



THE CANON

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What's Inside

- * Editorial
- * Fact Files
- * Activities & Achievements
- * News & Judgements
- *Legal News
- *Students Corner
- * Upcoming Academic Events

"Justice in the life and conduct of the state is possible only as first it resides in the hearts and souls of citizen"

Plato (427BC-347BC)

The Indian Constitution:some major amendments

The Constitution of India is the supreme law of India and called as the mother of all other laws in India. On 29 August, 1947, the Constituent Assembly set up a Drafting Committee under the Chairmanship of Dr. B.R. Ambedkar to prepare a Draft Constitution for India. It was adopted by the Constituent Assembly of India on 26 November 1949 and become effective on 26 January 1950. It is the longest written National constitution in the world with around 448 Articles, 25 Parts and 12 schedules. Constitution day of India also known as "Samvidhan Divas" is celebrated in our country on 26 November every year to commemorate the adoption of the Constitution of India. The Indian constitution is the blend of rigidity and flexibility. Our constitution makers were aware of the fact that the social life is dynamic and hence the constitution should have space to accommodate new needs. The process of amendment of the Indian constitution is taken from South Africa. As of October 2021 there have been 105 amendments to the constitution of India since it was first enacted in 1950. The article 368 in Part XX of the constitution deals with the powers of the parliament to amend the constitution and its procedure.

The first amendment was done in 1951. One of the most significant amendments to the Indian constitution is the 42nd Amendment act of 1976. The Indian National Congress led by Indira Gandhi past it at the time. This act is also known as the "mini constitution" because of the enormous number of amendments it has made to the Indian constitution. It added three new words in the Preamble "Socialist" "Secular" and "Integrity". The Janata Government enacted the 44th Amendment Act to the Constitution in order to repeal some of the amendments made by the 42nd Amendment Act of 1976. It changed the Indian Constitution on a large scale to make the Indian government more democratic. The 44th Amendment Act,1978 also nullified a number of provisions that had been added to the Indian Constitution as new articles or amendments by the 42nd Amendment Act, 1976. By 52nd Amendment Act,1985-A new 10th Schedule was added providing for the anti-defection laws. By the 61st Amendment Act,1989, the voting age was decreased from 21 to 18 for both Lok Sabha and Legislative Assemblies elections. By 69th Amendment Act,1991- Union Territory of Delhi was given the special status of 'National Capital Territory of Delhi'. 86th Amendment Act, 2002 added elementary education, a fundamental right - Free and compulsory education to children between 6 and 14 years. 99th Amendment Act, 2014-Narendra Modi government's first major constitution Amendment changed the method of appointment of judges to the Supreme Court and High courts. Goods and Service Tax (GST) was introduced by 101st Amendment Act, 2016.

And by 103rd Amendment Act, 2019 - a maximum of 10% reservation for Economically Weaker Sections (EWS) of citizens of classes.

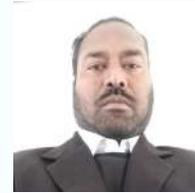
The amendment procedure varies depending on the types of changes required in the Indian constitution.

- From the Editor's Desk

Fact Files

Our new Faculty:

- Ms. Rimjhim Vaishnavi
D.O.J at ILS- 19.11.2022
Qualifications: B.A.LL.B (Hons) from NUSRL, Ranchi; LL.M- with specialization in Constitutional Law from Rajiv Gandhi National University of Law, Patiala. UGC-NET Qualified- 2020.
- Mr. Bimal Manohar Kujur
D.O.J at ILS- 19.11.2022
Assistant Professor of Law
Qualification: B.com from Osmania University, LL.B from University Of Delhi, LL.M from Ranchi University.
- Mrs. Angika Jaiswal
D.O.J at ILS- 21.11.2022
Qualifications: B.A, LL.B LL.M, NET, PGDBA, Ph.D (pursuing).
- Mr. Ajay Raj
D.O.J at ILS- 21.11.2022
Qualifications: B.Sc, LL.B, LL.M, NET, PGDHRM, Ph.D (pre-submitted).
- Mr. Sandeep Toppo
D.O.J at ILS-09.12.2022
Assistant Professor of Law
Qualifications: B.A.LL.B from University Law College, Vinoba Bhave University, Hazaribag, LL.M- from Ranchi College, Ranchi University, Ranchi.



