



THE CANON

INSTITUTE OF LEGAL STUDIES
Ranchi University, Ranchi-834008



VOL 01 No. 04

Monthly ILS NewsLetter

1st September 2022



Patron :

Dr. Ajit Kumar Sinha
(Hon`ble Vice Chancellor R.U)

Co Patron :

Prof. Dr. Kamini Kumar
(Pro-Vice Chancellor R.U)

Chief Editor :

Prof. Dr. Bijay Singh,
(Director ILS R.U)

Editorial Board :

- Dr. Nitesh Raj
- Dr. Md. Zakir
- Dr. Happy Bhatia
- Dr. Shalini Saboo
- Mr. Nishikant Prasad
- Mr. Ajit Kumar Singh
- Mr. Udai Pratap Singh
- Mr. Aftab Alam Ansari

Editorial Assistance :

- Dr. Prince Kumar
- Mr. Kumar Yash (2020-2025)
- Mr. Vishwajeet Tiwari (2020-2025)
- Miss. Ritika Anand (2020-2025)

What's Inside

- Editorial
- Activities & Achievements
- News & Judgements
- Legal News
- Students Corner
- Upcoming Events of ILS
- Upcoming Academic Events
- ILS in Press

"Injustice anywhere is a threat to justice everywhere".

~Martin Luther King (1929-1968)

International Indigenous People's Day

*Before the auspicious occasion of Amrit Mahotshav of Independence, we celebrated **International Indigenous People's Day** on 09th August 2022. Indigenous people or the Adivasis teach us to conserve nature and forest so that our environment is protected. In the case of **Samatha v. State of Andhra Pradesh**, the court observed that the tribals have an emotional attachment to the land and that's why the **South Chotanagpur Division** has forest area in almost all revenue village. These forest lands are managed in accordance to the statement written in **Khatiyani Part-II** and by the villager of revenue village.*

*Belongingness to the nature and emotional attachment to land of tribal led them to strike during the permanent settlement of the East India Company. **The Regulating Act, 1773 made Warren Hastings as the Governor General of the Presidency of Fort Williams.** Moolwasis (Indigenous peoples) were dissatisfied with the settlements made by the company and the British Government regarding Land Revenues imposed upon them. **The Kol Revolt led by Singrai and Bindrai also known as Great Kol Revolt** compelled the British Government to formulate and adopt Wilkinson Rules in 1934 in Kolhan Area of Jharkhand similar to the Hul Kranti of 1855-1857 or the Santhal Revolt led by brothers Sidhu and Kanu. All these revolts pressurised the British Government to make rules/act to protect the interests of the tribals. The Act like Chotanagpur Tenures Act, 1869 recognized the rights of Bhuihari and Mundari Khuntkatti tribes. Birsa Munda proclaimed his rebellion in 1894 which was directed against the British and the outsiders. This was called Munda Ulgulan. They led to the implementation of Chotanapur Tenures Act, 1908 which was framed and drafted by **Rev. Father Hoffaman and Levins.***

Protection Moolwasis and Adivasis is very necessary to conserve the environment, nature and for the sustainable development. Therefore, each one of us must take initiative to protect the forest resource.

~ From Editor's Desk

Activities & Achievements

1. The August edition of 'The Canon' was released on 3rd of August, 2022 by honourable Vice Chancellor of Ranchi University Dr. Ajeet Kumar Sinha in presence of Director of the institute , faculty members and the students of editorial group.



2. Independence day was celebrated in the institute with great zeal and enthusiasm on 15th August 2022. This year was special for all of us as we celebrated 75th anniversary of India's Independence. The program begun at 10 am with Unfurling of our national flag by Dr. Ajit Kumar Sinha, Honourable Vice Chancellor of Ranchi University assisted by Prof.Dr.Kamini Kumar, Pro Vice Chancellor of Ranchi University and Prof Dr. Bijay Singh, Director of Institute of Legal Studies and this was followed by national anthem sung by all the students, faculties and staffs of the institute. On this occasion an exhibition was also organized to commemorate the celebration of Azadi Ka Amrit Mahotsav in which exceptional art and craft work was displayed. The day long program was coordinated by Cultural Club, Event Club, Art & Craft club and Photography Club of the institute.



