment to innocent child considered an injustice. According to Greek author Diodorus Egyptian law protected pregnant women from death penalty until her confinement, as the unborn child was not to suffer any punishment.

More was requested from the youth. He was not supposed to spoil himself. A father was supposed to cat out his son, a thought which occurs in the teaching of Ptahhotep.

Laws related to child custody

Child custody is a legal term regarding guardianship which is used to describe the legal and practical relationship between a parent or guardian and a child in that person's care. The issue of child custody rises when there is divorce in marriage. Under the personal status law Part 4 Chapter 1 article 34 defines the divorce, which says Divorce is the removal of marriage registration/record by the husband or the wife and it take place only in the legally prescribed manner? Divorce is allowed in Egyptian law on the following grounds:

- Absence of the husband for more than one year without a valid reason;
- Condemnation of the husband to jail for more than 3 years. The wife shall however wait for a year after the imprisonment of her husband to introduce her action;
- Husband afflicted with serious or incurable defect or mental disorder. It must be impossible for the wife to continue life with her husband without suffering from harm. The husband must have suffered from this disease before the marriage and without the knowledge of his wife. If the disease appeared

after the marriage and the wife implicitly or explicitly accepted it after having knowledge of the disease, then she cannot file for divorce on these grounds.

- Failure by the husband to provide maintenance;
- Harm, on the condition that it be such as the continuation of matrimonial life be impossible between two persons of their social standing. The judge will appreciate the prejudice discretionally;
- Polygamous remarriage of the husband. The wife must prove that the new marriage of her husband caused her a moral or material harm that makes the continuation of matrimonial life between two persons of their social standing difficult. She can petition for divorce within a year after she was informed of the new marriage of her husband, except if she agreed explicitly or implicitly. Here again, the judge enjoys discretionary power of appreciation.

In Article 57 clearly mentioned that mother is more deserving of the custody. Here according to law father may consider affairs of education and upbringing until child complete 10 year of age. After the completion of 15 year (in custody) child can take decision to reside with whoever parent or relatives. The mother with custody whose custody has been concluded by a ruling may request recovery of custody from the person granted custody of the child if it is proven that the child was harmed during the time that he has stayed with him. In a case mother die who had custody, or if mother loses condition for custody, custody shall revert to the father, unless the interests of the child require otherwise. In this case, custody shall revert to someone chosen by the court, taking into account the interests of the child. If neither parent is qualified to have custody, the court shall assign the child to a trustful foster caregiver. It may decide to place the child in a foster home administered by the state, when available if the child's father loses a condition for custody, the child shall stay with his mother as long as she maintains custody conditions. His male and female relatives shall not have the right to contest her custody until he reaches the age of maturity. If the child's father dies, the child shall stay with his mother even if she marries an Iraqi not related to the child, on condition:

1. That the mother maintains the remaining conditions for custody.
2. The court is persuaded that the child is not harmed by staying with his mother.

If step-father pledges to look after the child and refrain from harming him as soon as the marriage is constituted. If the step-father violates the pledge provided for in point 3 of Item B, this shall be cause for a request for separation by the wife.

Parentage established if the father recognizes his child. If father does not recognize his child, the mother can bring a case to family court to have paternity establishment. paternity disputes and feeling for diverse are the only grants on which course are allowed to rule since 2000 study marriage in case of delegation by one of the parties. The mother can prove by any mean of proof the existence of intimate relation with the ailing father. A customary marriage contract will be considered as approved but will not likely need to be substantiated by other elements (ex- testimonials)

Under the personal status law children (boys and girls) will be under the legal custody of mother until they reach the age of 15. a custody can be extended after this age if judge consider it is in interest of children the law does not make a difference between Muslim and Christian mother some recent court ruling however the proud the Christian mother of custody of her Muslim children after age of 7 standing that after the age of religious maturity children should be rise according to principal of Muslim religion and that a Christian mother would not be able to give them such a religious upbringing

Personal status law again says about the marital home that the mother who has been granted custody over her minor children can stay in the rented matrimonial domicile with her children for the duration of the custody or until she remarries the husband cannot stay in marital home unless he offers another independent and decent housing before the end of waiting period if the marital home is not rented the house is entitled to live in independently on the condition that he provide his former wife and their children and alternative appropriate accommodation. At the end of legal period of custody 15 year of both children (girls and boys) the father has the right to return to domiciled house if one if the court has extended the period of custody.

Father right to visit their children after dissolution of their marriage in case of divorce father have the right to see their children 3 hours a week, In case of lack of agreement between the father and the mother, the judge determines a public place (garden, park, club, etc.) where the right of visitation will takes place. The father does not have the right to house his children without agreement of the mother.

In case of Muslim and non-Muslim marriage the custody over the children in case divorce supreme constitutional court decide the age at which child custody shifts from the mother to the father for divorced families should be unified between Muslim and non-Muslim. Since the mother Muslim mother

can now be granted custody over her children (boys and girls alike) until they reach 15 years, the same provision will apply to non-Muslim mother.

The 1938 Coptic orthodox personal status regulation as well as the 1902 to Anglican personal status regulation required that custody over children given to Christian guardian only. For catholic custody must be given catholic parent and children must be raised in the catholic religion. According to the 1938 Coptic orthodox regulation, the spouse responsible for divorce cannot get custody over the children. The divorced coopt orthodox mother who gets remarried to a person whose marriage with her children is not prohibited is deprived of the custody over the children.

Main issues related to child custody

Customary (Urfi) - its means that non resistor marriage is not considered as illegal. Means that a man and woman can still get married secretly without their marriage being registered. Since 2000 the wife married perfect and petition for divorce but she will not receive any financial support from her former husband besides. It is very difficult to prove the Paternity of the father in case children are born from customary marriage. DNA testing is not mandatory in paternity case through the draught law was submitted to people's assembly 2009 of that purpose.

Next problem is that diverse fathers almost never written custody of their children and are granted visitation rights only 3 hours a week in a public place they have no right to residential visit by their children who cannot stay overnight during weekends or holidays this negatively impacts on the continued relationship and ties between children and father decides relatives of the children of diverse parents including grandparents aunts and uncles have no right to access to them.

The three main points that have a negative impact on the path of divorce children in the current Egyptian personal status law are the following:

The age of custody

Under Article 20 of Law No. 25 (1920), it was replaced by Law No. 4 (2005) in its first article stipulating that custody of children shall be for the mother until the age of fifteen years for the son and the girl until she gets married.

The custody arrangement

Article 20 of Law No. 25 (1920), which was replaced by Law No. 100 (1985) in its fifth article, states that custody shall be first to the mother and then to the kinship of the child by women until we reach the father and be in the order number sixteen in his child custody.

System of vision

Article number 20 of the law number 25 (1920) amended by the law number 100 (1985) in its second article states that it And the current Egyptian Personal Status Law allowing the father only without any other persons from the father family to see his son for only three hours per week only in public area surrounded by iron fences as social club or public garden even when the father dies, this seeing system is transferred to the grandfather (E Gov Gate) [1]. In shared custody, parents spend more time and emotional interaction with their children than parents in any other kind of custody after divorce, even when the socioeconomic status and marital life prior to divorce is taken into account in the parent child relationship. A positive relationship found between the payment of child support and shared custody, first, Brown et al. included data on child support compliance for two years after divorce. In Wisconsin data, different custody arrangements had different rates of compliance and good results for divorce children in the second year:

The father's incubation cases are the lowest (36%).

The mother's incubation cases (57%)

Fragmented incubations (60%)

Equal shared custody (68%) The unequal shared custody was the highest compliance and good results on the path of divorce children, reaching 77%. These three points have negative impacts on the child of divorce. Divorce child custody with only a single parent is closely related to academic failure and behavior aberrations, substance abuse, teenage pregnancy, low income and poverty, and social dependency in the United States. Children who live with only one parent have a general health condition worse in terms of physical health, mental health, friendship with colleagues, cultural activities, sports, and relationships between families, compared to children from healthy families conversely, children in a shared custody system after divorce who live approximately the same amount of time with their mother and divorced father enjoy the well-being of children as children of stable families and better outcomes than children who live with a single parent only

Personal Status law and Family Courts

Family courts were established in 2004 to bring relief to and overburden judicial system and speed up the legal process. all family disputes alimony custody diverse are now consolidated into a single case here by one court potentially reducing delays instead of being examined by different courts in

different places. They are run by a panel of three judges and their decisions can be appealed before appeal court. Since 2004 ruling in family law issues cannot be changed by parties before the court of cassation anymore. Only the public prosecution is allowed to bring a case before that code on certain conditions. Family courts however still suffer from the lack of specialization of judge, lengthy procedures and lack of implementation of mechanism.

Besides, since 2000, all personal status cases must first be submitted to a Family Dispute Resolution office, staffed by three mediation specialists (one trained in law, one trained in social work, and the third in psychology). These specialists hear the two parties and try to mediate between them with the aim of reaching a settlement before the case is referred to the court. Many women consider these offices as a waste of time, since ail mediation and reconciliation means (e.g. the family, neighbors, and friends) have already been exhausted and have failed. Most husbands do not show up for these sessions. Besides, women may be reluctant to talk about their private life to strangers and may not get proper advice 'from the mediation specialists, some of whom try to convince them to withdraw their complaints whatever their circumstances.

The premises of these offices are ill-equipped for conducting mediation sessions in which private matters are to be discussed, since the offices are cramped and often several mediation sessions may be conducted in the same office without any partitions. Finally, there is the problem of the enforcement of settlements reached in these offices, which often depend on the goodwill of the husband. In addition, implementation of maintenance settlements (reached in mediation sessions) through the Family Fund in Nasser Bank has been suspended, which adds to the challenges facing women seeking maintenance.

Conclusion

Egypt's personal status law is strict and does not take into account any individual variations between case and others or where the best benefits of divorce children are, leading to many negative effects on the development of the divorced child. Therefore, we recommended a rapid change in this law under the main pillar of the new legislation, which is the supreme interest of the divorce of the Egyptian child and under the basic principle of shared custody between mother and father, allowing parents to host and live with their children, which allowing the non-custodial parent to host and living with child on weekends and one week on the half-year holidays and for a month after the end of the school year

with sharing of public holidays provided that the safety and security of the child is guaranteed and stabilization of the child's activities on educational, social, sports or hobbies levels and not to be exposed to any kind of abuse or exploitation, this manner to avoid any forms of parental deprivation, also the custody of the child must be limited to the mother first and then the father unless there are legal impediments or caveats for one of them. Also, the age of custody must not be less than seven years and not exceeded the beginning of the adolescent age, which is 12 years, also abolish the child's choice system to choose between a parent to live with one of them, also we must reevaluated the custody parent every five years by a specialized committee of a psychiatrist, psychologist and social specialist provided that there is at least one woman in that official committee to assist the court in making the right decision to ensure safety and meet the need of child in the financial, educational, social and psychological levels, to ensure strong generations that maintain the cohesion of Egyptian society and Highness, progress and prosperity of Egypt.

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Bajirao – An Invincible Warrior in the History of the World



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Echoes from the past have always been reiterating the history of our world. The world that gave countless legendary people in various spheres as blessings to us. 'War Era' is one such spheres which gave birth to some legendary warriors, across the Globe, who traversed the margins of audacity and valor. Our great country India, once a prosperous one, has given such countless warriors, who rendered the entire world astounded by their strategies and bravery.

Peshwa Bajirao is one of such warriors, India gifted to the world. After Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj, he is considered to be the most important figure in making the Maratha Empire, a dominant force in 18th century India. Bajirao's movements from Delhi to Srirangapatnam (Karnataka) and from Gujrat to Berar over a twenty-year period in the 18th century were unequalled in speed and distance. In his 20 years of military career, he never lost a battle and is widely considered as one of the best cavalry generals in the world.

Early Life:

Bajirao was born as Visaji Ballal into a Bhat family in Sinnar (Present day in Nashik), to Balaji Vishwanath, who became the First of series of hereditary Peshwa hailing from the Bhat family who gained effective control of the Maratha Empire during 18th century.

Bajirao was guided to the battlefield at the age of 12 by his father Balaji, a great warrior himself and was taught several things at a very young age.

Many People refer 'Peshwa' as a surname, but a 'Peshwa' means the Prime Minister or *pantapradhan* of any empire. Before the Peshwas from Bhat family, the work of Peshwa was limited to only office work. Balaji Vishwanath pioneered the concept of Peshwa, fighting for the empire in the battlefields. **Moropant Pingle was the first Peshwa of Maratha Empire**, who was appointed by the Great **Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj**.

After the demise of Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj in 1680 and Chhatrapati Sambhaji Maharaj in 1689, Hindavi Swarajya, established by great Shivaji Maharaj himself, was on the verge of total annihilation. At this crucial time, when no one was there to rescue the empire's glory, which once had shaken the throne in Delhi, Maratha Empire saw a golden dream; Balaji Vishwanath Bhat.

Alike Maharashtra's situation in the end of 17th century, the beginning era of 18th century seemed to be the same. Maratha Empire was weakening at a rapid rate and the cities, in possession of Maratha Empire were vandalized by the Mughal forces. **Shahu (Son of Sambhaji Maharaj)** and his mother Yesubai were imprisoned by Emperor Aurangzeb since 1689. There was no one to rule and command the Maratha Army, Shivaji II (Son of Rajaram Maharaj) being the learner by age, hence incapable one. In the intrigues following the death of Emperor Aurangzeb, the Mughal Governor of Deccan released Shahu from captivity, hoping to keep the Marathas silenced in an internecine struggle between the partisans of Shahu and Tarabai (wife of Chhatrapati Rajaram Maharaj) for the throne of Maratha Empire. Balaji Vishwanath played a dominant role in bringing back Shahu and uplifting him with handful soldiers to raise an Army.

When Shahu returned from the captivity of Mughals, he signed a pact with Tarabai (his Aunt, who intended to appoint Shivaji II as the next Chhatrapati) which contained Division of throne of Maratha Empire, one at Kolhapur for Shivaji II and one at Satara for Shahu. Considering Shahu Maharaj as the efficient and deserving ruler for the empire, Balaji Vishwanath took oath to devote his entire life in the service of Shahu Maharaj.

Shahu Maharaj was coronated and became 5th Chhatrapati of Maratha Empire in the year 1708. Afterwards, Chhatrapati Shahu appointed Balaji Vishwanath, one of his closest associates, as the 'Peshwa- the Prime Minister' of the Empire in the

year 1713 for his exemplary service to Chhatrapati Shahu in consolidating the Empire.

Appointment of Bajirao as the Peshwa:

The tenure of Balaji Vishwanath, as Peshwa (1713-1720) was full of struggle, complications and impediment. Balaji scrupulously worked for the betterment of Maratha Empire and exercised all the responsibilities and faced the struggle. On 12th April 1720, at the age of 58, Balaji left the world and the new raised Maratha Empire, just like an ill mother leaving her child in its childhood.

Chhatrapati Shahu Maharaj was extremely saddened by this news and to pay the homage he announced cessation of all political work and 'darbaar' for a few days. Now Chhatrapati Shahu was in a daunting state. He saw his pathway to proper administration obstructed with many obstacles. Struggling Maratha Empire was in dilemma with poor training of army, external aggressions from the Mughal and other forces and the most important question, whom to appoint as the next Peshwa of this Empire? An empire without a Peshwa or a Prime Minister depicted weakness of that empire. Chhatrapati Shahu found no one capable enough to be appointed as Peshwa, who would build the Maratha Empire once again and would bring back its glory. He was in great dilemma. Whom to appoint as the Peshwa of this empire?

Chhatrapati Shahu's senior advisors were recommending various senior names for the appointment. Chhatrapati Shahu was unable to take any decision. But Chhatrapati Shahu Maharaj was a king who possessed the quality of proper discernment. He could envisage things in various dimensions and this quality of Shahu Maharaj was proved as a blessing for Maratha Empire. Amidst this contest, where many senior officials were competing against each other for the post of Peshwa, Chhatrapati Shahu in the meeting hall proclaimed the name for the post of Peshwa. The name was... **Bajirao Ballal**, the son of great Balaji Vishwanath. Bajirao was appointed as the Peshwa of Great Maratha Empire on 17th April 1720. At this time Bajirao was only 19. At this very age he had mastered all the weapons in his arsenal, tactics of war, politics, administration and depth of honesty. Honesty towards the Maratha Empire, honesty towards the great Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj, honesty towards the warriors who sacrificed their lives for the Hindavi Swarajya. No doubt that there was no other person better than Bajirao to be appointed as the Peshwa of the great empire.