Activities and Achievements

Activities:

- *There was a visit by Hon'ble Vice Chancellor Dr. Ajit Kr. Sinha on 6th November, 2022 in ILS and had some important discussions with Director Prof. Dr. Bijay Singh.*
- *On 10th November the girl students of ILS under the guidance of Asst. Prof. Happy Bhatia and Asst. Prof. Ajit Kumar Singh attended the Seminar organised by National Law University on the topic "Women in Paramilitary Gender Equality and Gender Sensitization".*
- *The November edition of 'The Canon' was released on 14th of November, 2022 by students of the 1st semester B.B.A.LL.B(Hons) on the occasion of Children's day in the presence of Prof. Dr. Bijay Singh, faculty members and the editorial group.*
- *On 26th November 2022, Constitution Day was celebrated in the auditorium of Institute of Legal Studies, Ranchi. ILS collaborated with Nehru Yuva Kendra, Ranchi. The program was hosted and coordinated by Asst. Prof. Dr. Happy Bhatia. The guest faculty were welcomed by presenting a memento. The Chief Guest, Mrs. Honey Sinha (State Director of Nehru Yuva Kendra, Ranchi) stated the history of formation of Indian Constitution. Vice Chancellor of Ranchi University (Prof. Dr. Ajit Kumar Sinha) along with the students of Institute of Legal Studies and IMS and all the guest faculty, took the oath of the Preamble of Indian Constitution. And he also stated the importance of Indian Constitution in our country. Followed by Prof. Dr. Bijay Singh (Director ILS, R.U). And lastly the vote of thanks was given by Rimjhim Vaishnavi (Asst. Prof. at ILS Ranchi University).*



Achievements:

➤ Faculty Achievements:

- *Uttarakhand Lok Sewa Ayog invited Prof. Dr. Bijay Singh (Director ILS) as an expert at the Uttarakhand Public Service Commission, Haridwar for appointment of gazetted officers in the State of Uttarakhand.*
- *Prof. Dr. Bijay Singh (Director ILS) was invited as a member of Jharkhand Academic Council for the meetings of Jharkhand Academic Council Board on 30th November 2022 .*
- *Asst. Prof. Mr. Nishikant Prasad was awarded by Nehru Yuva Kendra for preparing standard questions for the quiz competition organised on the occasion of Constitution Day on 26th November.*
- *Asst. Prof. Dr. Happy Bhatia was awarded by Nehru Yuva Kendra for organizing and managing the Constitution Day program held on 26th November, 2022.*
- *Asst. Prof. Dr. Shalini Saboo presented a paper titled 'A case of sabar tribe in Jharkhand in the light of the national food security act,2013' at the National Seminar on PVTGs which was organised by the Indira Gandhi National Centre for Arts on November 30, 2022 at the central University of Jharkhand.*



➤ Students Achievements:

- *Miss Hema Singh participated in ONE GREEN CHALLENGE, 2022 to celebrate the message ONLY ONE EARTH and recognise the selfless effort put towards making this “World a better place to live”.*



News & Judgments

Legal News:

- **Supreme Court Collegium Recommends Transfer Of 7 HC Judges Including Justices A. Abhishek Reddy, T. Raj.**The Supreme Court Collegium today recommended the transfer of the following High Court judges:
 - Justice V. M. Velumani (from Madras high court to Calcutta High Court)
 - Justice Battu Devanand (from Andhra Pradesh High Court to Madras High Court)
 - Justice D. Ramesh (from Andhra Pradesh to Allahabad High Court)
 - Justice Lalitha Kanneganti (from Telangana High Court to Karnataka High Court)
 - Justice D. Nagarjun (from Telangana High Court to Patna High Court)
 - Justice T. Raja (from Madras High Court to Rajasthan High Court)
 - Justice A. Abhishek Reddy (From Telangana High Court to Patna High Court)

Interestingly, the name of Justice Nikhil S. Kariel of the Gujarat High Court, whose proposed transfer was objected to by the Gujarat High Court Advocates Association does not feature in this list. However, the name of Justice Abhishek Reddy does appear in this list, who has been transferred to the Patna High Court. Significantly, the Telangana High Court Bar Association has been protesting against the proposal of the Supreme Court collegium to transfer him.