3. World Photography Day was celebrated on 20th August, 2022 by the photography club of the Institute. On this occasion, Mr. Sashikant Handa (Noted Cinematographer in Jharkhand) was the speaker guest who was welcomed by the director by honour



4. On 26th August 2022, Institute of Legal Studies organised a Chancellor's Lecture Series cum Interactive Session on PUBLIC INTERNATIONAL LAW. This event was for faculties and researchers of law. Eminent professor from Delhi University, Prof Dr. Anupam Kumar Jha, Professor of Law, Delhi University Campus 1, Delhi was the resources person. A very vivid and dynamic interaction session was held and he gifted his self authored book, "International Criminal Law" to the institute.



Achievements:

- **Director's Achievement**

Research Paper, titled TECHNOLOGY OPTIONS FOR GEOTHERMAL POWER PLANT IN JHARKHAND, INDIA, by Prof. Dr. Bijay Singh, Director ILS, RU was accepted for publication in 8th International Geothermal Convention (14- 16 September 2022) and for presentation on 15th September 2022 (14.40-14.50) MALEO Room, JAKARTA Convention Centre, Indonesia

TIME	TOPICS CODE	COMPANY/INSTITUTION	TITLE OF PAPER	AUTHORS
13.15- 13.20			INTRODUCTION	
13.20- 13.40	ENG.31	PT NPS ENERGY INDONESIA	ULUMBU FLOW TEST BEST PRACTICE AND LESSONS LEARNED	PANDE SUSANTA, RISMAN CHANDRA, TONY WIDIATMORO, AND DODDY SAMPERURU
13.40- 14.00	ENG.32	NESR INDONESIA (PT NPS ENERGY INDONESIA)	SUCCESSFUL IMPLEMENTATION OF ACIDIZING STIMULATION TREATMENT TO A LOW PRODUCTIVITY GEOTHERMAL WELL DUE TO POST DRILLING DAMAGE (CASE HISTORY FROM ULUMBU FIELD, NTT)	ANNISA PALLUPI, PANDE SUSANTA, AND TONY WIDIATMORO
14.00- 14.20	ENG.01	VERKIS CONSULTING ENGINEERS	EXPAND THE REYKJANES POWER PLANT WITHOUT DRILLING NEW HOLES	THORLEIKUR JOHANNESSON, CARNE CHATENAY
14.20- 14.40	ENG.03	MANNVT	NEW PILOT PLANT UNIT FOR OPTIMIZATION OF GEOTHERMAL POWER PROCESS	THORSTEN SIGMARSSON, TRAUZITI HALFRSSON, HARI WIDANTO AND AGUNG WISNU MUKTI
14.40- 15.00	ENG.07	UNIVERSITY DEPARTMENT OF GEOLOGY, BANGHI UNIVERSITY, BANGHI	TECHNOLOGY OPTIONS FOR GEOTHERMAL POWER PLANT IN JHARKHAND, INDIA	BIJAY SINGH AND RAJ RANJAN SRIVASTAVA
15.00- 15.20	ENG.11	UNIVERSITAS GADJAH MADA, PT PERTAMINA GEOTHERMAL ENERGY, AND PT PERTAMINA GEOTHERMAL ENERGY AREA ULUBELU	TECHNO-ECONOMIC STUDY OF GREEN HYDROGEN PRODUCTION USING INTEGRATED BOTTOMING ORGANIC RANKINE CYCLE AND ELECTROLYSIS SYSTEMS IN ULUBELU GEOTHERMAL POWER PLANT	VINCENTIUS ADVEN BRILIAN, KHASANI, MUHAMMAD HUSN MUBAROK, DIMAS RULIANDI, AND WAHYU FIRMANSYAH

- **Happy Bhatia (Assistant Professor)**

~ Won Dahi Handi competition held at Main Road, Harmu & Firayalal in Ranchi.