Life after being Appointed as the Peshwa:

From the appointment as the Peshwa, till the last breath, there was no brief respite from fighting, battlefields and warfare in Bajirao's life. Nizam one of the biggest enemies of Maratha in initial and mid years of 18th century. Right after his appointment, he left for the battle against the Nizam forces who were infiltrating in the prominent parts of Maratha Swarajya.

By, 11-12 December 1720, Nizam forces had infiltrated in Aurangabad, one of the prominent areas in the Empire. After a long time of chasing game, Maratha army encountered with the Nizam forces on 15th December 1720 followed with a huge warfare. Under the courageous leadership of Bajirao, accompanied with bravery and valor of Maratha soldiers, victory chose to be in the hands of Marathas. The result of the war was glorious victory of Marathas and dreadful defeat of Nizams. Afterwards, Bajirao and Nizam met on 4th January 1721 for a treaty. Nizam accepted his defeat and handed over forts and other property of Empire which he had gained in the past victories against the Marathas. Chhatrapati Shahu Maharaj gleefully welcomed Bajirao in Satara after this victory and poured more and more trust on him. Bajirao also assured Chhatrapati Shahu not to worry about the irreplaceable Swarajya until he (Bajirao) is breathing.

Bajirao promoted many young warriors like himself during his regime as Peshwa. Prominently, Malhar Rao Holkar, Ranoji Shinde, the Pawar brothers and Fateh Singh Bhosle, as commanders.

Battle of Palkhed (1728):

Bajirao's battle of Palkhed has been described as a masterpiece of Strategic mobility by **Bernard Montgomery of Alamein**, a senior British Army officer who served in the 1st World War, the Irish War of Independence and 2nd World War.

Nizam kept infiltrating in various parts of Maratha Empire, as he was highly humiliated by the consecutive defeats by Marathas. Even after such defeats, Nizam always kept triggering the points causing war and bloodshed. Now, near the end of 1727, Nizam had been directed to Pune with the chaotic intentions and tried to rob the beautiful city. At this time, Bajirao was not in the Pune. Nizam kept winning small towns in the vicinity of Pune. The moment Nizam got the news that Bajirao has left for the Pune, Nizam left the city and reached Ahmednagar through Pedgaon. At this time, Bajirao was in 'Khandesh' (Northern parts of Maharashtra). Again, when Nizam got to know that Bajirao is

moving closer and closer, Nizam surreptitiously eluded towards Aurangabad leaving behind little army with canons as it was very difficult to carry those canons while travelling.

Bajirao was getting each and every information of Nizam's movements to which Nizam was totally unknown. Bajirao decided to destroy the parts controlled by Nizam with the proper execution of Guerrilla Tactics (*ganimikava*, in Marathi) – a concept or a tactic pioneered by Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj in 17th Century to defeat the many times larger and more powerful armies of the Mughal Empire. Bajirao devastated the towns in Jalna and Sindhkhed which were in the influence of Nizams. When Bajirao got the news that Aiwazkhan, an ally of Nizam, is also trying to catch him (Bajirao), Bajirao, by raising a feint of travelling to Burhanpur, turned towards east and destroyed parts in Washim, where Nizam had bit of control. Aiwazkhan's and Bajirao's army confronted with each other on 6th November 1727 near Jalna resulting in the defeat of Khan. Bajirao headed towards Gujrat, and from there returned near Dhule by 14th February 1728 destroying all the allies of Nizam including Sarbulandkhan from whom Nizam was supposed to get the help. Believing that Bajirao is in Burhanpur, Nizam headed his army towards Burhanpur with intention of hitting a blow on Marathas from backside but the obstacle was Ajanta caves. It was very necessary for Nizam to cross the gigantic caves to reach Burhanpur. Nizam halted for a night near Palkhed, a place 7 miles west to Aurangabad on 24th February 1728.

On that night, when all the Mughal army was asleep, Bajirao arrived there with his army and sieged the area with all his soldiers. He fortified the



water bodies on which Mughals were totally reliable as the source of water. Marathas waited until the dawn. When Mughals woke up, they got to know that they've been surrounded by the Marathas and Peshwa Bajirao is waiting for Nizam just like a Tiger waits for a prey. Mughal Army unprepared for a sudden war were totally exhausted due to dying thirst of water. Bajirao himself was destructing Mughal army in such a way that soldiers in the Mughal army were in trepidation to get into the war. Finally, Marathas again defeated the Nizam and Bajirao this time made Nizam to sign a treaty in which all the powers of Nizam in the Maratha Empire were taken off. Bajirao, once again with glorious victory in his hands went back to Chhatrapati Shahu and handed over him the parts of Swarajya taken by Nizams.

In 1728 Bajirao moved to Pune and made the city his capital. He started construction of iconic Shaniwar wada in 1730 which got completed in 1732. Bajirao was married to Kashibai back in 1720 at a household ceremony in Saswad. Bajirao always treated his wife with love and respect. They had 3 sons, Balaji Rao (Nanasaheb), Raghunath Rao (Raghoba) and Janardhan Rao, who died at an early age. Bajirao and his younger brother Chimaji Appa, himself a great warrior, were often called as replica of duo Ram-lakshman brothers. Bajirao gave the charge of Nashik to Satara to Chimaji and was totally sure about its safety due to his brother's potential.

In 1730, Muhammad Bangash attacked Bundelkhand and threatened its aged but once a strong ruler Chhatrasal. Chhatrasal sent a wandering bard with a message to Pune to Bajirao seeking help. Bajirao moved quickly through an unfrequented path to surprise Bangash and rescue Chhatrasal. Defeated Bangash had to sought terms with Chhatrasal. Grateful Chhatrasal gave Bajirao a third of his kingdom. He also gave him Mastani – a love affair that occupied the remaining ten years of Bajirao's short life.

Bajirao fought approximately 40-42 battles in his 20 years military career, prominently, Battle of Malwa (1723), Battle of Dhar (1724), Battle of Aurangabad (1724), Battle of Palkhed (1728), Battle of Bundelkhand (1730), Battle of Firozabad (1737), Battle of Delhi (1737), Battle of Bhopal (1738) and many other such battles of which he never lost a single battle making him the World-famous warrior in the world history. Tactics and Strategies of Bajirao were exactly adopted by Napoleon Bonaparte for the wars he fought in Europe.

Bajirao changed the map of India during the mid-18th Century. Maratha Empire was at its pinnacle during Bajirao's regime. The thrown of Delhi, which once ruled the entire country was ruled by Marathas. Peshwas brought the lost glory of Maratha Empire and expanded the Maratha Empire ranging from Attock (currently in Pakistan) to Cuttack (currently in Odisha) and by the end of 1759 AD. Maratha Empire was the biggest empire in the India. At that time Peshwa was Madhavrao Ballal, grandson of Great Bajirao.

It is said that Bajirao is considered as the incarnation of Great Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj because Bajirao accomplished the dream which Shivaji Maharaj saw for the Hindavi Swarajya. But unfortunately, we people confined this warrior in the horizons of love and romance only. Some strategic historians only focused on the love affair which Bajirao had with Mastani. They portrayed Bajirao as the warrior of romance and never mentioned his incredible strategies and impeccable fights he fought for the country. Some historians tried to conceal the contributions of Bajirao Peshwa and wrote the history which undermined this great warrior behind the walls of casteism. The warriors who sacrificed their lives and entire family for the Swarajya and never considered caste and creed were exclusively subverted by the people for whom these warriors fought.

This unfortunate warrior caught a virulent fever when he was encamped in Raverkhedi and died on 28th April 1740, at the very early age of 40 and was cremated that day on the Narmada River. His body was exhausted due to ceaseless wars and military campaigns. Bajirao embedded the golden chapters in the book of world history and created an aura around the Maratha Empire to which people forgot. Indeed, Bajirao was a golden dream, Maratha Empire saw for itself.

Let's try to admire those legendary warriors and personalities who sacrificed their everything for their motherland. Let's try to read about them more and more because the characters who embedded their names into the books of world history, cannot get encapsulated in an article ranging to few words.

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Judicial Barbarism: Political Rhetoric or Substantial truth?



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As the soul of a nation finds utterance at the dawn of independence and ushers into a vibrant democracy, the eternal conscience which guides this democratic soul is the aspirations of people and their belief in the hope that the democracy offers. These hopes and aspirations arise out of the sense for rights and civil liberties, granted by the constitution and expanded, augmented and protected by institutions which stand as bulwarks of the edifice of democracy. But at the same time these rights stand in a precarious position when the state, with its wide gamut of powers, can clampdown on these rights. This is the moment when the glorious institution of judiciary comes into play. Indian judiciary, with Supreme court on its top, has been one such crusader against trampling of civil liberties, as a protector of the spirit of federalism and ultimately as a necessary authority to give a rap on the royal knuckles of power transgressing constitutional morality. Indeed, Granville Austin had said the Supreme Court had established itself as "logical primary custodian, interpreter and guardian of the constitution". But it is also true that Judiciary has had its darker phases. Thus, it becomes indispensable to scrutinize in the wake of recent changes in India's socio-political dynamics - where does judiciary stand?

The attempt to answer this question has turned it into a debate, a rather polarized one, and one word which has acquired gravitas and has made its way to the bold fonts of newspapers to raise eyebrows is- Judicial barbarism. The word might seem like an exaggeration, but has been dealt with by political scientists, former judges, jurists and lawyers. As responsible citizens, instead of armchair criticism and opining, it is better to comprehend and analyse this debate impartially.

'Judicial barbarism' finds its origins in 'democratic barbarism', a term in political science literature. But the reason behind its discussion now, in the Indian context is the chaos in apex court and erratic working in many aspects of judiciary, as opined by

many eminent academicians like P.B. Mehta and A.P. Shah. To start with the pandemic, when the world was brought to a standstill, diverse issues fell into the panorama of judiciary where its decisions and judgements have come under scrutiny. The most acute problem during lockdown was faced by migrant laborers as they had no work, no source of income, no access to basic necessities, no quality testing facilities, no protective gear, and no means to reach home. But an unacceptable delay by Supreme court in addressing it whilst rationalizing that it cannot "supplant the wisdom of government" was appalling. But the refusal of timely hearing is persistent in many other cases, which go to the heart of institutional integrity of democracy- the petitions against CAA, 2019, preventive detentions in Kashmir, challenges to the dilution of Article 370, appeal against the gag order of Madras HC and the electoral bonds case amongst plenty others. In other, decision or judgement comes after the death of issue such as the use of public space for Shaheen Bagh protest where the reason for protests was ignored conveniently. Here, according to Sriram Panchu, writs of the executive run, simply because there is no judgement of court.

Now, things become interesting and give us a chance for a deeper understanding of the cause of such arbitrariness when we see that two top constitutional courts - HC and SC, with a breakneck speed, decide in two days whether a person, Arnab Goswami, a supporter of the ruling dispensation in the center (when viewed honestly), should get a bail. All of this when his case for precisely this relief was coming before the sessions judge the next day! In comparison to this, the court has refused for early hearing of Varavara Rao, a poet aged 80, suffering from urological and neurological health issues, Sudha Bharadwaj, civil liberties defender suffering from hypertension and heart disease and Siddique Kappan, a journalist detained on his way to meet Hathras gang rape victim. But the case which can chill anyone's blood is when Stan Swamy, an 83-year-

old suffering from Parkinson's disease who required a sipper and straw because he could not lift a glass of water, his plea was stalled for 3 weeks. This reminds us of George Orwell's popular quote from 'Animal Farm' - All animals are equal but some animals are more equal than others. And in deeper sense if that means we are moving towards an Orwellian world, nothing more could be tragic. In all of this what is striking is that, all of this cannot be only the product of usual institutional inefficiency of judiciary.

This overwhelming appearance of arbitrariness in judicial decision making, hints at a systematic phenomenon with deeper institutional roots. The baffling delay in addressing the questions of constitutional importance raises the question - Has the court abdicated its moral duty of being a counter majoritarian check on the power of executive and is it now only an arbiter of private disputes after abandoning its role of judicial review over acts of government? The differential treatment in the case of Arnab Goswami and Stan Swamy and others, creates the question of selective prosecution - Is judiciary being hesitant in protecting the dissenters and being active in protecting the supporters of the government? What is glaring in these questions is the common factor that links state power, the executive of the ruling dispensation, to judiciary. Thus, according to P.B. Mehta, weak protection of civil liberties and dissenters and unusual deference to state power forms the rudimentary stage for Judicial Barbarism. A situation of illicit relations of judiciary with the political regime and its ideology.

This unusual protocol of deference could be injurious to democratic ethos. But how substantial is this argument of 'deference'? During the hearing of the case related to Central Vista Project, the bench of SC said to the government: "We have shown deference to you and expected that you will act in prudent manner. The same deference should be shown to the court and there should be no demolition or construction". To whom does the apex court undertake to offer deference? Is it to the incumbent regime or to executive as an institutional entity? Who offers this deference? Individual judge or the current gaggle of judicial leadership or entire judiciary as an institution? These questions need to be answered boldly by the court because they present an uncertain obscure picture where direct tandem between judiciary and state power is openly pronounced. What is more perplexing is the stay brought by court on the implementation of contentious farm laws. Rather than deliberating in the constitutionality of the three laws, it is trying to bring a settlement amongst the parties. This job of

negotiation was of the government's. But the court instead of citing legal reason decided to intervene in order to "assuage the hurt feelings of the farmers". Is it the court which is trying to put an end to the protest, a question being asked by many? The profounder of separation of power, Montesquieu, sheds tears in despair.

Apart from this, scholars who think that judiciary might be on the road to perdition, cite the incidence when CJI talked about "discouraging" the use of Art.32 and present a comparison of Indian Judiciary with that of Poland, Turkey and Hungary where attempts to establish political control over judiciary have been made. Another enigma for many, is the court's excessive concern with its own version of lese majesty. The blunderbuss law of contempt hunts anyone who tries to criticize the court. What is more bewildering is that the contempt proceedings are suo moto, while justice is being delayed somewhere. Has the court become so sensitive that it can't tolerate a veteran civil society activist's remarks or a comedian's remarks, who see that the truth is spoken sans aggressive posture? Judiciary's majesty should be secured by its credibility and it is its duty to accept constructive criticism instead of producing a chilling effect. Such positive response by the judiciary would prove its sanctity as an institution which protects freedom of expression. It is the highest watermark of chastity of judiciary, its independence and its special place in the constitutional framework.

As we take into consideration all these observations in the backdrop of recent events, it would be a travesty, an incomplete representation, if we see things in a unidimensional view and fail to see the other strand of this debate. It would be completely wrong to assume that the courts have failed to be the last bastion of hope for beleaguered citizens. It is tantamount to be aware of the limitations and burdens which 'our' judiciary faces in dispensing justice. Even when one of the world's stringent lockdown was imposed, the Supreme court set up 1022 benches during the 100 days of lockdown between March and August 2020. Justice was not brought to halt even when mobility was impossible in unprecedented circumstances of pandemic. Amidst technical glitches, the court took up 15,000 cases and decided over 4300. The comparison of judiciary with other countries as stated above would be grossly unfair if we take these stats of a transient phase into consideration. Between 2007-2019, the Supreme Court of U.S.A. decided only 991 cases, an average of only 76 cases a year. In 2016-17, only 92 cases were heard by the Supreme Court of United Kingdom. And

moreover India's overworked judiciary has, despite all odds and limitations, been an epitome of a free and independent judiciary worldwide. Therefore, comparison with Poland, Turkey and Hungary is not justified. For three decades, since 1980s, the Supreme court has been hailed as one of the most powerful court in the world. Since the debate tries to find a closure with respect to recent events, doubting every judicial judgement involving politics might be troublesome. That is because it was this very Supreme court which had also gone beyond limits to assure citizens basic dignity as in the case of Navtej Johar where court has defended the rights of the LGBTQ+ community. Its activism is vividly displayed in many other cases where it did not bow to any political whip. It had directed a floor test within 24 hours that led to the resignation of Devendra Fadnis as CM. The court has guarded the fundamental right to privacy in Puttaswamy case and also upheld the supremacy of RTI Act over the Official Secrets Act, thus deviating severely from the argument of court's failure in protecting rights. Albeit late, the court rebuked and directed towards concrete actions by governments in the case of migrant workers. Casting aspersions on court citing "discouraging Article 32 petitions" is not a very prudent idea. Such thought that court is trying to avert from its duty to protect rights from infringement is a far-fetched one. This statement, incidentally from the hearing of Kappan's case was misread by many as the only possible motto of such remark seems to be to avoid frivolous petitions in the circumstances of immense backlog. Kappan was directed to seek justice from concerned High Court as it was apposite. Though during exceptional hearing of Mr. Goswami's case, remarks of Justice D.Y. Chandrachud on personal liberty protection are of solace. The debate over the obscure line between what amounts to constructive criticism and what as contempt shall carry on. Criticism is the hallmark of a thriving democracy but unfounded, unrestrained, untrammelled armchair criticism is detrimental rather than contributive. The remarks, no matter by whom, might undermine trust in judiciary which holds a special place in our democracy. Demonization leads to destruction while it starts from demoralization.