- **Law minister Kiren Rijju bats for quick, affordable justice to all; stresses on inclusion of local dialects in courts;** Union Minister of Law and Justice Kiren Rijju Stressed on the need to make justice quick and affordable for all the citizens of the country. Speaking during the celebration of constitution Day at the Supreme Court premises, the Union Minister said that Prime Minister Narendra Modi highlighted the need to implement local languages in courts, so that the common man could feel connected.
- **An online portal for filing Right to Information (RTI) applications about the Supreme Court has been operationalised.** Announcing the portal, Chief Justice of India (CJI) D.Y. Chandrachud asked lawyers to see if there were any technical glitches and provide suggestions to make the portal better. The judge made the announcement at the outset of a hearing on a plea filed by law students Akriti Agarwal and Lakshya Purohit seeking a mechanism to file RTI applications online in the apex court.
- **Draft Prevention of Cruelty to Animals (Amendment) Bill, 2022;**A draft Prevention of Cruelty to Animals (Amendment) Bill, 2022 was released recently by the Union Ministry of Fisheries, Animal Husbandry, and Dairying for public comments. It proposes to overhaul the Prevention of Cruelty to Animal Act, 1960.

Supreme Court Judgements:

- 1. Supreme Court Refuses To Stay Kerala HC Judgment Setting Aside Appointment Of Dr Rij John as KUFOS VC;** The Supreme Court on 21 Nov 2022 issued notice on a petition filed by Dr. K Riji John challenging the Kerala High Court's judgment which set aside his appointment as the Vice-Chancellor of Kerala University of Fisheries and Ocean Studies (KUFOS). A bench comprising Chief Justice of India DY Chandrachud and Justice Hima Kohli however refused to stay the High Court's judgment and posted the matter for hearing after two weeks.
- 2. 'Discretion' has no place in Contractual Matters unless it is expressly incorporated in contract : Supreme Court;** The Supreme Court observed that discretion has no place in contractual matters unless the parties have expressly incorporated it as a part of the contract. "The rights and duties of the parties to the contract subsist or perish in terms of the contract itself. Even if a party contract is a governmental authority, there is no place for discretion vested in the officers administering the contract", the bench of Justices A.S Bopanna and PS Narasimha observed while dismissing an appeal filed by the State of Madhya Pradesh.
- 3. Supreme Court Issues Notice On Plea Challenging Assam Govt Decision To Discharge Members Of 200 Foreigners Tribunal;** The Supreme Court on 18 Nov 2022 issued notice on a writ petition challenging the decision of the Assam government to discharge the members of 200 additional Foreigners Tribunals by September of that year. However, the appointed members – advocates, retired judicial officers, and retired civil servants – have been "attached" with the original 100 tribunals as reportedly no new infrastructure including buildings to house the courts, has been built or provided. According to The New Indian Express, it was in May of this year, that the Ministry of Home Affairs finally disbursed its budgeted allocation to the state government towards making these additional quasi-judicial bodies functional. Now, in October, much to the consternation of these members, the state government published a notification for the "forfeiture" of their services with retrospective effect from September 23. "The utilisation of services of the Members along with the 2000 posts of Ministerial Staff in 200 Appellate Foreigner Tribunals will be considered as and when the NRC gets notified," the official notification, issued by the Home and Political Department of the Government of Assam.
- 4. Supreme Court Dismisses PIL Seeking Creation Of Indian Environment Services As Part Of All India Services;** The Supreme Court dismissed a PIL seeking mandamus for the creation of A separate Indian Environment Services as a part of All India Services on the lines of Indian Administrative Services (IAS) and India Police Services (IPS). The above direction was sought in pursuance of the TSR Subramanian Committee Report. A Bench of Justices SK Kaul and AS Oka, observed that a mandamus cannot be issued to create a service based on a committee's report.