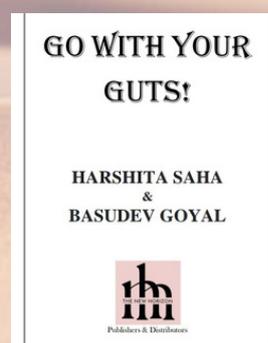
- **Akanksha Choudhary (2020 -2025)**

Was sent to take legal literacy class as a JHALSA legal intern at Kasturba Namkum.



- **Ambesh Choubey(2021- 2026)**

His story named "Self Esteem" was published in the book named "Go With Guts" (publication: The New Horizon)



News & Judgments

International Legal Updates:

1. Imran Khan gets bail in judge threat case

Former PM and Pakistan Tehreek-e-Insaf (PTI) chief Imran Khan was on Thursday granted interim bail till September 1 in a case of allegedly issuing statements threatening a woman judge at a public rally in Islamabad last week. The Islamabad anti-terrorism court (ATC) granted the bail in the case registered against Khan under Section 7 of the anti-terrorism act on Sunday for allegedly “threatening” the judge and senior police officers during his speech at the rally.

2. Saudi Arabia to invest \$1 billion in cash-strapped Pakistan

As Pakistan's economy is again on the brink of collapse, the new coalition government has again come knocking to the kingdom for help. The \$1 billion investment has come following visits made by Pakistan's newly elected prime minister Shehbaz Sharif and the country's chief of army staff Qamar Javed Bajwa. Saudi Arabia has announced a \$1 billion investment in cash-strapped Pakistan which is currently in a state of both economic and political upheaval.

3. Pakistan declares national emergency as flood death toll reaches 937

Pakistan government has declared a national emergency as rain-induced floods have so far killed 937 people, including 343 children, and left at least 30 million without shelter. The abnormal increase in rainfall generated flash floods across the country, particularly in the southern part of Pakistan, which remains inundated at the moment with 23 districts of Sindh being declared “calamity-hit”, the newspaper reported. Minister for Climate Change Sherry Rehman said on Thursday that a “war room” has been set up by Prime Minister Shehbaz Sharif at NDMA, which would spearhead relief operations across the country. She said that the incessant “monstrous” rainfall had “made it hard to carry out relief operations, especially helicopter sorties”

4. Japan national police chief resigns over Shinzo Abe assassination

Japan's national police chief has resigned from the post on Thursday taking responsibility for the fatal shooting of former Japanese Prime Minister Shinzo Abe at a campaign speech last month. The police report found holes in Abe's police protection that allowed the attacker to shoot him from behind. Nakamura said he took the former prime minister's death seriously and that he submitted his resignation to the National Public Safety Commission earlier on Thursday.

5. Biden forgives \$10,000 in student loans for millions of Americans

President Joe Biden said on Wednesday the U.S. government will forgive \$10,000 in student loans for millions of debt-saddled former college students, keeping a pledge he made in the 2020 campaign for the White House. Debt forgiveness will free up hundreds of billions of dollars for new consumer spending that could be aimed at homebuying and other big-ticket expenses, according to economists who said this would add a new wrinkle to the country's inflation fight.

Supreme Court Judgements:

1. Supreme Court Directs Jharkhand High Court To Expedite Hearing In Jharkhand Cattle Traders Lynching Case

The Supreme Court has directed Jharkhand High Court to expedite the hearing in the Jharkhand cattle traders lynching case where two persons (Majlum and Imtiyaz Khan) were killed. The bench comprising Justice B.R. Gavai and Justice P. Narasimha stated that while they were not inclined to entertain the petition, in the facts and circumstances of the case, the judges of the High Court of Jharkhand were requested to decide the appeal expeditiously and in any case, within a period of one year.