As we tread towards the horizon of conclusion, we shall strive not to paint a picture of cynicism. Maintaining scientific, rational and sanguine temperament is crucial to eschew a tainted image of Judiciary. While caustic criticism strips the tree of both caterpillars and blossoms, informed opinions and critical remarks accompanied by suggestions stop an institution from being an ossified body. The terminology, 'Judicial Barbarism' might be a

far-fetched graceless exaggeration, but it is also true that there is no smoke without fire. While we understand this debate it is of utmost importance that we do not connect it with one particular political dispensation, specific political party or one ideology. The apprehensions mentioned in this debate are for greater democracy because the farce of connection between state power is exclusive of time, place and people. Such institutional misadventure can also happen in states under different political rulers and not just in center. One cannot help but reminisce an incidence from Rashtrapati Bhawan when the then CJI M.N.Venkatchaliah was sworn in to his office. In this ceremony, PM Narsimha Rao said that he looked forward towards a "cordial relationship" between the court and government. He received a brilliant riposte from CJI M. N. Venkatchaliah, "Mr. Prime Minister, the relationship between us has to be correct, not cordial. Cordiality between court and government has no place in our constitutional scheme of checks and balances." These checks and balances, between people and government and between government and judiciary, are never to be forgotten. And this balance is the reason why the system hasn't crumbled, because not all judges are in the business of soothing and smoothing. The pockets of resistance to the abuse of power are still in a good number. Therefore, every judicial action cannot be glanced through the lens of skepticism and with a myopic eye. Such an outlook will be pernicious because as a matter of fact, judiciary though a structural institution, is formed by men and women forged in experience, informed by constitutional principles and moral convictions. Judges do not enter courts the way Alice enters wonderland.

Democracy is built as much on moral spirits of its citizenry as much as it is built on constitutional premises. And thus sagging faith in judiciary might undermine democracy. As citizens, no matter what our religious and political affiliations are, we must not forget the significance and virtuous actions of courts and also remember that virtuous actions cannot justify irrationality in other decisions. Virtues cannot be occasional and selective. While we don't forget the stellar contribution of judiciary, we should also not forget the endeavor to not let the ghosts of the darker chapters of judiciary, like the ADM Jabalpur case, haunt us when it has to be buried ten fathoms deep. The eternity of democracy finds its roots in the fervor, in the spirits of people who seek justice and also those who see that justice is delivered and our endeavor is to keep these burning spirits alive.

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उन्हाळा, आई आणि स्त्रीवाद..



Chetan Walukar

3rd LL.B

आई नोकरी करते...त्यामुळे घराची कामे आणि ऑफिस अशी तारेवरची दुहेरी कसरत चालूच असते..तिला विचारलं की ती नेहमी म्हणते संसार आहे हा माझा..या संसाराची मी काळजी नाही घेणार तर कोण घेणार. काही वर्षांपर्यंत मला या संसाराचा अर्थच उमजत नव्हता..पण जसा मी नोकरीला लागलो..अनोळखी शहरात राहून संसाराचा रहाट गाडा हाकू लागलो...तेव्हा कळलं, की या संसाराचा अर्थ काय आहे..मला उमगलेला संसार साध्या सोप्या शब्दात व्यक्त करायचा झाला तर, असे विश्व ज्यामध्ये सुई-दो-या पासून ते भव्य वस्तूपर्यंत, सगळ्या गोष्टी आपण आपला तन मन धन वाहून निर्माण केलेल्या असतात...आईच्या शब्दात, रक्ताच पाणी केलेलं असतं...

आमच्या पिढीतल्या बऱ्याचश्या मुलांचं आयुष्य semi Urban भागात गेलंय..याचा अर्थ असा की आमच्या आई वडीलांचा जन्म कोणत्यातरी खेड्यात झाला आणि आमच्या उज्वल भविष्यासाठी नोकरी निमित्त शहरात आले आणि शहरातच स्थायिक झाले.. पण शहरात जरी नोकरी करत असले तरी पगार जेमतेम, त्यामुळे परिस्थिती ही जेमतेमच.. म्हणून आमच्यावरचे संस्कार जरी शहरी पद्धतीचे असले तरी बेसिक पालन-पोषणा मध्ये ग्रामीण संस्कृतीचा आणि गरिबीचा ठसा दिसतो म्हणूनच मी आमच्या पिढीला semi Urban असे मानतो...

लहानपणी उन्हाळा लागला की आम्हा पोरांची पर्वणी असायची.. हो तत्पूर्वी आमचं लहानपण कसं होत ते वरती सांगितलच आहे.. पर्वणी याकरिता, कारण उन्हाळा आला की आमच्या सोसायटी मध्ये उन्हाळ्याची कामे सर्व स्त्रिया व बालके मिळून मिसळून करायची..याच काळात सोसायटी ह्या semi urban कल्चर च्या development मधला एक केंद्र बिंदु बनला होता..कारण इथे राहणारे सर्व विभक्त कुटुंबे आपल्या मुळ गावा पासून खुप लांब राहत होते..त्यामुळे आपली सोसायटी हेच आपलं गाव आणि इथे राहणारे लोक, हेच आपले नातेवाईक मंडळी असा सारा एकोपा... उन्हाळ्याच्या कामांमध्ये उडिद-नागलीचे पापड बनविणे, कुरडया

बनविणे, चकली, बटाटा वेफर्स, वर्षभराचे मसाले, हळद, लाल तिखट बनवणे, अशी कामे असायची...आता एका घरात निदान पाच लोक असल्याने, घरातल्या कर्त्या एकट्या बाई ला एवढं सारं बनविणे शक्य नसायचे...मग सोसायटी मधल्या सगळ्या स्त्रिया एकत्र येऊन ही कामे करायची...मग आज आमचे पापड तर उद्या समोरच्या काकूंचे घरच्या चकल्या, मग पुढच्या दिवशी बाजुच्या काकूंच्या कुरडई...असा सगळा कार्यक्रम क्रमा-क्रमाने चालायचा... आणि यामध्ये सर्वात मोठी मदत व्हायची ती घरातल्या मुलींकडून.. आणि मुलं थोडीफार वाळवणाच्या मदतीला...

कालांतराने मुले मोठे होउन मुलींची लग्न झाली, त्या सासरी स्थिर झाल्या..आणि मुलं नोकरीच्या निमित्ताने दुस-या शहरात गेले...त्यामुळे मदतीचे हात नसल्याने आणि वयोमानानुसार हातपाय थकल्याने आता या उपक्रमात खंड पडू लागला..तसेच आईचे आणि आजुबाजुच्या काकूंचे ही वय वाढले...गेले तिस-पस्तीस वर्ष संसाराचा गाडा ओढाता ओढाता त्यांचीही शक्ती आता -हास पावायला लागली आहे...सात आठ वर्षां पूर्वीपर्यंत अंगात



ताकद होती तोपर्यंत ऑफिसची कामे सांभाळून, आई ह्या सगळ्या कामांत पुढे असायची... पण आता ते शक्य होत नव्हतं..आणि बाजारात ह्या सगळ्या गोष्टी वर्षभर उपलब्ध व्हायला लागल्याने आता ही उन्हाळ्याची कामे मागे पडू लागली..आणि अशातच यावर्षी कोरोनामुळे श्रेलझ्वेप सुरु झाले..ऑफिस थांबले..आणि सक्तीचे घरात थांबणे आले...

आणि पुन्हा एकदा सगळ्या स्त्रियांनी कंबर कसली आणि योगायोगाने आलेल्या उन्हाळ्याची कामे हाती घेतली...आई आणि काकूंनी मिळुन, दोघी तिघींचे group करुन उन्हाळ्याची कामे करायची असे ठरवले...अर्थात कोरोना मुळे जास्त लोकांनी एकत्र यायचं नाही आणि social distancing पाळायचं हे नक्की होतं... उडीद-नागलीचे पापड बनविणे, कुरडया बनविणे, चकली, बटाटा वेफर्स, वर्षभराचे मसाले, हळद, लाल तिखट बनवणे, अशी कामे सुरु झाली...

आणि माझ्या मनात अनेक द्वंद्व सुरु झाले... नोकरी करणा-या आणि वयाने थकलेल्या स्त्रीने एवढे श्रम घ्यावे का...?? आणि मी सहज म्हणून गेलो की नको करुस ही extra ची कामे...आपल्याला गरज नाहीये...डेलझ्वेप संपला की आणूयात आपण हे सगळं मार्केट मधून...पण तिचं उत्तर तितक्याच सहजतेने आणि same च आलं...की हा माझा संसार आहे आणि आता माझ्या मुलींचे पण संसार आहेत. मुलींना नोकरीच्या व्यापामुळे वेळ मिळत नाही, मग बाहेरचं खाण्यापेक्षा माहेरच पुरवावं...यावेळी मात्र मी अजुन खोलात शिरायचं आणि आईच्या पिढीतल्या स्त्रियांची मानसिकता जाणुन घ्यायचं ठरवलं...

आणि आपोआपच तुलना सुरु झाली.. माझ्या पिढीतल्या मुलींची आणि आईच्या वयातल्या स्त्रियांची. नोकरी दोघीही करतात. दोघी ही त्यामानाने प्रगतच, कारण अनेक वर्षांच्या रुढींना छेदुन पुरुषाच्या खांद्याला खांदा लावून संसाराची धुरा सांभाळत आहेत त्या...फरक इतकाच, की आजच्या पिढीतल्या मुलींना पाच दहा हजार पगार जास्त मिळत असेल आईच्या पिढीपेक्षा... मग तरी या दोघींमध्ये एवढा फरक का..?? संसारासाठी उन्हाळ्याची कामे स्वतः करुन आईच्या पिढीला जो निर्मीतीचा आनंद मिळतोय तो या पाच हजारात विकत घेता येणं शक्य आहे का..?? आपण आपल्या संसारासाठी हे कष्ट घेतोय यातून मिळणारं समाधान, त्या दहा हजारांपेक्षा कितीतरी मोठं नसेल का...?? आपण स्वतः एवढा मोठा आदर्श घालून दिल्यावर, घरात सून म्हणून येणा-या आजच्या पिढीतील मुलीकडून अपेक्षा असणे रास्त नाही का..??

याचप्रमाणे आपल्या मुलीला क्षेल मुळे घरातली कामं करण शक्य होत नाही म्हणून तिला त्रास होऊ नये, याकरिता सगळं

माहेरुन पुरवणारी आई जेव्हा सासू होते, तेव्हा ह्या extra च्या अपेक्षा सुनेकडून का ठेवते...? एवढे कोमल आणि मायाळू असलेले तिचे मन, सुनेसाठी वेगळे का असावे..मग कदाचित घरात आलेल्या सुने कडून सासुच्या मनाचा वेध घेण्याचा आणि सासूला आईप्रमाणे सांभाळायचे प्रयत्न कमी पडत असावेत का..हा (दूर) गुण आजच्याच पिढीला लागू होतो का...यापूर्वीच्या पिढीतील सासू-सुने मधे नेहमी एकोपाच होता का..?? असे केवळ अशक्य आहे, कारण असे वाद होत होतेच. परंतू सून ही independent नसल्याने ती हा सासुरवास (??) सहन करत होती का..??

पण आज परिस्थिती बदलली आहे.. चूल आणि मुल यातून स्त्री बाहेर पडली आहे, हे निर्विवाद आहे. पण याचा अर्थ छे चूल, छे मुल जपश्रू उेश्र असा का घेतला जातोय...सवित्रीबाईंना हेच अपेक्षीत असेल का..?? आजचं उच्चशिक्षण संसाराची जबाबदारी घ्यायला लागणारं शिक्षण घ्यायला कमी पडतंय का..??

मुक्त राहणं हा जसा अधिकार आहे तसा संसार उभा करणं हे कर्तव्य नाहीये का..?? आज कालच्या ढाश्रशतळीलेप संस्कृतीतून झालेल्या (अर्धवट) जागृतीमुळे स्त्री मन अजागृत आणि अचेतन होतंय का..?? छोट्यातली छोटी गोष्ट मोबाईल मुळे रोज आईच्या कानावर घातल्याने, आईचा लेकीच्या संसारात होणारा हस्तक्षेप वाढतोय का..?? की ही आईची ममता असावी..?? ही जर ममता असेल, तर आपल्या सुनेबाबत कुठे अज्ञातवासात जाते ही ममता..??

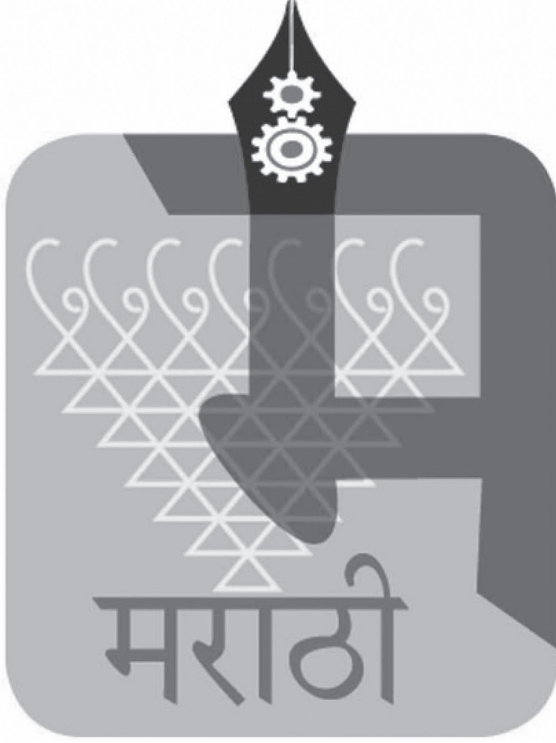
आपल्या पतीला आपल्या मर्जित ठेवणारी आई, स्त्री म्हणून कर्तुत्ववान मानली जाते..आणि हेच जर मुला बाबतीत झाले तर मग मुलगा ताटा खालच मांजर, असं समीकरण का निर्माण होतं..?? शिवाजी सावंत मृत्युंजय मध्ये जसे लिहितात की, मस्त्रीमनाचा वेध घेणं हे समुद्राचा तळ शोधण्यासारखं आहे, एवढं खोल की, आपण त्या तळापर्यंत पोहोचूच शकत नाही..फकारण कितिही म्हंटलं तरी या दोघीही स्त्रियाच आहेत.. आणि दोघीही अनंत काळाच्या जननी.. श्रीकृष्णाने आपल्या मस्तकावर धारण केलेले मोरपंकज हे त्याच स्त्रीयोनीचे प्रतिक आहे..

मग या चक्रव्युहातून बाहेर कसं पडायचं..?? खुप कठिण प्रश्न आहे..पण उत्तर अगदीच सोपं...इंग्लिश मध्ये सांगायचं झालं तर इश्ररपलश रळपीरळप करायचा.. एकीने शांतता धरायची आणि दुसरीने समजूतदारपणा दाखवायचा..आता कुणी शांतता धरायची आणि कुणी समजुतदारपणा, हे दुसऱ्या कुणी सांगावयाची आवश्यकता नसावी..तो ज्याचा त्याने ठरवावा.. शुभं भवतु...!!!

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Aishwarya Khandbahale
2nd LL.B



माणसाच्या जन्मापासूनच तो व्यक्त होण्याचं साधन शोधत असतो. हावभाव, खाणाखुणा आणि भाषेच्या माध्यमात स्वतःच्या अस्तित्वाचे स्वातंत्र्य उपभोगत असतो. ह्यात भाषा हा महत्वाचा घटक आहे. लहानपणी माणसाची इंद्रिये अत्यंत तल्लख असतात, आजूबाजूला घडणाऱ्या प्रत्येक गोष्टीचा परिणाम त्याच्या जडणघडणीत होतो आणि म्हणून पहिल्यांदा कानावर पडणारे शब्द आणि भाषा ही व्यक्तीच्या जाणीवा प्रगल्भ करण्यात हातभार लावते. ती भाषा माणसाचे व्यक्तिमत्त्व घडविते व कळत नकळत भाषा व्यक्तीच्या अस्तित्वाचा आणि अस्मितेचा एक मूलभूत भाग बनते. प्रत्येक भाषेला एक स्वरूप आणि संस्कृती असते. कोणतीही भाषा अवगत करणे म्हणजे त्या भाषेच्या संस्कृतीशी अवगत होणे होय. अर्थातच ह्यास कुणाचीही हरकत नसावी, परंतु त्यासाठी भाषेची सक्ती करणे हा पर्याय नाही.