5. **Supreme Court Reserves Judgment On Andhra Govt's Challenge Against HC's Stay On Probe Into Amaravati Land Scam;** The Supreme Court on 17 Nov 2022 reserved judgement on an appeal preferred by the Andhra Pradesh government challenging a High Court order staying the government orders sanctioning the constitution of a Special Investigating Team (SIT) to probe into the allegations of land scam in Amaravati during the previous dispensation under the Telugu Desam Party. The Bench comprised Justices M.R. Shah and M.M. Sundresh. In the course of the hearing, Justice Shah orally observed, "If subsequent governments are not permitted to reopen the decisions taken and is only allowed to put a seal of approval, previous governments will be immune against all consequences. No one will be in a position to do anything then. Even if it is an administrative action with some mala fide or oblique reason, it can be enquired into.
6. **"Education is not business tuition fee shall always be Affordable" : Supreme Court Quashes Enhancing Private Medical College Fees By 7 Times.** "Education is not the business to earn profit. The tuition fee shall always be affordable", the Supreme Court remarked while setting aside a Government order issued by State of Andhra Pradesh that enhanced the tuition fee of Private Medical Colleges by seven times, to Rs. 24 lakhs per annum. The bench of Justices MR Shah and Sudhanshu Dhulia observed that the G.O. enhancing the tuition fee on the representations made by the private medical colleges was 'wholly impermissible and most arbitrary and only with a view to favour and/or oblige the private medical colleges'. Dismissing an appeal filed by a medical college, the court upheld the Andhra Pradesh High Court judgment that had quashed the Government Order.
7. **EPF Pension Case : 2014 Amendment Not Whimsical, Classification Based On Salary Reasonable - Reasons Cited By Supreme Court;** In a significant judgment impacting lakhs of workers across the country, the Supreme Court upheld the Employees' Pension (Amendment) Scheme 2014, which, among other things, capped the maximum salary for joining the EPF Pension Scheme as Rs 15,000 per month with effect from September 1, 2014. However, the Court has allowed an additional window of four months period for those who were members of the scheme before the 2014 amendment and whose salaries exceed the threshold introduced in 2014 to join the scheme by exercising the higher option. As per the 2014 amendment, members whose monthly salary exceeded Rs.15,000/- had to exercise a fresh option to join the scheme within a period of six months from September 1, 2014. Also, such employees had to make an additional contribution at the rate of 1.16 per cent on salary exceeding fifteen thousand rupees. This condition for additional contribution has also been invalidated by the Court on the ground that it is ultra vires the Employees Provident Fund and Miscellaneous Provisions Act 1952.

8. **State Failed To Maintain Law & Order During 1992-93 Bombay Riots; Victims Must Be Compensated : Supreme Court.** Almost thirty years after the communal riots which rocked Bombay in 1992-93 after the demolition of Babri Masjid, the Supreme Court on Friday issued a slew of directions for payment of compensation to the families of victims and for revival of criminal cases which are lying dormant. The Court observed that there was a failure on the part of the State Government to maintain law and order and to protect the rights of the people guaranteed under Article 21 of the Constitution of India.

9. **Income Tax Returns May Not Be Accurate Guide To Determine Real Income Of Parties Engaged In Matrimonial Conflict : Supreme Court;** The Supreme Court observed that the income tax returns may not be an accurate guide of the real income of parties engaged in a matrimonial conflict. Family Court has to determine the real income on a holistic assessment of the evidence before it, the bench of Justices DY Chandrachud and Hima Kohli said. In this case, the Family Court ordered a Husband to pay maintenance at the rate of Rs 20,000 per month to his wife and Rs 15,000 each to their each to their daughters. This was based on a finding that he is earning Rs. two lacs as monthly income. While considering the revision petition filed by the Husband, the High Court noticed as per the Income Tax Return (I.T.R.) filed by them he is only earning Rs. 4.5 lacs per annum. It was further observed that the Family Court had not indicated the basis on which it had assessed his income at Rs Two Lakhs per month. The bench said that the High Court was not justified in setting aside the order of the Family Court on this ground. The court therefore restored the Revision petition to the file of the High Court for fresh consideration.

10. **Supreme Court declines To Grant Relief In Department's SLP Against Judgement On Countervailing Duty;** The Supreme Court, today has adjourned without issuing notice, the department's appeal against the Gujarat High Court's judgment in the case of countervailing duty (CVD). The bench of Justice Sanjeev Khanna, and Justice J K Maheshwari, while observing in favor of the domestic industry, repeatedly directed the government to follow the judgment of the Gujarat High Court to avoid unnecessary litigation.

High Court Judgements:

- 1. Family Court Can Restore Application U/S 125 CrPC After Its Dismissal For Default: Orissa High Court;** The Orissa High Court has held that the Family Courts possess the 'inherent power' to restore a Section 125 Cr.P.C. application dismissed earlier for non non-prosecution. While holding so, a Single Bench of Justice Radha Krishna Pattanaik , "When a proceeding of maintenance is dismissed on account of default and if it is claimed that The court lacks jurisdiction to restore it in absence of any provision, how it could have been dismissed for non-prosecution, again for having no provision in the Cr.P.C. According to the Court since such is action is predominantly civil in nature, the power to restore a proceeding under Section 125 Cr. P.C. is inherent."
- 2. Jharkhand High Court Denies Bail To Suspended IAS Officer Pooja Singhal In Money Laundering Case.** The Jharkhand High Court recently denied bail to Indian Administrative Service (IAS) officer Pooja Singhal in connection with a money laundering case registered against her pertaining to the alleged embezzlement of MGNREGA funds in Khunti district during 2009-2010 and some other suspicious financial transactions. While denying her bail, the bench of Justice Sanjay Kumar Dwivedi noted that the apprehension of the Enforcement Directorate with regard to tempering with the evidence cannot be ruled out.
- 3. Electricity Is Essential Service, Cannot Be Denied Without Cogent, Lawful Reason: Delhi High Court;** Observing that electricity is an essential service, the Delhi High Court has said that a person cannot be deprived of it without a cogent and lawful reason. Justice Manoj Kumar Ohri in a judgment passed on 14 Nov 2022 said that it is well-settled that even if disputes exist regarding the ownership of a property at which an electricity connection is sought, the concerned authorities cannot deprive the legal occupant of the same by insisting that a no objection certificate (NOC) be furnished from others, who also claim to be owners.
- 4. Keeping Disciplinary Proceedings Pending Against Employee After 1.5Yrs Of Inquiry Report Submission 'Unreasonable': Allahabad HC;** The Allahabad High Court recently observed that a period of 1.5 years is an 'extremely unreasonable long time' to keep disciplinary proceedings pending against an employee after the submission of an inquiry report. The bench of Justice Alok Mathur observed so while dealing with the case of one Yatendra Kumar (suspended General Manager, U.P. Nirman Nigam Ltd), challenging his suspension order passed by the UP Government in June 2020 in contemplation of departmental proceedings initiated against him.
- 5. How Can A Single Mother, Who Is Indisputably An OBC, Be Denied Certificate For Her Children: Delhi High Court, Calls Policy Discriminatory;** The Delhi High Court on Wednesday observed that the denial of caste certificate to the children of single mothers, belonging to other backward class (OBC), appears to be "patently" arbitrary and discriminatory. Justice Yashwant Varma made the prima facie observation while dealing with a plea moved by a single mother seeking directions for issuance of OBC certificate to her two children on the basis of her caste certificate

6. ***The Delhi High Court has reiterated that arbitration proceedings and proceedings under the Securitisation and Reconstruction of Financial Assets and Enforcement of Security Interests Act, 2002 (SARFAESI Act) can go hand in hand;*** The single bench of Justice V. Kameswar Rao held that even if a party intended to take action under Section 17 of the SARFAESI Act by filing a petition before the Debt Recovery Tribunal (DRT), to challenge the action taken by the secured creditor under Section 13 (4) of the SARFAESI, that would not bar the initiation of arbitration proceedings by the secured creditor.
7. ***Income Tax Act does not impose any limitation for filing an application for condonation of delay: Kerala High Court;***The Kerala High Court has held that Section 119(2)(b) of the Income Tax Act does not impose any limitation for the purposes of filing an application for condonation of delay.The single bench of Justice Gopinath P. has observed that it was completely wrong on the part of the department to treat the date of filing of the application for condonation of delay as the relevant date for the purpose of considering whether it was filed within 6 years or not.
8. ***'Courts created to adjudicate substantial interest of parties, not dispose cases in numerical quantity': Kerala High Court;*** The Kerala High Court recently said that a solitary instance of absence of counsel or party on the day the case is listed cannot be ground for the application being dismissed for default.The division bench of Justice A Muhamed Mustaque and Justice Shoba Annamma Eapen said: "the Courts are created to adjudicate substantial interest of the parties rather than to dispose the cases in a numerical quantity. The court should be very sensitive in dealing with the cases of litigants, especially, many of the cases are remained non represented due to laches or negligence on the part of the counsel."

Students Corner

Freedom for Tribals

To the tribals, freedom means liberation from an alien system; or it means a demand of some concessions from the immediate rulers; restoration of traditional rights in lands and forests provided that their ethnic norms and cultural identity is kept intact.

A section of India's population has been classified under the category called tribes. In official parlance the tribals have been designated as Scheduled Tribes. A popular term for the tribals in the country is Adivasi meaning the original inhabitants. Tribals or Adivasis form approximately 7.7 percent of India's total population. In other words out of every 100 people residing in the country seven come from tribal groups. Another fact to be noted is that the tribals in India do not present a homogeneous ethnic stock. They differ from one another in physical appearance, language, forms of socio-cultural patterns. Almost everywhere there seems an intermixture of racial or physical characteristics.