2. Supreme Court Declares Section 3(2) Of Benami Transactions Prohibition Act As Unconstitutional; 2016 Amendment Act To Have Only Prospective Effect

The Supreme Court on Tuesday declared that Section 3(2) of the Benami Transactions (Prohibition) Act 1988 as unconstitutional on the ground of being manifestly arbitrary. Section 3(2) prescribes that whoever enters into any benami transaction shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to three years or with fine or with both.

3. Ukraine Returnee Students Seek Continuation Of Medical Education In India As Per Lok Sabha Committee Recommendation; Supreme Court Issues Notice

The Supreme Court on Friday issued notice on a batch of petitions filed seeking the relief of allowing nearly 20,000 Indian students who had to return from Ukraine due to Russian attack to complete their medical education in India. A bench comprising Justices Hemant Gupta and Vikram Nath issued notice returnable by September 5 on seven writ petitions

4. Supreme Court Dismisses Plea Challenging Denial Of Sanction To Prosecute UP CM Yogi Adityanath In 2007 Case Alleging Hate Speech

The Supreme Court has dismissed a plea challenging denial of sanction to prosecute Uttar Pradesh Chief Minister Yogi Adityanath in a case alleging making of hate speech in 2007.

5. MCOCA - Confession Recorded By Additional Superintendent Of Police Admissible In Evidence: Supreme Court

The Supreme Court held that a confession recorded by an Additional Superintendent of Police [Addl. SP] is admissible in evidence under Section 18 of Maharashtra Control of Organized Crime Act, 1999 [MCOCA]. The posts of SP, Addl. SP, and DCP all fall within the same rank as they exercise similar functions and powers and operate within similar spheres of authority, the bench comprising Justices DY Chandrachud and Surya Kant observed.

High court judgements:

1. [Right To Shelter] Even Encroachers Are Protected From State Action Which Violates Procedure Established by Law : Jharkhand HC

The Jharkhand High Court recently observed that the right to shelter is a fundamental right of every citizen under the Constitution and any infraction of this right by State action must invite judicial intervention to protect the occupants of a dwelling house.[Suresh Tirkey v The Governor With Connected Matters]

2. Dowry demand even by rich persons against poor family members of wife is rampant: Bombay High Court

The Bombay High Court at Aurangabad recently observed that the social menace of dowry continues in our society and that even so-called rich persons demand dowry from the poor parents of a bride. [Vasant s/o Nagnath Amilkantwar v. State of Maharashtra]

3.CIRP Against Solvent, MSME Company Providing Employment Not Justified : NCLAT Delhi

The National Company Law Appellate Tribunal ("NCLAT"), Principal Bench, comprising of Justice Anant Bijay Singh (Judicial Member) and Ms. Shreasha Merrla (Technical Member), while adjudicating an appeal filed in M/s Agarwal Veneers v Fundtonic Service Pvt. Ltd., has upheld the dismissal of a Section 9 petition on the grounds of the Corporate Debtor being a solvent company, operating as a 'going concern' and is also a MSME enterprise providing employment and generating revenue. It was held that in such cases, especially when due amount is small, the question of 'Reorganising' or Resolution ' of company doesn't arise.[M/s Agarwal Veneers v Fundtonic Service Pvt. Ltd., Company Appeal (AT) (Ins) No. 968 of 2020]

4. Section 106 Evidence Act Doesn't Absolve Prosecution Of Discharging Duty To Prove Case Beyond Reasonable Doubt: Allahabad HC

The Allahabad High Court has observed that in absence of cogent evidence that the Murder accused was in the house with the deceased at the relevant time, the provisions of Section 106 of the Evidence Act can not be pressed into service to put the onus on him to explain as to under what circumstances the deceased died.