औद्योगिक क्रांती नंतर इंग्रजी भाषेचा जागतिक स्तरावर प्रचार आणि प्रसार झाला. भारतात पाश्चिमात्य शिक्षणपद्धती बरोबरच इंग्रजी भाषेचा स्वीकार केला गेला. काळाची गरज आणि जागतिक पातळीवर विकासाचे साधन म्हणून भारतीय शिक्षण पद्धतीत

इंग्रजी भाषेचा समावेश अनिवार्य झाला. परंतु हळूहळू इंग्रजी भाषा प्रतिष्ठेशी जोडली गेली आणि स्थानिक भाषांना कमी प्राधान्य दिले जाऊ लागले. इंग्रजी माध्यमांच्या शाळांमध्ये पालकांसहित फक्त इंग्रजी बोलण्याची प्रत्यक्ष किंवा अप्रत्यक्ष सक्ती केली जाऊ लागली. इंग्रजी भाषेची ही सक्ती वरवर जरी पालकांना गरजेची वाटत असली तरी त्याचे गंभीर परिणाम मुलांच्या व्यक्तिमत्त्वावर होत असतात. पूर्व प्राथमिक आणि प्राथमिक शाळांमध्ये जाणारी मुले आपल्या मातृभाषेत अधिक चांगल्या प्रकारे व्यक्त होऊ शकतात तसेच कुठलाही विषय अधिक चांगल्या पद्धतीने समजून घेऊ शकतात. भाषा ही नेणिवांशी जोडलेला घटक आहे, त्यामुळे माणसाची विचारप्रक्रिया ही मातृभाषेतच होते. विचार मांडताना मात्र दुसरी भाषा वापरली जाऊ शकते म्हणजेच मूळ भाषा (मातृभाषा) ही बिजाप्रमाणे आहे, ती रुजणारच. रुजण्याच्या प्रक्रियेत इतर भाषांचा उपयोग होऊ शकतो उदाहरणार्थ माती इंग्रजी, पाणी जपानी, खत स्पॅनिश इत्यादी आणि येणारं फळ हे सगळ्या भाषेच्या व्हिटॅमिनसह तयार झालेलं ज्ञान होय.

ह्या पार्श्वभूमीवर महाराष्ट्र शासनाने दिनांक ०९-०३-२०२० रोजी मराठी भाषा शिकणे व शिकवणे सक्ती बाबत कायदा परित केला. महाराष्ट्रात स्थित असलेल्या सर्व शाळांना ह्या कायद्याच्या तरतुदी बंधनकारक आहेत. ह्या कायद्याच्या कलम ३ नुसार इयत्ता पहिली ते दहावी पर्यंतच्या सर्व विद्यार्थ्यांना मराठी शिकवले जाईल व मराठी भाषा बोलण्यास वंचित करणाऱ्या कोणत्याही नियमाचे फलक, सूचना शाळेत लावता येणार नाही. कलम ४ नुसार कोणत्याही शाळेस परवानगी मिळवण्यासाठी शाळेत मराठी शिकवणे व शिकणे ही अट असेल. या कायद्याच्या तरतुदींचा भंग झाल्यास एक लाख रुपये पर्यंत द्रव्य दंड दिला जाऊ शकतो. ह्या कायद्यामागचा उद्देश मराठीचे जतन आणि संवर्धन करणे हा होय. आता अंमलबजावणीवर आधारित कायद्याची सफलता किंवा विफलता ठरवली जाऊ शकते. पण मराठीच्या संवर्धनासाठी हे सकारात्मक पाऊल आहे हे नक्कीच खरे..!

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Anti-Defection Law in India: The Flaws and Need for Reforms

Nitish Mathath
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During late 1970s, our country witnessed nefarious floor crossing by legislators in total disregard of the democratic wishes of the electorate who returned them. This engaged the attention of all the political parties in the Parliament, resulting in adopting a unanimous resolution for the constitution of a Committee to study and report on the issue of defection.

Based on the recommendations of the Committee, the **32nd Constitution Amendment Bill** was introduced for disqualifying defected legislators from holding ministerial births. This Amendment Bill lapsed with the dissolution of Lok Sabha. This attempt was followed by the **48th Constitution Amendment Bill** with the same tenor and terms of the lapsed Bill. At last in 1985, when Rajiv Gandhi became Prime Minister with a brutal majority, the Tenth Schedule was knitted into the Constitution along with the anti-defection law.

Baffling is the political turmoil in Puducherry. The eventful roller coaster ride of political events is over with the fall of the Congress government and the dethroning of Narayanasamy as Chief Minister. For the legal community and politicians alike, the Puducherry issue has thrown open concerns over anti-defection laws.

Chief Minister V Narayanasamy resigned even before a trust vote as four of his MLAs resigned plunging his party into a minority in the picturesque Union Territory of Puducherry.

After the recent resignation of five of its MLA's egged on by the BJP, it was a foregone conclusion that the government would fall when the state was on the brink of state elections.

That is why the opposition stitched together by the All India NR Congress, AIADMK and BJP did not stake the claim to form the government. President's rule is imposed.

With the framing of Constitution, we adopted the Westminster System of representative democracy followed in Britain in the formation of our Legislatures. The leader who enjoys the majority support of the Legislature is chosen as the head of the government. This is in essence the concept of representative democracy contemplated by the framers of the Constitution.

The loyalty of the legislators to the constituency is given primacy. It is curious to note that when the Constitution was originally adopted, the party system was not recognised by the Constituent Assembly. It was only in 1985 that the anti-defection law was engrafted into the Constitution with the insertion of the Tenth Schedule.

In a way, the Anti-Defection Law was subject to scathing attack by Constitution experts and law men, as it was an invasion on the free speech guaranteed to legislators. The legislators are supposed to take part in the law making process with empirical data collected from their constituencies about the various issues of the electorate which needs legislative intervention. But the legislation so mooted must also be in alignment with the larger national interest.

In the last 35 years, the Anti-Defection Law has not worked the way it was envisaged.

"There are facilities available even for a heart transplant, but this syndrome of political defections is yet to find a remedy." - A.B. Vajpayee, former prime minister, on the need of a new anti-defection law

It came into being as the Indian political scenario was pockmarked by frequent defections that had little ideological reasoning. Politicians switched sides depending on what they would achieve in terms of

power. Secretly everyone knew that horse-trading of the worst kind was happening as money changed hands. But there was little proof as it was done clandestinely. This often led to political instability as governments collapsed with resignations and were replaced by a ragtag bunch of legislators who had little scruples.

The aim is to have more focus on the implementation of the laws and acts rather than just making them for name sake. This not only questions

us as Citizen whose right to be represented is violated every time when a part line whip is issued and representatives are not allowed to take individual stand. We are talking about democracy and our progressive representative approach, but we are still left with some flaws in law which guards our right to representation. There are some serious questions of which we are still finding answers of, this cannot be done without reforms, creating accountability and more liberal approach towards representatives.

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थांबलेली वेळ



Rutuja Lende
1st LL.B

आज फक्त शुन्यात विचार करत लोळत पडले होते. विचारांत नेहमीप्रमाणेच अनेक वेगवेगळ्या गोष्टी होत्या. त्यात बऱ्याच घडून गेलेल्या गोष्टी, तर काही पुढे घडू शकतील अशा अन् काही तर फक्त अशक्य कल्पनाच होत्या. विचारांचा वेग अर्थातच प्रकाशाच्या वेगापेक्षाही अति जास्त होता आणि यातूनच सुरू झालं ते माझं सर्वात आवडता विषय- स्वतःसोबतचं हितगुज ! त्यातल्या काही गोष्टी तुमच्यासमोर व्यक्त करते -

मी जर अमुक एक पदवी घेतली असती तर किती चांगलं झालं असतं ना! आतापर्यंत छान नोकरी लागून सेटल झाले असते... पण त्यापेक्षा मला अमुक एक जास्त मनोरंजक वाटतं.. मग मी हेच केलं असतं तर आयुष्य किती रोमांचकारी झालं असतं... छे !! माझ्या आयुष्यात नुसता तोच तोच पणा आलाय.. नवीन काही उरलंच नाही. सर्जनशील पण काहीच नाहीये, आणि रोमांचक वगैरे तर अजिबातच राहिलं नाहीये आयुष्य. काय बरं करावं म्हणजे मला मजा येईल? अजुन मी एक रुपयाही कमवत नाहीये. मला आता आयुष्याची मजा घेता येईल असे तरी काही वाटत नाही. अजुन थोडा जरी वेळ मिळाला असता ना मला, तर मी खरंच खूप काय काय केलं असतं!! पण.....

अजुन एका क्षणी मी थांबवलंच स्वतःला, कारण हे सगळे विचार न संपणारेच होते. आपण प्रत्येक जण नेहमीच अशा जर-तरच्या चक्रात सापडतोच. प्रत्येकाच्या आयुष्यात अशा करायच्या राहून गेलेल्या अनेक गोष्टी असतात आणि त्याला बरीच वेगवेगळी कारणं असू शकतात. पण आपण मात्र सगळ्यात सोयीचं कारण जोडून देतो - वेळच मिळाला नाही. पण वेळ मिळाला तरी करतो

का हो आपण ठरवलेल्या सगळ्या गोष्टी? असं वाटतंय आयुष्य आपल्याला वेगळ्याच वळणावर घेऊन चाललंय.

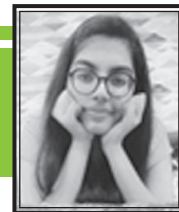
माझं स्वतःचंच असं झालं- मी म्हणाले होते, मला फक्त थोडा वेळ मिळू देत, मी अमुक एक गोष्ट नक्की करेन. वेळ कोणासाठीच थांबत नसल्याने अजुन थोडा वेळ मिळणं कोणाच्याच नशिबात नसतं. पण माझं नशीब अतीच चांगलं म्हणुया किंवा कोरोनाची कृपा म्हणुया; मला गरजेपेक्षा जास्त वेळ मिळाला. पण आता त्या गोष्टीपासून दूर घेऊन जाणारी वेगळीच कारणं माझ्याकडे तयार आहेत. आता काय म्हणावं?

पण आता मला समजलंय, हे वेळ मिळत नाही वगैरे अंधश्रद्धा असतात. खरं तर आपलीच निष्क्रियता आड येत असते आणि आपल्याच कृतीशून्यतेत असे सगळे विचार जन्म घेत असतात. मनात उत्साह आणि त्याला कृतीची जोड असेल तर सगळं काही आहे त्या वेळेतच अगदी सहज होऊ शकतं.

पण माणूस हा टोकाचा आळशी प्राणी आहे, आणि आळस हा माणसाचा टोकाचा शत्रू आहे! या शत्रूसोबतच्या लढाईत माणसाला हार मानायलाच जास्त आवडते. त्यावेळी त्याचा अहंकार आणि स्वाभिमान कुठे जात असेल बरं? माझा तर अजुन शिल्लक आहे. आणि यावेळी तर चक्क कधीच आणि कोणासाठीच न थांबणारी वेळ माझ्यासाठी थांबली आहे. माझ्यासाठीच का? अहो तुमच्यासाठीही थांबली आहे ना! सगळं जगच थांबवलंय कोरोनाने. मग करा ना त्या थांबलेल्या वेळेचा सदुपयोग ! करायच्या राहून गेलेल्या सगळ्या गोष्टी मनसोक्त करून घ्या ! म्हणजे नकारात्मक विचारांपासूनही चार हात दूरच राहाल.

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Are We Really Responsible for Diminishing Moral Values in Our Society?



Urvi Mishra
1st B.A.L.L.B



The 21st century is not only characterized by developments and advancements but also by the cons of present generation. It is quite evident that this generation is not a paragon of goodness but blaming today's children and categorizing them as "spoiled brats" alike using the terms for them such as "the lost generation", "the "problematic one" and connecting this generation to the thread of pessimism will not do any good to the society.

I'm also a part of this generation and I totally agree that it has deviated from its ethics and moral values to a great extent, but I think the root cause of this transition should not be blamed upon us. Well, according to me answer lies in upbringing. It is well known that child, when take birth from a mother's womb is like a clean and its purest form of stage where the shape to his or her ideas are given and initially they can be molded and transformed. In short, they start to learn from what they see and experience. For example, if a child is witnessing continuous fights and toxic behavioral pattern in the family, he is more likely to either adopt such behavior or fall into the trap of depression and at his young age when he will reflect the same behavior as adopted, he will be considered as a spoiled or a ill-mannered child.

We must identify the causes of moral decline in our society and another big reason according to me is that we are connecting more towards the materialistic world and least bothered about the realistic one. These things are not happening all of a sudden, changes are happening periodically. Teens of today are more interested in entering the world of social media and ultimately engaging themselves in the trap which obstructs their way to read and know about stories of Panchtantra, Ramayana and many other ethics and epics which teach us the importance of human values in our lives which is making us morally unequipped. Youth of today are becoming more aggressive and more demanding because parents and society is accepting this attitude and simply we are taking advantage of this. Moreover, I agree that today's generation is getting more practical and less swayed by emotions because with the advancement of technology, luxury and number of choices easily available to us making us disconnected from knowing the actual meaning of difficulties and struggle that our forefathers had done just to secure our future bright.

Youth of today is getting more involved towards violence, social evils and they are lacking respect towards their elders. Why? I think because they are seeing these things and whatever they will see they will acquire and develop those things. Youth power is considered the driving force of a nation and coming down to their knowledge which the youth of today are adapting is way to superficial because knowledge without moral values is not only useless but dangerous too for the society. According to me the main causes of moral degradation in our society could be bad influence of mass media among the youngsters, lack of improvement required in today's education system.

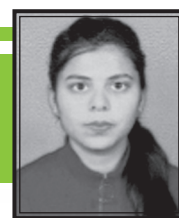
People and society of today are transforming themselves into a business oriented one because money is what matters the most, talking about it in current scenario and it is justified on the grounds that competition is increasing so it's pretty obvious that

parents are pushing their potential so as to give their child a better life. Due to this material wealth is there but there is lack of emotional connect between parents and children and they are unable to grab the moral values and ethics. All of this is happening because world is demanding this to accept the current situation rather than leaving all of this aside and concentrating on moral values and ethics. There is no time in this busy growing world to sit peacefully and to learn about our culture because in order to survive we need to compete with one another and establish ourselves and that's what I think is the main cause for the moral decline in our society rather than blaming us and interpreting us as the "problematic generation" one needs to understand that this is what time demands us to change and transform like this.

I'm not trying to blame any party or society but trying to bring your attention to what really is required. I think our generation is the blend of old and new and we tend to see the world in a different light and society should not blame us or particularly this generation I think it is necessary in today's world to adopt new ways of living. We are product of upbringing and environment trying to survive and grabbing the opportunities in this new era. Lastly I would like to quote the sayings of Mahatma Gandhi our very own father of the nation who said "the greatness of the nation, and it's moral progress can be judged by the way it's animals are treated"

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Is India Facing a Moral or An Economic Crisis?



Shruti Mishra

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We are proud Indians but not blind ones. Something is not right and we know it. Today India is going through a crisis and we cannot ignore it by pretending it to be a phase. With all the mob lynching, rapes, economic slowdown, poverty and now the pandemic also, we cannot move towards the five trillion dollar economy dream fantasizing that these are just bumps on the road. There is an evil that needs to be tackled down by getting to its roots. But what is it that we are fighting against? Is it an economic crisis or a moral one? As a nation, what are we up against?

Some say it is the economic crisis we are facing. With GDP growth for last quarter sinking below to even a negative percentage, unemployment rate slapping down below 6% (highest in last 45 years),

food inflation touching 7.89% in January 2021, economists are precise to declare that we are in economic unrest. Whatever growth is, it's a jobless one, as only 47% of graduates are employable and those who are employed are stuck in low paid jobs verifying that India not only has job hindrance but also wage problem. With economic offenders fleeing, repeated tax evasions, insider trading, slow or nil growth of small industries, we are trapped in a loop. The state of the backbone of the economy, the agriculture sector, is sickening. It is true that farmers in India are born in debt, live in debt, die in debt and take rebirth in debt. According to data, 31 farmers are attempting suicide every day. If these evils are not tackled immediately, this phase can become our destiny and we may head towards the 1991 crisis again.