The geographical region known as middle or central India comprises states of Madhya Pradesh, Orissa, Bihar and Bengal. . In the districts of Ranchi, Hazaribagh, Palamau, Gumla, Singhbhum and the district of Santhal Paraganas are the abode of tribals who form about 90% of tribal population of the area. The three dominant tribal groups of this region are the Munda, the Oraon and the Santhals. As earliest accounts exist, the Mundas, were the first settlers of Chotanagpur. The Oraon came to Chotanagpur later in about the beginning of the Christian era. Both these tribes evolved a democratic way of administering their societies. In course of time they developed a system known as Parha System. The Parha head among the Munda is called Munda Parha and his counterpart for the Oraon is known as Parha Raja.

Around 1700 the area of Santhal Paraganas in Bihar, was peopled by the new inhabitants from the South and South-east. They were Santals. This happened due to the great famine of Bengal, and in subsequent years the land went out of cultivation. During the next fifty years the vacated land was occupied by the Santals. Both Ranchi and Santhal Paragnas were in grip of exploitation in the closing years of past century. The so-called 'Diku' (non tribals) dominated the tribal in many ways. Most of the Munda families had already lost their agricultural lands and were living in a state of starvation. About the same time Christian missionaries had established a firm footing in tribal regions. The result was a feeling of discontent and unrest among the tribals. At this stage Birsa, a Munda youth, raised his voice against the oppression and exploitation of landlords and British rulers who, in general, stood by the side of landlords. Today, the Munda and other tribals of the Ranchi district hail Birsa as their God. They call him Birsa Bhagwan.

Born on 15th November 1875 in a small village in Khunti, 40 kilometers from Ranchi city, Birsa was the fourth son of Sugna Munda. Since Sugna Munda had very meagre means of livelihood he sent the five-year old Birsa to his mother's native

village. During his early years Birsa was very much influenced by a Hindu Brahman, named Anand Pande. He learnt a lot about Hindu epics and was much impressed by the story of Rama, Lakshmana, Bhima and Arjuna, the legendary Hindu heroes. Birsa began spending most of his time in meditation and Kirtans. The real revolutionary figure of Birsa emerged when he saw that the tribals were being looted by the

outsiders. The solidarity of the tribals was shaking. He was much moved by this and raised his voice against the growing influence of Christian missionaries and oppression of landlords and British administrator. As long as foreign dominance was not uprooted, the tribals could not be saved, Birsa thought. He exhorted his followers to get united and agitate against the rulers. The influential Christian preachers requested the Government to take action against him. Ultimately Birsa was arrested and brought to Ranchi. After trial he was sentenced to 30 months' imprisonment. He was released in 1897 on the eve of Diamond Jubilee of Queen Victoria's rule.

scarcity and disease showed their ugly faces. This gave Birsa and his fellow workers an excellent opportunity for social service. The Christian missionaries seized the opportunity and continued to oppress the natives. On the eve of the Christmas day of 1899 Birsa Dal decided to launch their movement on a grand scale. Within no time the news of the rising reached the authorities in Ranchi. Government announced a reward for capturing Birsa as he was still at large. Two greedy tribals, Kande and Bir Singh Munda informed the police about Birsa's hiding. Ultimately he was arrested from the woods of Singhbhum. After arrest he was brought to the Bandgaon Dak bungalow. Here thousands of people were waiting to have a glance at their beloved leader. Birsa was sent to Ranchi jail where he died of cholera soon after. Thus ended the life of a great freedom fighter. Birsa became the embodiment of reform among the Munda. "Birsa movement was an embodiment of the socio-economic and religious unrest among the Mundas. The movement had such a tremendous impact that the foundation of British rule in Chotanagpur was shaken for some time".

The point to be emphasised here is that these tribal freedom fighters shook the British Empire to its foundation long before the national political parties raised their slogan of "Swaraj". Tribal risings were short-lived, nonetheless their leaders had unique command and respect among tribal masses and they left a legacy of inspiration for the people for whom they worked and sacrificed their lives.