5. Article 227 Not Mercy Jurisdiction, Litigants Casually Prosecuting Proceedings Before Lower Courts Can't Expect Sanctuary From High Court: Delhi HC

The High Court observed that " The jurisdiction vested in this Court by Article 227 of the Constitution of India is not expected to be used as an avenue for a party to tide over the negligence exhibited by it before the Court below. Nor is Article 227 in the nature of mercy jurisdiction. Litigants cannot be casual about prosecuting the proceedings before the Court below and expect sanctuary from the High Court under Article 227".

Legal News:

1. 'DU, Please Give Us, Law Students, Time To Prepare for End Semester Exams'

Wednesday, 10 August, Delhi University is going to start with end-semester exams for the students of the Faculty of Law. The released exam dates seem to have been released in a hurry. Students haven't been given enough gap between the two papers. Students have been demanding the postponement of the exams and are protesting outside Dean's Office.

2. Google CEO Sundar Pichai has a 4-word advice on leadership

Sundar Pichai recently shared some leadership advice with MBA students at Stanford University. One of them which caught the attention of the students were four words from his address-- "reward effort, not outcomes". Pichai was speaking of Google's performance as it scaled when he mentioned that scaling a company is a complex thing. "One of the counter-intuitive things is companies become more conservative as they grow," he said during the interview with the students.

3. Bar Council Of India Publishes Syllabus For All India Bar Examination - XVII

Pursuant to an assurance given before the Supreme Court, the Bar Council of India in 17th August, 2022 published its syllabus for the upcoming All India Bar Examination.

4. CLAT 2023 scheduled for December 18; applications open on 8th August, 2022

The 2023 edition of the Common Law Admission Test (CLAT) is slated to be conducted in offline mode on December 18, 2022 - in the middle of the academic year of students appearing for 12th boards. The Consortium of National Law Universities (NLU) announced that applications to register for the exam are open from today. Prospective applicants can log in to the official website of the Consortium to register. The last date for application is November 13, 2022.

5. Justice UU Lalit sworn in as 49th Chief Justice of India

Justice Uday Umesh Lalit was sworn in as the 49th Chief Justice of India. President Droupadi Murmu administered the oath of office to Justice Lalit at the Rashtrapati Bhavan. He will have a 74-day tenure since he retires on November 8. He said that during his 74-day tenure as the CJI, he would strive hard to make the listing process for fresh cases as simple, effective, quick and transparent as possible. He also mentioned another area of daily squabbles between lawyers and registry officials - permission to mention matters requiring urgent listing.