On the other hand, there is a block that says we are facing a moral crisis. We are a very old civilization but a very young nation; hence our society is vulnerable, volatile and socially insecure. When our constitution which is the world's largest constitution was crafted, every citizen vowed that

tolerance will be our culture and commitment but so far we fall flat in it.

Today we are witnessing a rising trend of vigilante attacks, unplanned violence, ideological motivation, intolerance towards different sections of society, interference with dietary choices, self-proclaimed nationalism; misinterpretations of religion are the reasons which are deteriorating the unity of our country. Country's true worth lies in how its women are treated and we are losing our worth. In the last 15 years, there have been 4 lakh cases of rape. The need for patriarchy to control women's sexuality has led towards narrow mindedness be it Hyderabad gang-rape, domestic violence, preference to boys, the banned entry in Sabarimala temple or economic discrimination against them, have become a culture where goddesses are worshipped but women are attacked. Daily 90 women are raped in India. The study indicates that GDP can flourish 60% faster if women contribute more. We are unable to accomplish our full potential because of the patriarchal sexist mentality where feminism is treated as a curse. With so much pessimism, we are not designing a safe future for ourselves as well as our next generation as we have failed to give the children hope when they need it the most to face the upcoming global catastrophe.

As Indians, we tend to blame the government because we are not socially accountable people. Many of the welfare schemes do not work because of people which can be proved by the studies which showed that many toilets constructed under the SWACHH BHARAT ABHIYAN are used as storehouses. We are cleaning India but failing to keep it clean because as a society we are not ready to accept our mistakes and it is the reason there is no way out. Labelling today's situation as moral degeneration will not help. After all, morality is a relative concept and can be interpreted differently by different persons. Capital punishment is legal here but somewhere else it is morally wrong. 100 years ago, working for women was a moral issue, today it is not. The morality crisis during partition pointed out that what brought us together wasn't enough to keep us together. There is a link between both these crises, we cannot teach morality to unemployed, malnourished persons. Immoral mishaps have contributed to the slowdown of the economy which has resulted in a moral crisis. For example, economic underdevelopment in the northeast, Kashmir and central-east region led to extreme forces like terrorism, Naxalism and insurgencies. Only economic development can stop it. Criminals among the rich are driven by greed but crimes by the poor are driven by desperation and hunger. With increasing unemployment, youth

are turning towards social media, drugs to find an adrenaline rush. Illegal things like sex trafficking, black marketing, bribing happen for monetary gains. As we climb the ladder of prosperity, we keep our selfish motives ahead of society, the environment and the nation. Now, to examine what triggers what in both economic and moral crises is like answering what came first, chicken or egg? We need to understand that both are fatal and need to stop. A nation is never a static concept but an ever building process, so to make any nation great, continuous work is crucial. To start with, remember what Gandhiji said –“There is enough on earth for everyone's need but not for everyone's greed.” Modifying the path by keeping in mind our duties towards the environment will help. Behaviour change is another approach. We need economic and social advancement with growth in health, education, skill development, employment, social justice, human rights and democracy. Stopping the normalisation of everyday crime is critical but if we exhibit an 'all hands on deck approach, we don't require any superman to rescue us.

As a nation, we have to invest in long-term solutions, in a sustainable path of life, we need freedom within India. Understanding that all religions have one reality, that is the dignity of the common man, is needed. It is the need of the hour to formulate society that questions its apathy. We cannot choose between economic development or environmental safety, between defence or social schemes. We need a middle way; we need a holistic and multi-stakeholder approach. As Prime Minister Modi said, “While achieving goals self-evaluate whether the human element within yourself is getting frustrated? Are we not moving away from our human qualities?” Only then survival of India is possible.

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The More You Bend, the More You Become Stronger



Vaishnavi Sunil Naikare

4th B.A.LL.B



Please get one formula right that each time we are creating a nice thought for someone else, we are blessing ourselves. But we go out to the world and ask people to please bless me.

My every thought needs to be a blessing and I can create a blessing for myself. So what thought should I create for someone who is not nice to me? Let's suppose a situation where you walk into the classroom and you walk up to someone known to you living very close to you and you thought you will just go and say hello to them. And just while you're walking up to them, they turned away. When someone does this to me- ignores me, insults me, disrespects me, walks away etc. What is my response going to be? We say it's simple. Someone is not nice to you, don't bother, move away. There is a world waiting for you. This person could be a friend in the classroom, tomorrow it could be my spouse. Turn the hum chute this is what we are doing because I got into that SANSKAR of creating a low vibration thought and I thought that was simple. That's how we got into the habit of saying bye-bye to friends, to jobs, to family. Then finally we could be alone with our phones, with our laptop and saying- hello any friend? Because we have said bye-bye to all of these and someone on the other side who has said bye-bye to everyone around them comes up and we start chatting and we say we have so many friends on social media. We thought this is simple. But in actual, things are getting so complicated

Now do I have the (inner power) to walk up to her with a beautiful thought inside and then go up to her and talk to her. Can that be simple! Let's say, I have never bent. I have always stood straight and now someone tells me to bend. You know standing straight is so easy bending is difficult,

it hurts. So I thought straight is simple, bending is complicated and I started living straight. I didn't find the need to bend. But because I was not bending, I started becoming very stiff. Then, came in my life which didn't give me a choice. It was necessary for me to bend but I did not bend that day and I broke a lot of things myself that day. Now how many of us have the power to walk up to those who downright ignores us, walk up to those who can walk through us when we say good morning to them tomorrow. Everyone has the power to do it. But important is why should I do it? There is only one word which will stop me from doing it and that's my ego. The ego will say why you need to go and talk to them when they are not interested in talking to you. You move away there are thousand people on the other side. Now I have to answer that ego. What should I say? I am bending because I want to be flexible, I want to be happy. It's nothing to do with her. Spirituality teaches me to be grateful to her for not being nice to you today. Had you not come and being this way to me, I would not have bent. I'd not have used my inner power of humility and had I not done that my ego would eventually increased. So should I not thank them? Because they are the ones who emerge that hidden power within us. When you do that tomorrow morning and say good morning to them, it's not necessarily that on Monday morning they will say good morning to you and which means I don't bend only once I bent again and again and again. How many times should I bend? Why only me why should I bend always because I want to be happy because I am happy. Only happy people can bend. And that's why check yourself, the day you are happy your adaptability your power to tolerate power to adjust is very high that day. And the day you are upset it takes nothing to irritate you. Thus because I am happy I bend, and because I bend my happiness increases and when my happiness increases, the next time I can bend more. The more I bend the more I become happy the more I become stronger.

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कोर्टाची पायरी..!



Siddheshwar Ashok Kashid

2nd LL.M



D.E.S विधी महाविद्यालय पुणे येथे १ ऑगस्ट २०१९ पासून LL.M² -I चे वर्ग सुरू झाले. सुरुवातीचे काही महिने त्या शहरी वातावरणात रमून गेल्यानंतर ९/१२/२०१९ पासून शिवाजीनगर जिल्हा व सत्र न्यायालय पुणे येथे ज्युनिअर शिप चालू केली. सप्टेंबर २०२० महिन्यात LL.M² अंतिम वर्षाचे प्रात्यक्षिक सादरीकरण सुरू झाले व group leader म्हणून माझ्यावर दावा सादरीकरणासाठी विषय निवडायची जबाबदारी आली.

रोजच्या न्यायालयातील अनुभवावर विषय घ्यावा असे ठरवले व आजवर अनुभवलेले प्रसंग आठवू लागलो. २०२० चा फेब्रुवरी महिना, साधारण ३:३० दुपारची वेळ आमचे सिनियर बायकोच्या बाजूने व आमच्याच office चे अनुभवी ज्युनिअर नवऱ्याकडील बाजूने असा एक घटस्फोटाचा दावा होता व त्याचा निकाल लागला होता. घटस्फोट मंजूर झाला होता. आम्ही ४-५ वकील आणि त्या बाई बाहेर थांबलो होतो. त्यांच्या कडेवर ५-६ वर्षांची मुलगी होती. तिचे बाबा बाहेर आले तशी ती त्यांना जाऊन बिलगली. त्या लहान मुलीला काय माहित की तिचा ताबा आईला भेटल्यामुळे ती ठराविक वेळीच बाबांना भेटू शकणार होती. इथपर्यंत ठीक होते, पण जेव्हा

नवरा बायको ची नजरा नजर झाली तेव्हा तो माणूस खूप भावुक झाला. ती बाई पण चोरून त्याचाकडे पहात होती व हळूच अश्रू पुसत होती. अस वाटत होतं की यांचा घटस्फोट उगीच झाला.

मला त्यांचा खूप राग आला. हीच बाई ३-४ महिने आमच्या office मधे येऊन सांगायची की तो माणूस खूप वाईट आहे. मला आता त्याच्याबरोबर रहायचे नाही. माझ्या मुलीवर वाईट संस्कार होतील. इत्यादी आणि आज घटस्फोट मिळाला तर एकमेकांपासून दूर जाऊ शकत नव्हते. मग घेतलाच कशाला घटस्फोट?

नंतर वातावरण शांत करण्यासाठी आमचे सिनियर म्हणाले चला चहा घेऊ. चहा घेताना आम्ही वेगवेगळ्या विषयावर गप्पा मारल्या तेव्हा ती बाई म्हणत होती, मला खूप दुःख होत आहे की माझा संसार उध्वस्त झाला, मी त्याला धडा शिकवलापण माझं मन प्रति महिना २०-२५ हजार पोटगी घेऊन त्याच्याशिवाय न राहण लवकर स्वीकारणार नाही.

आमचे सिनियर त्यांना समजावत म्हणाले, म्हणून तर म्हणतात - शहाण्याने कोर्टाची पायरी चढू नये!

— • —



Life is Similar to Photography!



Medha

2nd B.B.A.LL. B



Taking an image, freezing a moment, reveals how rich reality truly is!

Every picture you take in the present is a frame from your past which will never grow old in the future. Life is beautiful and it's magical to preserve the moments of it. Moments don't take time to turn into memories, time travels much faster than we think, and every picture you click is a gateway to them, portals to the "good old days."

The most magical thing about a photo is that you have still not taken that one click which is the most precious to you! It's like a journey, like strolling down the memory lane. Reviving every second that you have lived. Laughing with the beautiful vivid colors and crawling down as tears from the monochrome days.

Every picture has a story; it has a feeling, an expression. It is an art to cease the time.

Surprisingly, Life is very similar to Photography; you just focus on the important things, put on some light on them and wait for that perfect shot. However, the only difference is that life doesn't give you another chance whereas in this world your mistake depends upon how much spare reel you still have.

Photography is not a phenomenon which happens in the front of the lens but actually it's a magic which has already been nurtured on the other side of the camera.

So, take photographs because each one of them is Just Beautiful!

— • —

Covid ये कैसा दौर लाया है



Vaishnavi Dasari
1st LL.B

ईस बार देश की रक्षा जवान के साथ सफेद कोट वाला भी कर रहा है

Covid भला ये कैसा दौर लाया है

कोई घर में ट्रेडमिल पर चल रहा है
तो कोई घर को मीलों चल रहा है ।

कोई लंबी छुट्टी पर राहत की सास ले रहा है
तो कोई एक एक सास को तरस रहा है ।

ना जाने ये Covid कैसा दौर लाया है

कोई दो गज की दूरी से परेशान है
तो कोई अपने के पास आ रहा है ।

कोई दुआ में जिंदगी मांग रहा है
तो कोई आसान मौत की गुजारिश कर रहा है ।

जख्म बहुत नाराज किया है हमने कुदरत को
जख्म बहुत नाराज किया है हमने कुदरत को
इसलिये तो वो अब हमारी केहके ले रहा है ।

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खोटा सिक्का



Nikhil Pratap Singh
1st LL.B

Dedicated to Migrant Labourers affected due to COVID-19

जिस गाँव को शहर के लिए छोड़ा था
आज फिर वहीं आ रहा हूँ
कुछ दुख दूर करने गया था
बस हमदर्दी लिए आ रहा हूँ

बस्तों में ख्वाबों को भर के निकला था
उन बस्तों में बस आँसू लिए आ रहा हूँ
खाली हाथ तब भी था
खाली हाथ अब भी हूँ
मुझे माफ़ कर देना माँ
तेरे लिए कंगन नहीं लाया हूँ

खोटा सिक्का बन आया हूँ
अब झोली फैला दो माँ
थक हारके
बस तेरे आँचल में रोने आया हूँ।

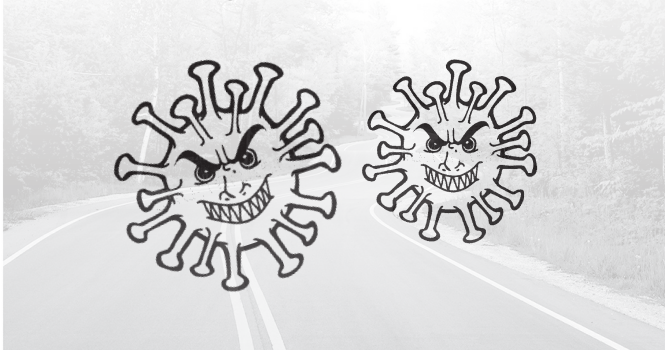


कोरोनाने माणसाला जगायला शिकवले



Sukhada Mahajan
1st LL.M

आनंदाने पार पडले २०१९ हे वर्ष,
२०२० मध्ये होणार पदार्पण म्हणून होत होता आम्हा सर्वांनाच हर्ष.
पहिल्या दोन महिन्यात होती संक्रांतीच्या गोड सणाची लहर
मग काय, उजाडला मार्च महिना आणि कोरोनाने केला चांगलाच कहर.
कोरोनामुळे मानवजातीला झालीये घरातच अडकून पडण्याची शिक्षा,
शिकवून गेलाय कोरोना, काहीच मोठे नसते नातेसंबंधांपेक्षा.
कोरोनाला आहे अंमफान आणि चक्रीवाढाचीसुद्धा जोड,
मानव म्हणतोय, अरे कोरोना आता तरी आम्हाला सोड.
मंदिर, मस्जिद, गुरुद्वारा, चर्च पडली सारी बंद,
जातीयवाद धर्मधत्तेचा येईना आजकाल गंध.
कोरोनामधील योद्ध्या आहेत डॉक्टर, नर्स, पोलीस आणि सफाई
कामगार,
कर्तव्यपूर्ती करण्यासाठी आहेत ते देशाचे नागरिक जबाबदार.
कोरोनाने दिला आहे आत्मनिर्भरतेचा संदेश संपूर्ण जगाला
भीती बाळगू नका, नेहेमीच सकारात्मक ठेवा ह्या मनाला.
कोरोनाने माणसाला कसं जगायचं हे शिकवलं,
माणसाच्या किती गरजा आहेत हे सुद्धा दाखवून दिलं.
लॉकडाऊन संपतोय पण कोरोना झाला नाही ओझर,
कोरोनापासून करायचे असेल संरक्षण,
तर नेहेमीच सोबत असुद्या मास्क आणि सॅनिटायझर...



Covid- A New Perspective of Life



Sharline Devendra
1st B.A.LL.B

The world in confinement, no wonder has a fruit,
Let's come and fulfill our dreams, keeping all work
on mute.

Though there's stress and anxiety around,
Still as a nation, we stay strong.

Frontline workers keeping national service first,
Risking their lives, still putting in all their effort.

In the face of humanity let's do the charity,
Showing a little love and kindness to the poor.

Covid - a disguised earth vaccination,
Lesser carbon and fuel emissions.

Lockdown results- no pollution, no eco violation,
Virus as a help for all climate aggravations.

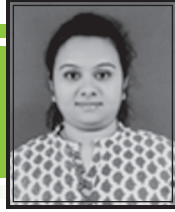
Pandemic restoring family's unity,
Staying home is true immunity.

India a lead of the ally,
From "Namaste" to medicine supply,
Being a lockdown or vaccine aid,
Our Country together at every pace.

— • —

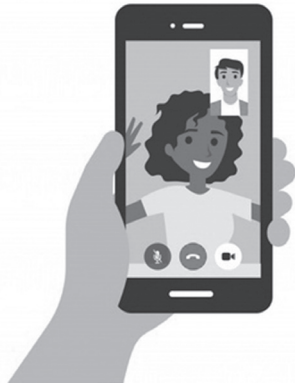


वाटलं होतं का....