- **Ritika Anand**
(Batch- 2020-2025)

जीवन: एक रंगभूमि

जब था बचपन तो जिया नहीं, मस्ती छाई पर किया नहीं!
सुख चैन की सांसें लिया नहीं, ठोकर खाई पर रुका नहीं।।

जो उम्र थे कंचे खेलने के, गांवों और टोले घूमने के!
करता रहा मैं बस ताल मेल, पर टला नहीं विपादों का खेल।।

उस पल भी न था कोई मेरे संग, लड़ना था मुझे हर रोज जंग!
कर के दिन रात भी काम यहां, होना था बस बदनाम यहां ।।

तब खुद की शक्ति बढ़ाने को, अपना स्वाभिमान बचाने को!
दुश्मनों को धूल चटाने को, उनकी औकात बताने को।।

मैंने ये मन में ठान लिया, मैं ही बस खुद का मान लिया!
कोई दूजा विकल्प ना, ये जान लिया, दृढ़ भाव से फिर संकल्प किया।।

कि याचना नहीं अब रण होगा, जीवन जय या कि मरण होगा!
होगा मेरा भी नाम यहां, मुट्ठी में भी होगी ये जहाँ।।

अब ठान लिया था तो रुकना क्या, गढ़ना था रास्ता तो डरना क्या!
आपने पथ पर मैं बढ़ता रहा, जीवन की सीढ़ी चढ़ता रहा।।

एक दिन में न मिली सफलता, ये तो कई रातों की कमाई है!
हर उम्र में चोटें खाई हैं, तब जाके ये प्रखरता आई है।।

-- अम्बेश चौबे
(सत्र 2021-2026)

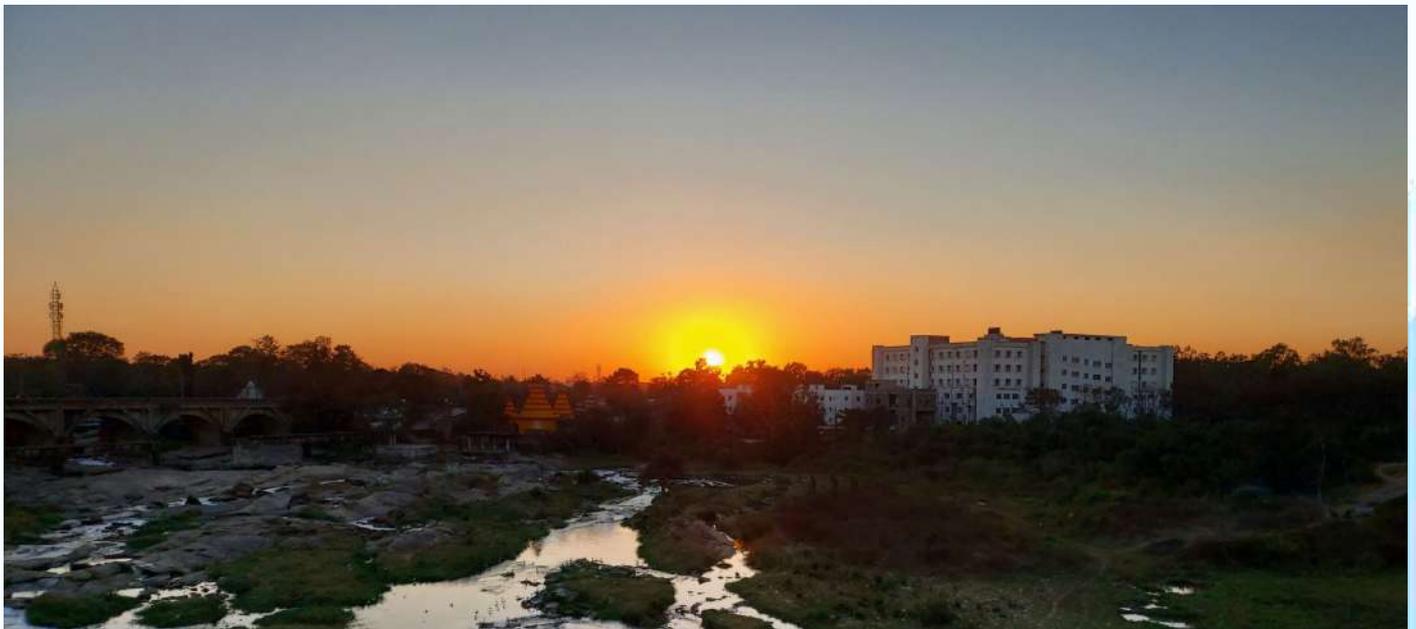
Don't they deserve a roof....?