Devanshi Burande
5th B.A.LL.B

वाटलं होतं का कधी,
असं काहीतरी घडेल ?
आठवड्यात दोनदा हवा असलेला रविवार
एकदाच नकोनकोसा वाटेल,
अन् सदानकदा वर्दळीने भरगच्च असलेला रस्ता
माणसांच्याच गर्दीला मुकेल.
वाटलं होतं का कधी,
असं काहीतरी घडेल ?
रोज कट्यावर बसून टाळया देत होणारा संवाद
Chatting किंवा video call वर संपेल,
अन् रोज भेटणाऱ्या आपल्याच व्यक्तीला भेटायला
एक एक दिवस मोजावा लागेल.
वाटलं होतं का कधी,
असं काहीतरी घडेल ?
रोज नकोनको वाटणारे शाळा, कॉलेज आणि ऑफिस
उघडायची वाट बघायला लावेल,
अन् स्वतःच्या बांधलेल्या स्वप्नांच्या महालातच
मन इतकं बेचैन करेल.
वाटलं होतं का कधी,
असं काहीतरी घडेल ?
माणसाचं माणसाला भेटणं धोकादायक ठरेल,
अन् जगण्याचं सगळं सार असं विचलित करेल.



नव अनुभव



Parushi Sharma
1st B.A.LL.B

निर्जीव सा एक विषाणु
प्रजनन जीवो में करता है,
और बढ़ाता अपनी संख्या
मानव तक उससे डरता है।

ऐसा ही है एक विषाणु
जिसे कोरोना कहते हैं,
बचने को इससे सब
दो गज दूरी पर रहते हैं।

मास्क लगाकर, हाथ साफ़ कर
योग करना भी जरूरी है,
बचने को कोरोना से
घर में रहना मजबूरी है।

महामारी फैल गई है
छोटे से विषाणु से,
आओ मिलकर लड़ते हैं
इस कोविड की बिमारी से।

कोरोना ने एक ओर तो
मानव को तड़पाया है,
और दूसरा इसके कारण
रंग प्रकृति पर छाया है।

लॉकडाउन में घर रहने से
परिवार प्रेम प्रगाढ़ हुआ,
प्रेमी-युगलों में भले ही
थोडा सा उत्पात हुआ।

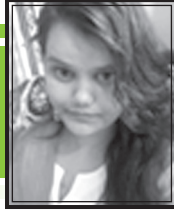
मानव स्वः को जान सके
समय का प्रभाव हुआ,
आर्थिकता भी बनी रहे
वर्क फ्रॉम होम नवाचार हुआ।

पक्षी-पशु, पेड़ पौधे
सबका अपना विस्तार हुआ,
प्रकृति की मधुर ध्वनि से
डिप्रेशन भी लाचार हुआ।

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कुदरत का कहर



Muskan Singh
1st B.B.A.LL.B

फिर सौ वर्षों में कुदरत ने काया पलटी..
फिर कहर ढा कर बताई लापरवाही की गलती।
खुद ही प्रकृति ने अपनी चोट पर मरहम लगाया हैं।
बेबाक चलते आ रहे कर्मों का घड़ा.. फिर भर आया हैं।
तबाही का अंधियारा नहीं.. यह नए कल की सहर हैं।
इतिहास फिर दोहराया जाएगा, अभी उजड़ने काफ़ी शहर हैं।
बिमारी की आड़ में लोग पैसे ठग रहे हैं।
अस्पतालों में लाशों के ढेर लग रहे हैं।
जान की बाज़ी लगा एक ओर डाक्टर भगवान बन गए।
वही दुजी ओर हवस में कुछ लोग हैवान बन गए।
अमीरों का गुमान भी पल भर में खाक हुआ हैं।
चिता की अग्नि में हर फ़र्क जलकर राख़ हुआ हैं।
सिखलाने ज़िंदगी की क़दर, फिर वक़्त ने चला हैं दांव।
अपनी खामोशी तोड़ कर कुदरत ने फिर दिया हैं घाव।

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परिस्थिति



Aniket Mishra
2nd B.A. LL. B

सब शांत है एकांत है
ये सोच कर घबराया हूं,
कैसे कहूं और क्या कहूं
क्या यही मेरा साया है।
मैं दूंदना हूं फिर रहा
उस शून्य के शम्सां को,
सब कुछ सही या मैं गलत
एक बार को तुम मान लो।
लो मान लो की ज़िंदगी
एक सत्य का ही नाम है,
लो मान लो मेरी खुशी
उस सत्य का परिणाम है।
लो मान लो मैं
मैं ही हूं

तेरे लिये ना, भिन्न हूं।
सब सच कहूं
ना रोष है।
सब परिस्थितियों का दोष है।
ये ज़िंदगी एक खेल है
पल दो पल का मेल है,
ना पाक है, ना साफ है
एक अंधेरी रात है।
एक आग हो जो साथ हो
ना कोई और जज़्बात हो
मैं ज़िंदगी हूं शून्य की,
ना कर मुझे शर्मसार तू।
सब सच कहूं ना रोष है,
सब परिस्थितियों का दोष है।

— • —

मैं हिंदी हूं।



Gaurav Singh
2nd B.A.LL.B

मैं हिंदी हूं।
मैं महज एक भाषा नहीं, मैं जनसंवाद हूं।
मैं एक शोषित की रुहांसी सी आवाज़ हूं।
मैं भाषा नहीं महानगरों की, मैं गांव की अरदास हूं।
मैं हाकिम कि नहीं
मैं श्रमिकों की आवाज़ हूं।
मुझे कलमकारों के श्रृंगार में मत ढूंढना,
मुझे सरकारी अखबार में मत ढूंढना,
न पा सकोगे तुम मुझे सुंदर लिखावट में,
मुझे दिल्ली के दरबार में मत ढूंढना।
समझना है मुझे तो मेरा इतिहास पढ़ लेना

मैं इंकलाबी स्वरों में नज़र आऊंगी,
मैं लहराते ध्वजों में नज़र आऊंगी,
स्वराज के परचम तले मुझे पाला गया है,
मैं भारत के जन में नज़र आऊंगी।
और हां
मैं किसी संप्रदाय की जागीर नहीं, ना ही किसी क्षेत्र की गुलाम।
मैं विचारों की जननी हूं और दमनकारी से लड़ने का हथियार॥

— • —

'Chunk Of Motivation'



Pooja Soni
1st LL.M

They say that you are strong,
but they don't know what made me strong.
Problems and challenges which made me weak,
Now I solve them with tricks.
From kicking football for the first time,
Now I score in extra time.
In everything there is a secret lies,
which says never doubt on your size.
When I walk in a room full of chaos,
I just follow myself like the ground is for me in real life.
Now I say with the biggest smile, that life is an offer
of one time,
Live the way in which your happiness lies.

— • —

Blissful Ignorance



Parul Thadani
1st B.A.LL.B

It's when we lose the loved ones,
We learn the value of true love.
It's when we fail,
We learn the value of success.
It's when we are eluded,
We learn the value of honesty.
It's when we are alone,
We learn the value of company.
It's when we are rejected,
We learn the value of acceptance.
It's when we hit the rock bottom,
We learn the value of crest.
Yet we try to escape the most meaningful lessons,
why so?

— • —

She Is Not Ordinary



Jinal Vyas
5th B.A.LL.B

She was always told to stay low
Do not be a part of the spotlight they said
Don't excel at school
Because why would you want to overshadow your
own brother?
Don't excel at college
Because why would you want to invest in a better
future?
Don't excel at being the best employee
Because why would you want equal pay and better
opportunities?
Don't excel at life
Don't excel at being the best version of yourself
Be ordinary
Ordinary is what is best for you
Well, she agrees to disagree this time around
She will attract attention for being extraordinary
She will be at the center stage of everything she
decides to be part of
She will excel at school
Because she is remarkably smarter than her peers
She will excel at college
Because she is exceptionally focused on her goals
She will excel at being the best employee
Because she is diligent and deserves the best
opportunities
She will excel at life
She will excel at being the best version of herself
And she is not ordinary for being all this and much
more.

— • —

इंतेखाब



Simran Gholkar
5th B.A.LL.B

अरसे पहले एक ज़िंदगी त्यागी थी उसने, कई ज़िंदगियाँ जो
सवारनी थी;
अब वही ज़िंदगी वो फिरसे जीना चाहती है।
बात बचपने की नहीं, इंतेखाब की है।

घर की ज़िम्मेदारियों तले अपने सपने दबोचती रही वो,
आज उन्हीं ख्वाबों में रंग भरना चाहती है।
बात खुदगर्ज़ी की नहीं, इंतेखाब की है।

समाज की मर्यादाओं का पालन करती रही वो,
कुछ बेड़ियाँ तोड़ खुले आसमान में उड़ना चाहती है।
बात रीति-रिवाजों की नहीं, इंतेखाबकी है।

किसी की परछाई बन जीती आयी वो,
आज़ादी का सुकून महसूस करना चाहती है।
बात अकीदत की नहीं, इंतेखाब की है।

उम्र गुज़री उसकी एक ऐसा रिश्ता बचाने में,
जिस रिश्ते ने उम्र ही खोखली कर दी है।
बात अब रिश्ता निभाने की नहीं, इंतेखाब की है!!

— • —

Memories

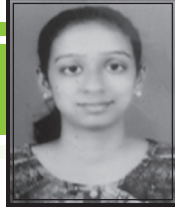


Sachi Solanki
2nd B.B.A.LL.B

How does it feel to look back again?
Is it happiness or just pain?
Do you feel like taking a pause?
Feeling good and forgetting the loss
Maybe the intentions weren't bad
So is there a point being sad?
A lot of things are left unsaid
All of them trapped in the head
With a heavy feeling in the heart
Like it's all falling apart.
The night passes by,
Overthinking about how forever is a lie
Remembering the promises made
Well, now they're broken and dead.
Sometimes a memory is all we have
And all we can do is smile cause it happened.
Sometimes the memories make me laugh,
And sometimes they make me cry
To remember them is all I try
If only we could relive some memories again
It wouldn't give us so much pain and help us to win again.
But it's important to smile and move on
In a world full of a memory lawn with abundant pros and cons
Because being happy is all that matters.
Sometimes you will never know the value of a memory,
Until you realise every memory is special
And not ordinary

— • —

ढूँढ रही हूँ मैं!



Disha Baldota
2nd LL. B

उलझन भरी इस जिंदगी में
एक सुलझा हुआ पन्ना ढूँढ रही हू,
जिम्मेदारी की बोझ तले
सूकून के वो दो पल ढूँढ रही हू
हाँ, मैं उस वक्त को ढूँढ रही हू!

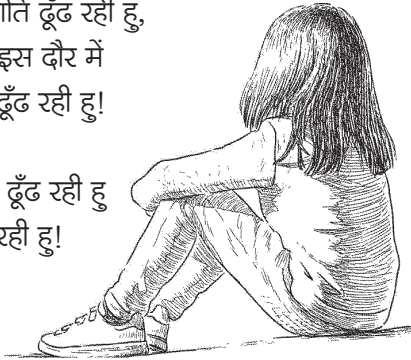
कॉलेज की दुनिया में
अपने स्कूल का आँगन ढूँढ रही हू,
म्याचुरिटी की खामोशियों में
अपने बचपन का शोर ढूँढ रही हू
हाँ, मैं उस वक्त को ढूँढ रही हू!

नोटिफिकेशन के रिंगटोन में
अपने फोन का रिंगटोन ढूँढ रही हू,
इंस्टाग्राम स्टोरी नहीं
कहानियां सुनने-सुनाने वाला ढूँढ रही हू
स्नैपचैट मेमोरी नहीं,
असल जिंदगी में कुछ यादों को ढूँढ रही हू
हाँ, मैं उस वक्त को ढूँढ रही हू!

व्हाट्सएप ग्रुप च्याट नहीं
साथ बैठकर बात करने का मज़ा ढूँढ रही हू
भाग दौड़ के जिंदगी में
इस जिंदगी का सफर ढूँढ रही हू
हाँ, मैं उस वक्त को ढूँढ रही हू!

आँसू छुपाने के दर्द में
दिल खोलकर रोने की शांति ढूँढ रही हू,
फेक स्माईल दिखाने के इस दौर में
खुलकर हसने की वज़ह ढूँढ रही हू!
मॉडर्न कपड़ों में,
किसी की मॉडर्न सोच को ढूँढ रही हू
हाँ, मैं उस वक्त को ढूँढ रही हू!

और उस वक्त में,
खुद को ढूँढ रही हू!



धरित्री माय



Sneha Gund
1st B.A.LL.B

आज तुझ्या अंगनी
पावसाने साद दिली,
भिजलेल्या तुझ्या मनी
उगाच निसर्गाने भर घातली.

हिरवीगार धरित्री
पुन्हा नवलाई होऊन न्हाहली,
पावसाच्या इंद्रधनुष्याने
तिला शालूची भरजरी दिली.

होऊन धरा नवी राणी
तुझ्या नभात चिंब झाली,
तुझ्या प्रेमाच्या श्रावणात
सखी होऊन जागली.

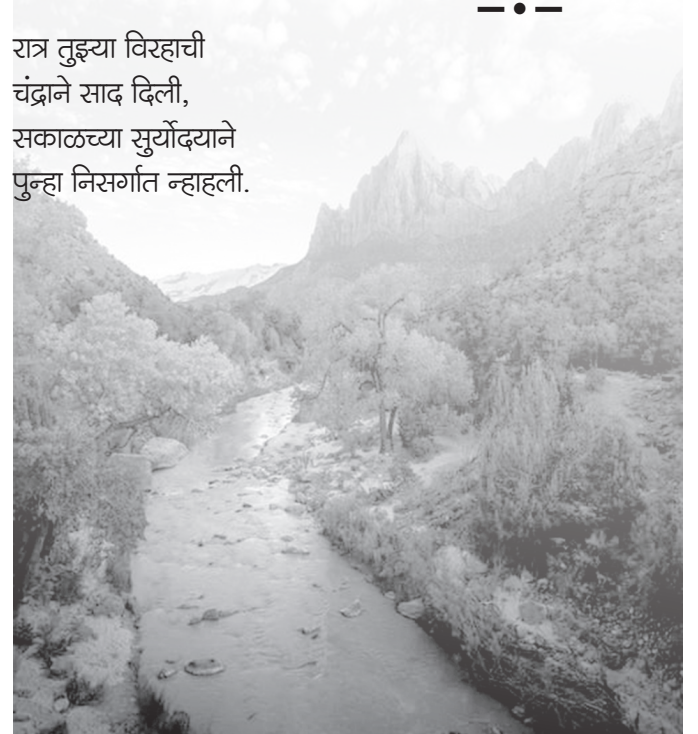
रात्र तुझ्या विरहाची
चंद्राने साद दिली,
सकाळच्या सुर्योदयाने
पुन्हा निसर्गात न्हाहली.

हिरवागार शालू तिचा
पानाच्या संगीतात वाजतो,
कोकिळेच्या गोड पैजनात
मनसोक्त निसर्गा सोबत नाचतो.

आज पुन्हा माझी धरा
माझी माय होऊन जागली,
निसर्गाच्या रम्य सोबतीत
नवी देवी देखणी भासली.

जन्मानंतरची आई माझी
वसुंधरा तुलाच आई समजते गं,
कदाचित तुझ्या माय धरतीत
जाण्यातच तिचं भाग्य मानते गं!

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हमें उठना ही होगा



Vaibhav Chaudhari
2nd LL.B

इन सत्तामें मस्तवाल हुवे लोगोंके खिलाफ
हम अगर उठे नहीं तो
ये हमें कभी उठनेके भी काबिल नहीं रेहने देंगे।
देश के न्यायतंत्र पर हो रहें घाव को
रोकने के लिए
इन सत्तामें बैठे लोगोंके खिलाफ
हम अगर उठे नहीं तो
ये हमें न्याय मांगनेके भी काबिल नहीं रेहने देंगे।
देश के लोकतंत्र को बचाने के लिए
हमें अभी उठना ही होगा।
अगर हम अब नहीं उठे
तो कभी उठनेके काबिल नहीं रहेंगे।
इसलिये हमें उठना ही होगा...
देश के न्यायतंत्र को बचाने के लिए
हमें उठना ही होगा।
देश के लोकतंत्र को बचाने के लिए
हमें उठना ही होगा।
गरीबों पर हो रहे अन्याय को रोकने के लिए
हमें उठना ही होगा।

विद्यार्थियों पर हो रहे अन्याय को रोकने के लिए
हमें उठना ही होगा।
किसानों पर हो रहे अन्याय के खिलाफ
हमें उठना ही होगा।
महिलाओं के ऊपर हो रहे अन्याय को रोकने के लिए
हमें उठना ही होगा।
दलितों के ऊपर हो रहे अन्याय को रोकनेके लिए
हमें उठना ही होगा।
धर्म और जाती के नाम पर हो रहा देश का बटवारा
रोकने के लिए
हमें उठना ही होगा।
देश की एकता और अखंडता के लिए
हमें उठना ही होगा।
किसी भी हालत में हमें उठना ही होगा..
उठना ही होगा...
नहीं तो आपको मालूम ही हैं
हम अगर उठे नहीं तो
क्या होगा..!



मैं साल दो हजार बीस



Prashant Kadam
2nd LL.B

जिंदगी की कर के उन्नीस बीस,
ये जा रहा है साल दो हजार बीस
जल्दी से खत्म हो जाये ये साल
कहा हम ने भी हो कर जरा बेहाल

जाते जाते साल ये, कुछ दिल से बोल गया
बुरा मैं नहीं, वक्त था; जो खेल खेल गया
याद करो मेरे आने की खुशी मैं तुमने भी,
दिसम्बर दो हजार उन्नीस था मनाया

मानता हु कुछ ऐसी यादें दे जा रहा हूँ,
जो शायद तुम याद करना नहीं चाहोगे
यह भी तो सच है, जितना मैंने सिखाया है
क्या कोई सीखा पायेगा फिर कभी ?

हाँ, दिया मैंने अंधकार, पर तुम न करो मेरा तिरस्कार
जो तुम्हे चाहे तहे दिलसे, मिलवाये हैं मैंने ऐसे यार
मैंने ही तो जांचा, परखा, मुसीबतों का अम्बर लगाया
तभी मिला होगा सच्चा यार तुम्हारा,
जिसने हर बार ये मंज़र पार लगाया

हाँ तुम्हारे कुछ अपने मैं लिए जा रहा हु साथ
मैं तो बरस एक जरिया हूँ, नियती का है इसमे हाथें
तुम से गुजारिश है, तुम सिर्फ ना देखो खामिया मेरी
क्या तुमने सुना नहीं. बुराई मैं भी छिपी रहती है अच्छाई
हा, मैं ठीक वैसा ही हूँ, जैसा दिखता हूँ वैसा नहीं हूँ
अपने दिल को तुम टटोल दो, देखो मैं भी खुशियों से बेशुमार हूँ
खुशी कि इस सुनहरी मोड़ पर, तुमसे विदा लिए जा रहा हूँ
अगला साल हो सौ गुना बेहतर, ये दुआये दिए जा रहा हूँ

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शोध...



Devanshi Burande
5th B.A.LL.B

माणसांनी दाटलेल्या या गर्दीत एक शोध घेतेंय मी,
माणसामधेच दडलेला माणुस शोधतेय मी.
स्वार्थाची हाव सोडुन जगणाच्या जगाचा शोध घेतेंय मी,
दूसऱ्याची गरज समजून जपलेल्या माणुसकीचा शोध घेतेंय मी,
माणसासम आपुलकीच्या जाणवणाऱ्या भावाचा शोध घेतेंय मी,
खोटेपणाच्या चढलेल्या वर्दीच्या उतरण्याचा वेध घेतेंय मी,
का पडतेय मला गरज असा शोध घेण्याची याचाच शोध घेतेंय मी.
माणसामधेच दडलेला माणुस शोधतेय मी.

सांग ना माणसा!

हा माझा शोध संपेल का रे कधी?

माणसामधेच दडलेला माणुस सापडेल का रे मला कधी?





Sanya Narula
1st LL.B

देख तिरंगे में लिपटा वो अमर शहीद अज़ाद था
ममता की आंचल को ओढ़े, बिल्कुल निस्वार्थ था
मिट्टी को माथे से लगाए, चूमा एक ही ख्वाब
उस वर्दी की आग बदन में, कहता उसे इंकलाब था
देख तिरंगे में लिपटा, वो अमर शहीद अज़ाद था।

वो मां की खातिर राख हो गया
उसने बचपन अपना रौंदा था
गुड्डे गुड़ियों की उम्र में
उसका एक सपना सलोना
देख तिरंगे में लिपटा, एक वीरप्पन का कोना था।

त्याग प्रेम की माला, उसने रंग दे बसंती गाया था
उसकी मूँछों के ताव से, अंग्रेज भी खौफ खाया था
वतन की खुशबू सीने से लगाए, वंदे मातरम गाया
वो भारत का अमर जवान, वो आज़ादी का प्यारा था
देख तिरंगे में लिपटा, वो राष्ट्रगान हमारा था।

बचपन का गला घोट, उसने जरूरते ना कारी थी
इंकलाब को लेकर उसमें, एक अलग सी चिंगारी थी
खून से खेली होली उसने, तिरंगे को चिराग बनाया
फिरंगी झंडे को करके चूर, एक नया हिंदुस्ता बनाया था
देख तिरंगे में लिपटा, वो वीर पुत्र हमारा था।

उसके हौसले के आगे, सूरज ने भी शीश झुकाया
लहरों ने रुख मोड़ लिया, पत्थर भी अब कतराया था
उसकी आंखों की बूंदों से, सागर भी घबराया था
दत्त के खड़ा देख उसे, हिमालय भी चरणों में आया
देख तिरंगे में लिपटा, वो फौलादी जज़्बे वाला था।

एक बुलंदी और दिखी थी, उस पायल की खनखन में
हाथ में चूड़ी पहने, रखती सेना को नियंत्रण में
वो कैसे पीछे हटती, मां उसको भी तो प्यारी थी
उसके घोड़े की लगाम भी अंग्रेजों पर भारी थी
देख तिरंगे में लिपटी, वो भारत की नारी थी।

वो हाथ बड़े निराले थे, क्या कुछ नहीं संभाले थे
चेन्नम्मा के नेतृत्व से लेकर, सावित्री के शब्दों तक
नायडू की दहाड़ से लेकर, झलकारी लक्ष्मी के कदमों तक
तलवारे या भाले हो, घोड़े हो या ढाले हो, वो सबका खेल जानती थी
देख तिरंगे में लिपटी, वो आंदोलन की क्रांति थी।

चाहे प्रताप की ललकार, या टीपू की तलवार हो
मंगल की गोली, या ५७ की आंधी में लक्ष्मी बाई की दहाड़ हो
भगत सिंह के विस्फोटों ने भी गोरी नौद हिलाई थी
देश के बच्चे बच्चे में, क्रांति की आग जलाई थी
देख तिरंगे में लिपटी, विजई भवः की विदाई थी।

जिनके आने की आहट से, अंग्रेज भी सहम उठता था
फांसी की रस्सी कांपी थी, गरिष्ठ प्रहार उनका था
मेहंदी लगे हाथों ने उसके शौर्य को तिलक लगाया था
कोई मंगलसूत्र पकड़े बैठा, तो कोई सालों राखी अकेले मनाया था
देख तिरंगे में लिपटा, वो अपने घर आया था।

उन वीरों की वीर कथा जब भी कोई शायर गाएगा
सुखदेव, राजगुरु, भगत सिंह का नाम हमेशा आएगा
याद उन्हें कर कर कर अब, एक कशमकश में जा बैठे
एक सलामी देकर उनको कुछ गीत सुहाने गा बैठे
देख तिरंगे में लिपटे, जो जान न्योछावर कर बैठे।

Jana- Gana- Mana गाना था उनको लंदन के दरबारों में
और तिरंगा लहराना था गलियों में चौपालों में
वो शौर्य का वो सुरूर था जो देश का गुरूर था
जो आंधियों से ना डरा, वो उसका खछ्छाखड़-इ था
देख तिरंगे में लिपटा, वो अमर शहीद आज़ाद था।

Dekh TIRANGE me lipta, vo AMAR SHAHEED azaad
tha..!

— • —

I'm Still Out There



Gati Sharma
1st LL.B

I am still out there,
it's been forever living in this weight,
weighing us down; inch by inch
for so long-
I cannot tell if I am really,
Getting along.

As sweet as it was before,
as bitter as it's getting now
I am forgetting what it's like
to be free, and how?

I am still out there,
cycling in the fields-
He is also with me
and I've got no shields.
No one can tell-
how long will it take?
for homely air
for a hug or shake!

It's hard for us- to swap the pages-
Of our own misery
too bad can't even bear
Too afraid to be free.

No life in life,
left to live.
let's wait for nature's
-Mercy if she gives.

— • —

चेहरा

Nikita Kulkarni
5th B.A.LL.B



रेखाटली कित्येक चित्रे
स्तब्धतेच्या मौनातुनी,
ओळखीचे किती मुखवटे
रेखिले रेघेतुनी.

बदलला प्रत्येक चेहरा
लांबून अन जवळून जरा,
जिथे वाटले उथळ पाणी
तिथेच होता डोह खरा.

हुंदका की हास्य ते
हे खरे की ते खरे,
किती प्रकारे वेगवेगळे
हे द्वैत चेहऱ्यांचे पसारे.

हरवला अद्वैत चेहरा
गाढूनी आसूया घरे,
दूषित तृष्णा मग शमवाया
प्रेमातून द्वेष पाझरे.

— • —

पावसाचे प्रेमगीत

Nikita Kulkarni
5th B.A.LL.B

फेकुनी हवेत गारवा
मी मृदगंध वेचित जातो
उनाड वाऱ्यापरी सखे
मी तुझ्याचसाठी पडतो

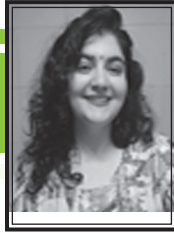
उल्हासित हे मन तुझे
झाडाखाली थांबते
पानांतून ओघळून मी
तुझ्यातच पाझरतो

कायेवरुनी ओघळता
माझे अस्तित्व सार्थ होते
आभाळाशी तोडुनी पाश
मी तुझाच होऊन जगतो

भेटण्यास तुला मी
स्वतःस रिते केले
तुझाच होऊन जगता
माझे येणे कृतार्थ झाले

— • —

Wasted heart



Kamakshi Kaul
5th B.A.LL.B

Tear my skin away and let the crimson flow,
Suck my breath out for I don't want to be no more;
Take my heart and squeeze away the love,
Maybe pain is the only way this pain will go.

Tear me apart; burn me with the blame,
When this wisp of hope is enough, why waste a flame;
Pray end my suffering, my dear, extinguish me,
Rip out my tongue that once uttered your name.

Stab my eyes which saw that celestial sight,
Cripple these hands that wanted to hold you tight,
Cut away these pursuant legs that walked alongside,
You only ever needed a sword, never a knight.

Sacrifice me tonight on the altar of desire,
Crucify me love, torch me on the pyre,
A reminder that I may be for those who dared
Touch the sun, for there is nothing but fire.

— • —

High



Kamakshi Kaul
5th B.A.LL.B

Tried walking in opposite directions
Summitting the dark imperfections
Treading green oceans unyielding
Paths tragic skies were shielding
Breathing clouds through long pipes
That leaked dreams and took life
Drinking storms and memories
From weak vessels that held seas
Bleeding blue on black and white
Wrestling loud thoughts and sights
Seeking silhouettes of the truth
Always mere semblances of you
And no white ash nor radiant rocks
No drunken talks or endless walks
Could elate me the way you do
For I was always high on loving you

— • —

“Batch of 2018”



Harshita Bhaktiyar
1st B.A.LL.B

Strangers we were and then
All of it started with a simple “hi”
And a fateful time in that night
we had to bid a goodbye

Words seem feeble in moments like that
Life was so precious and joyous in moments with
people like that
We didn't know what the future held
But we knew our lives were about to change
We knew it isn't end of the book

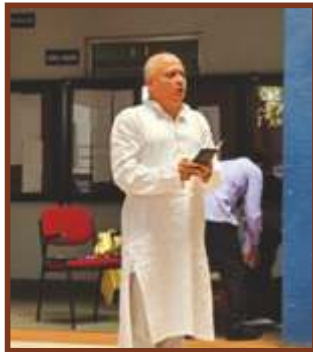
But with heavy hearts had to turn the page
Parties, movies, trips were all we this so there's no regret

I wish that we'd met a little sooner
Because a journey cannot last forever
Tears in eyes, hearts full of memories & with that smile
on faces

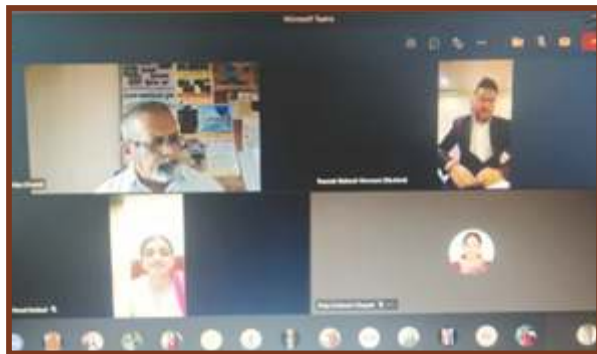
We walked towards the final gates
And now for us a new chapter awaits.....

— • —

Students' Development Cell



'Marathi Bhasha Sanvardhan Pandharvada'



Session on "Involvement of Youth in Disaster Management"

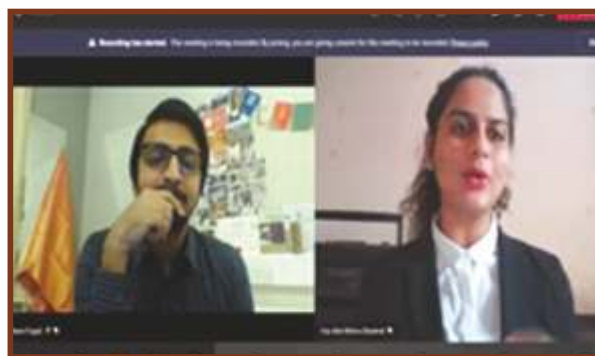
Moot Court Society



13th Lokmanya Tilak National Appellate Moot Court Competition



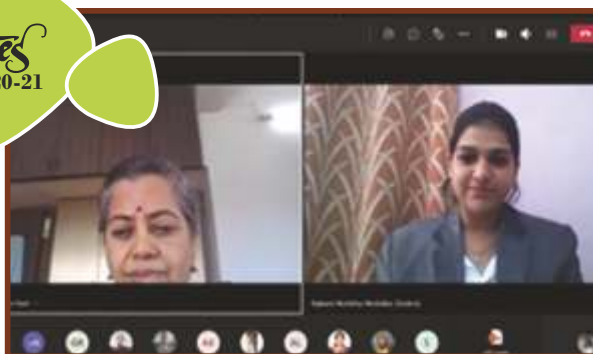
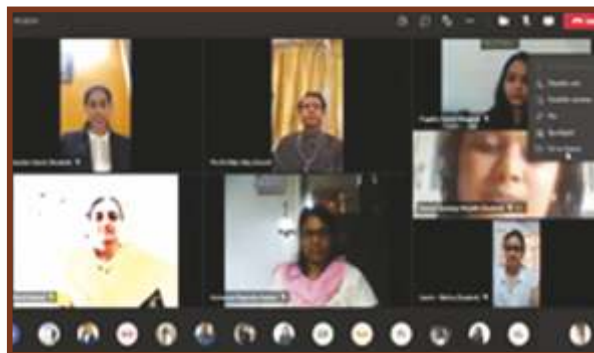
Webinar on "Revisiting Narasu Appa Mali: Where Faith Intersects the Law"



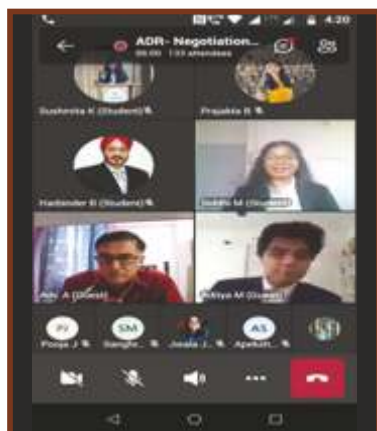
" National Youth Day"



Webinar on the topic 'Medico legal issues and challenges during Covid 19'



National Seminar On Agricultural Laws – “Krushimanthan”



Session on “Alternate Dispute Resolution”