November 6th, 8:22pm and the temperature is 18°C. A boy who is about 9 years old who has the right to sleep peacefully in a house with atleast a rooftop is sitting in front of his partially broken house. The story is about a boy named Raman from village well known as Lodhma, near Ranchi

Last year during the pandemic due to lack of resources he lost his parents and now he is about to loose his house. Since the house was built on a government land, due to the construction of roads, the government passed an order to destroy it, paying a very minor amount of five hundred rupees per square feet, which is approximately rupees thirty thousand for a house of 60 square feet. This boy is earning a living for his little brother and himself through selling balloons on the streets of Ranchi. The Traumatic situation of first loosing his parents and then loosing the house they built is gradually leading him to depression.

It isn't a slum demolition rather it is the destruction of homes and lives.

**By- Garima Pandey
(Batch- 2022-2027)**



Swarnarekha River;

Picture credit: Vishwajeet Tiwari (BBA LL.B -2020-2025)

Upcoming Academic Events

- *Three days Intra Moot Court is planned from 19th December to 21st December, 2022 by the Moot Court Club of ILS.*
- *Cultural event is planned to be organised by the Cultural Creative Club of ILS on 22nd December, 2022*
- *Conference on Tourism Laws by MNLU, Aurangabad [March 28-29, 2023]*
<https://www.lawctopus.com/cfp-conference-on-tourism-laws-by-mnlu-aurangabad/>
- *International Seminar on Right to Privacy in Digital Era by Kerala Law Academy Law College [ISSN 2278-5108]:*
<https://www.lawctopus.com/call-for-papers-by-kerala-law-academy/>
- *International Conference On Constitutional Law & Human Rights by AGISS Research Institute [Dec 11; Prizes worth Rs.6k]:*
<https://www.lawctopus.com/cfp-international-conference-constitutional-law-human-rights/>
- *1-Day International Seminar on Rights of Women, Children and Human Rights in the 21st Century by MNLU Nagpur (Online) [December 24]:*
<https://www.lawctopus.com/cfp-1-day-international-seminar-on-rights-of-women-children-and-human-rights/>
- *Seminar on Mass Torts and Industrial Disasters by DSNLU Visakhapatnam [Jan 7-8, 2023; Offline]:*
<https://www.lawctopus.com/cfp-seminar-mass-torts-and-industrial-disasters-dsnlu/>
- *International Conference on Law and Society, ICLS 2022 by Research for a [Dec 24-25; Offline]:*
<https://www.lawctopus.com/international-conference-on-law-and-society-by-researchfora/>
- *XIII National Conference on “The Future of Legaltech in Information Technology, Cyber Crime Investigation and Cyber Forensics in India” by School of Law, CHRIST (Deemed to be University), Bangalore [Jan 27-28, 2023]:*
<https://www.lawctopus.com/cfp-xiii-national-conference-on-the-future-of-legaltech-in-information-technology-cyber-crime-investigation-and-cyber-forensics-in-india-by-school-of-law-christ-deemed-to-be-university/>
- *The Indian Journal of Intellectual Property Law by NALSAR Hyderabad [Vol 13]:*
<https://www.lawctopus.com/cfp-the-indian-journal-of-intellectual-property-law/>

- *Seminar on Human Rights & International Law by MyLawman [Dec 10; Certificate of Merit]:*
<https://www.lawctopus.com/seminar-on-human-rights-international-law-by-mylawman/>
- *Conference on Self-Reliance in Trade and Development by NLSIU Bangalore [Jan 20-21, 2023; Hybrid]:*
<https://www.lawctopus.com/conference-self-reliance-in-trade-and-development-nlsiu-bangalore/>
- *Internship Opportunity at Office of the Chief Justice of India, Dr Justice D.Y. Chandrachud.*
<https://www.lawctopus.com/internship-opportunity-at-office-of-the-chief-justice-of-india/>

Internship Opportunities:

- *Instructions/Guidelines for Winter Internship Programs:- SLSA, U.T., Chandigarh is organizing Winter Internship program Batch –I (07.12.2022 to 22.12.2022). Last date to apply for Winter Internship (Batch-I) is 02.12.2022 in above required format. SLSA, U.T., Chandigarh shall also organize Winter Internship program Batch –II (05.01.2023 to 20.01.2023). Last date to apply for Summer Internship (Batch-II) 31.12.2022 in above required format.*
Both Batch-I & II shall consist of 25 students each. Therefore, selection will be on first come first serve basis and selected candidates will be informed through phone call/notice on website of this Authority. Interested candidates have to Email above required format at: slsa_utchd@yahoo.com