Alumni Guest Lecture Series – कृतज्ञता



11th edition of National Statute Analysis Competition

Legal Aid

1st Intra College Poster Making Competition



Aarya Rajebhosale 2nd B.A.LL.B



Janhavi Awasthi 2nd LL.B



Swapnil Namekar 2nd LL.B



Arohi Mahatme 2nd LL.B



Siddhi Kolap 2nd B.A.LL.B

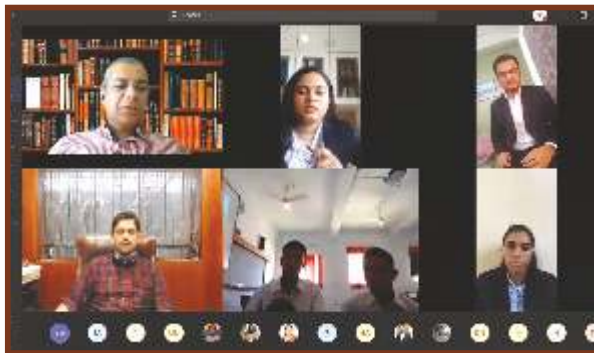


Shital Thorat 2nd LL.B



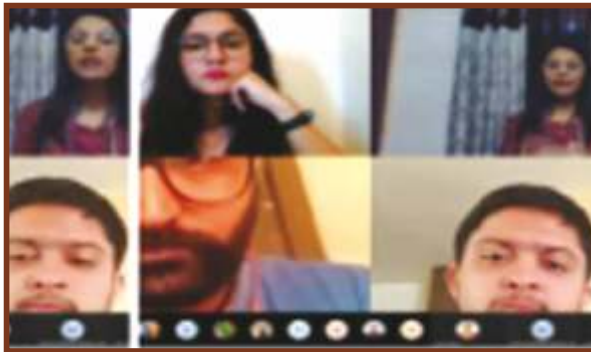
Vidhi Punamiya 3rd LL.B

Debate Department (Mimansa Forum)



Late. Gopal Ganesh Agarkar Smruti Karandak State Level Debate Competition (12th Edition)

Placement Cell

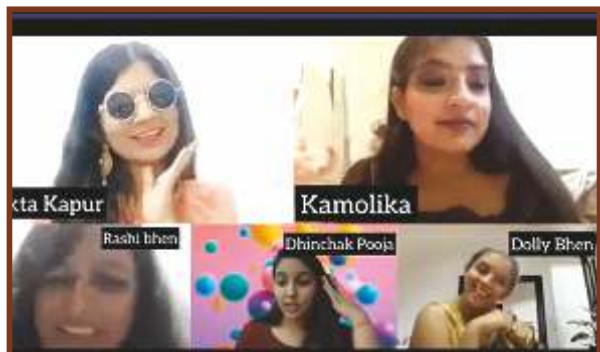


Cultural Department "Indradhanush"

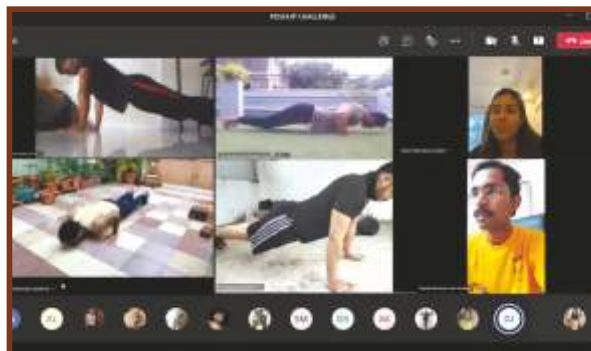
स्वदेश
2020-21



Inauguration Ceremony



Sports Department "Dum"



Club Aesthetica

स्वदेश
2020-21



On Call with Justice Ambadas Joshi



On call with Dr. Harish Shetty



Mind let's mend it by Dr. Sarah Khan

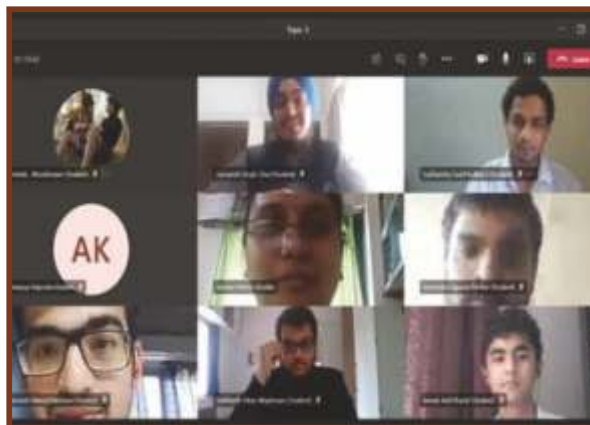
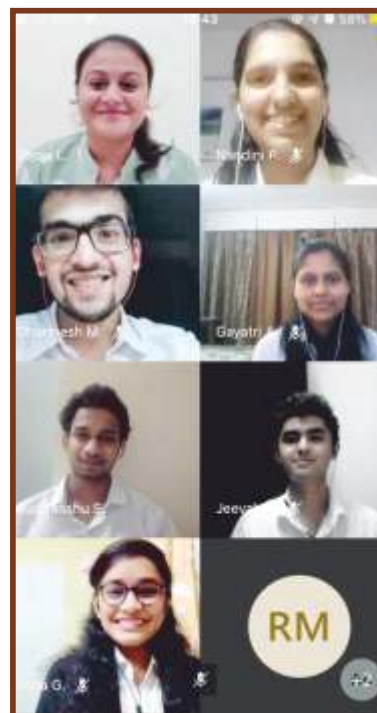


Mooting Skills by Adv. Shreyas Lele



Lawrence of Academia

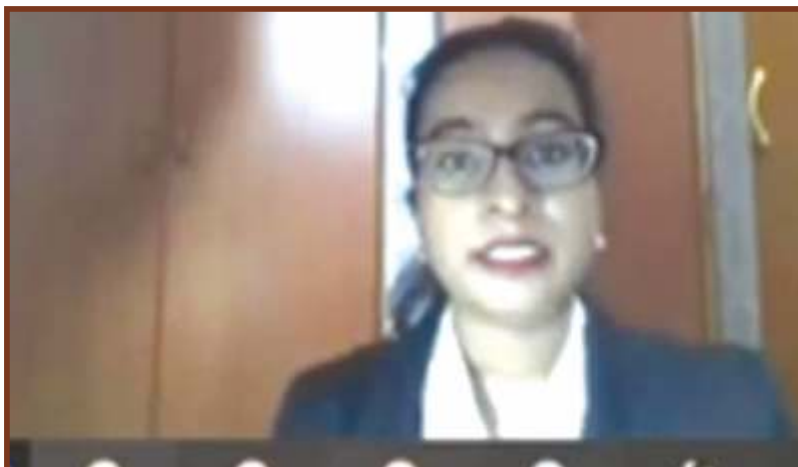
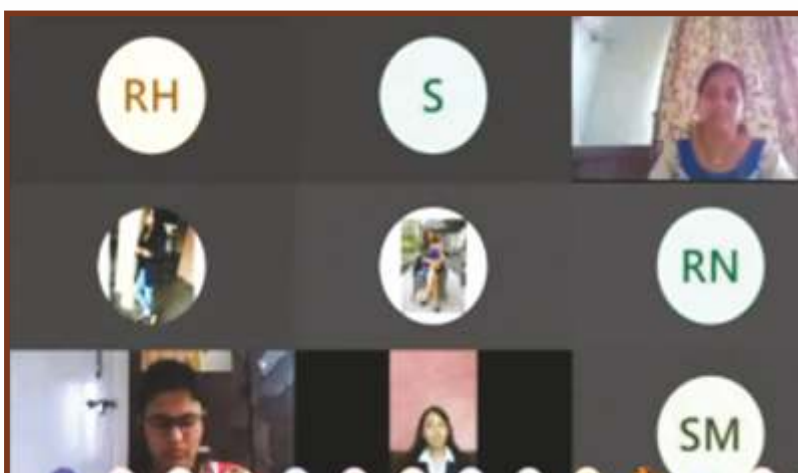
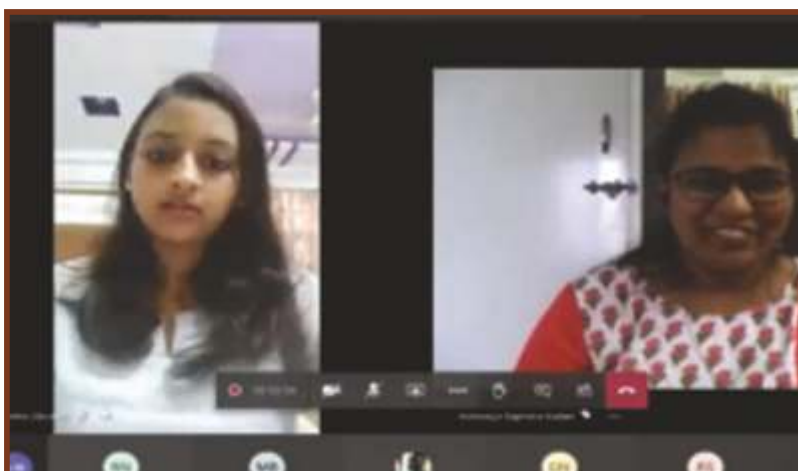
Parliamentary Debate Club



“Fulminare” – Intra College Parliamentary Debate Competition

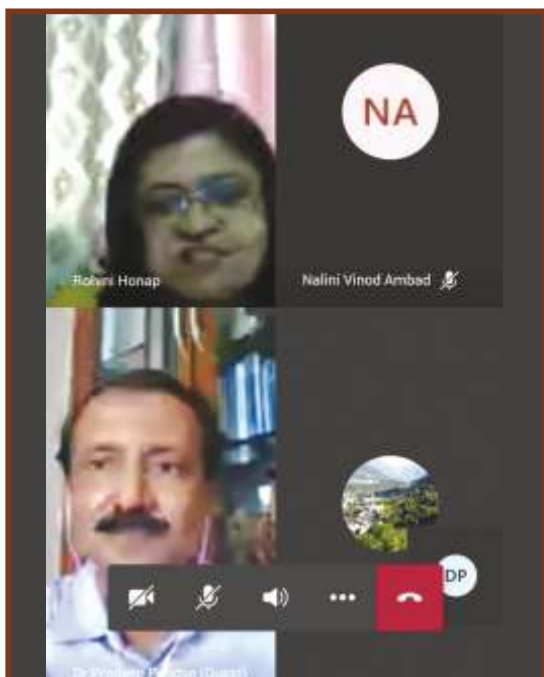
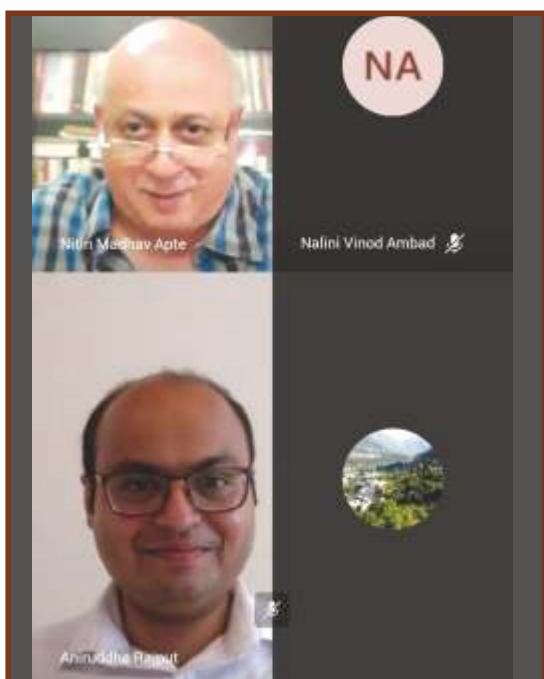
Womens Study Cell 'Panipoonti'

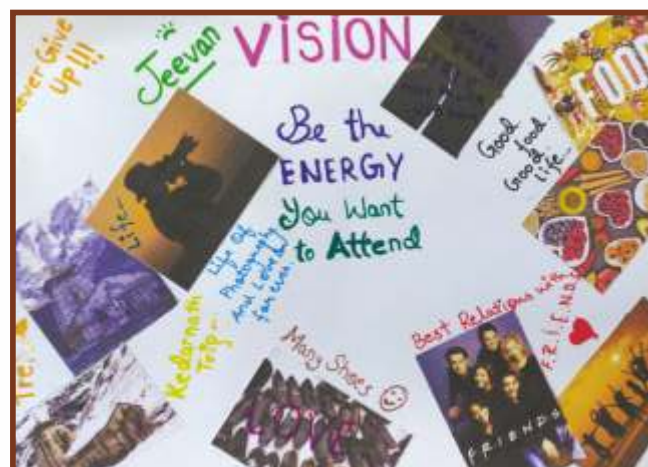
Article 15(3) Student Teacher Symposium



Faculty Development Program

"Integrating Theory and Practice in Legal & Social Science Pedagogy"



[illegible]



Shreyas Rajale



Shivtej Satpute



Pratiksha Shinde

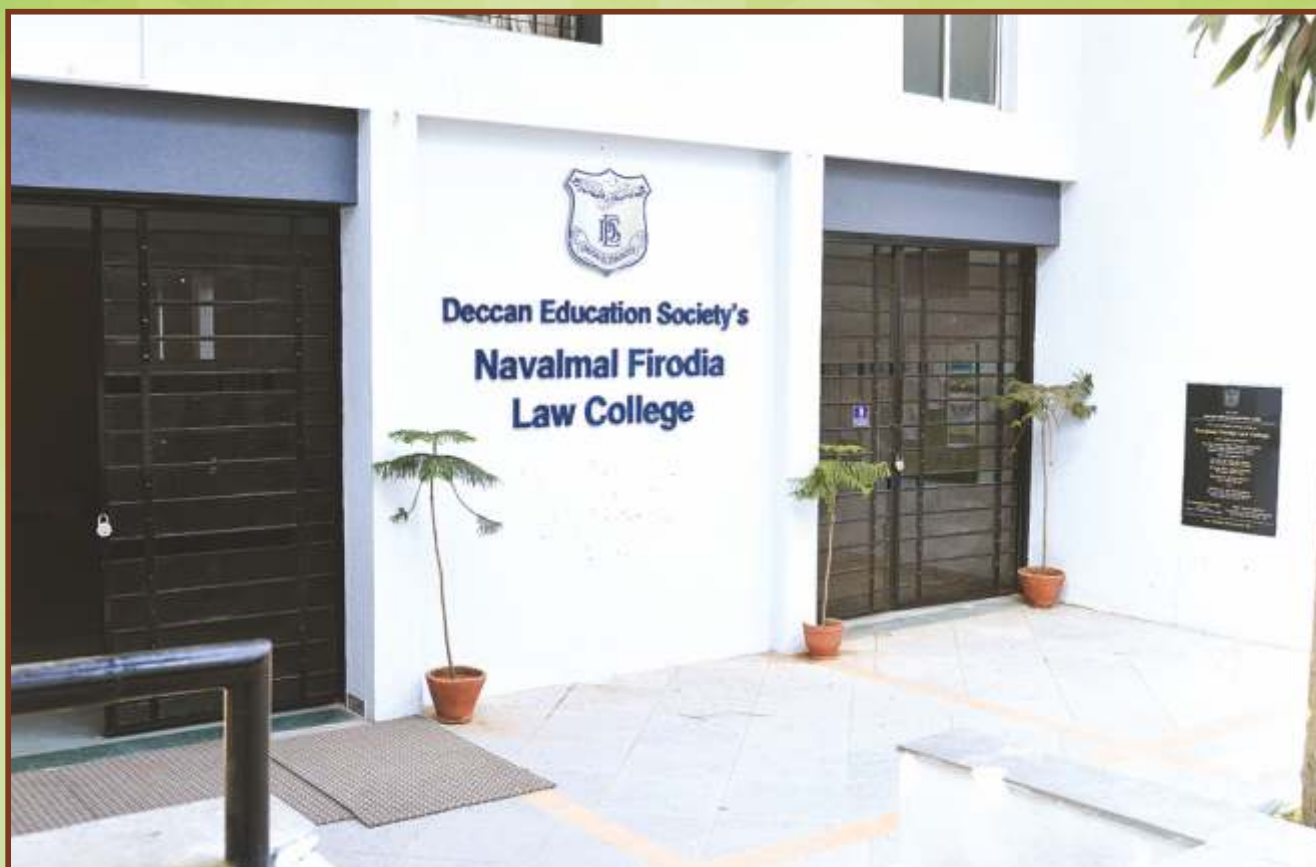
*Isolation
clicked
during
I-Solution*



Akash Reddy



Palak Wahal



Deccan Education Society's
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Website : www.deslaw.edu.in