Students Corner

Uniform Civil Code : Effect and Importance

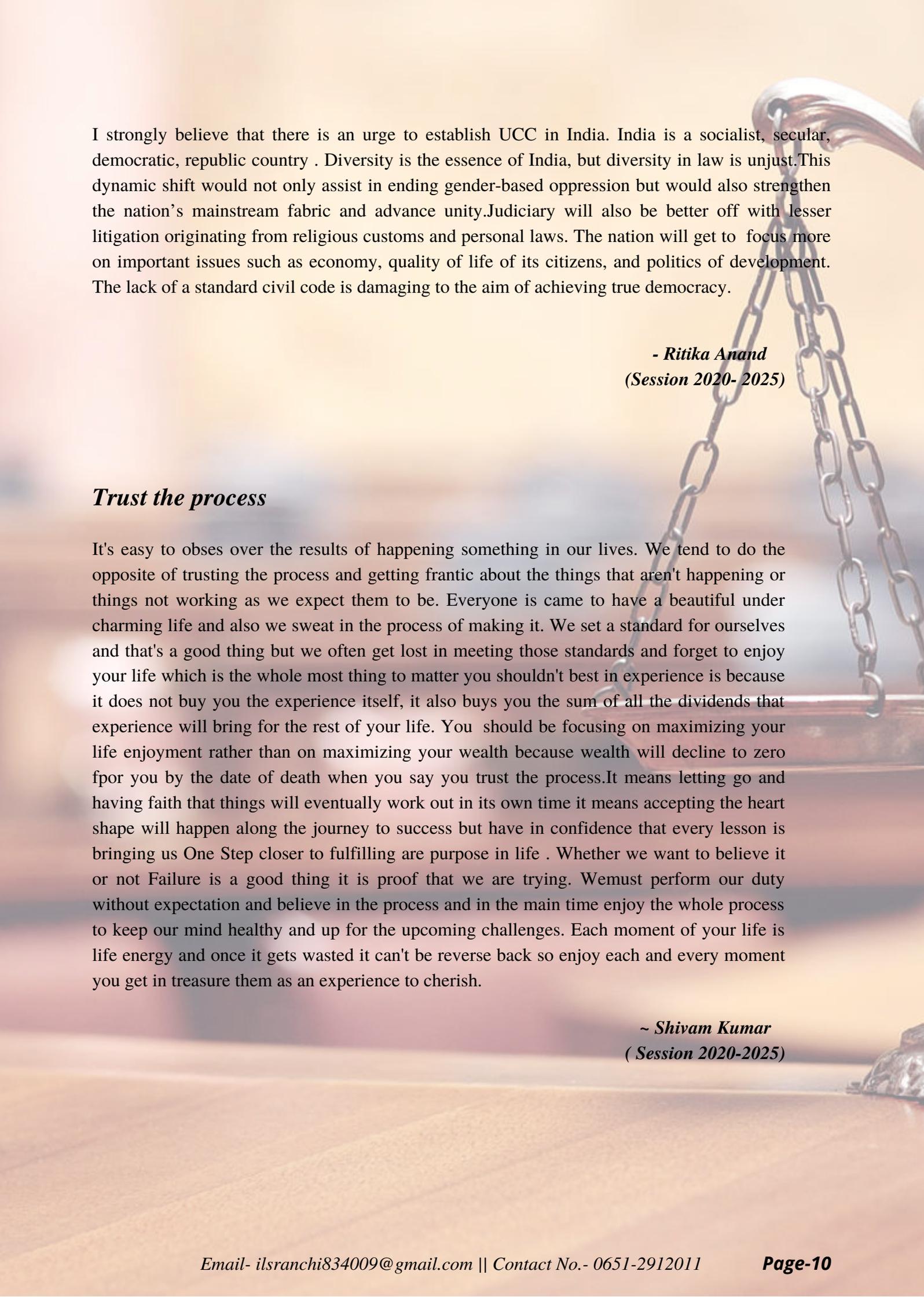
Constitution Of India under Article 44 states "The State shall endeavour to secure for the citizens a uniform civil code throughout the territory of India." In a heterogeneous nation like India, the citizens include people from different religions, castes, ethnicities, and cultures. As enshrined in our Constitution, the idea is to gradually implement a uniform civil code to be in succession of the existing customs which are specific to religion, caste, and gender diversities into a uniform set of rules and regulations for all as equal. The Constitution aims towards "One- Nation, One-Law Policy." The objective of Article 44 was to mitigate and solve the discrimination against vulnerable groups and harmonise diverse cultural groups across the country. Over the years, the Uniform Civil Code (UCC) has been subject to numerous controversies. In late 1830s, British government submitted a Lexi Loci which stated the need for UCC in India regarding crimes, contracts and evidences. However, the report excluded personal laws from codification stating that personal laws are followed by people based on their religion, caste, faith and religious texts. Additionally, the Queen's 1859 Proclamation vowed to abstain from interfering in religious affairs of India.

Recently, The issue that caught the eye of the nation was the hijab ban. It started when a few female students were denied entry as they did not comply with the rules of the uniform prescribed by the college. What it resulted into was a nationwide debate surrounding freedom of religion and freedom of expression which counts as an essential religious practice. Karnataka High Court judgement, upholding the ban, has laid down specifications as it explicitly mentions that "the object of prescribing uniform will be defeated if there is non-uniformity in the matter of uniforms."

The Supreme Court of India has always called for the implementation of the Uniform Civil Code in the nation. The need of UCC first arose in Independent India during the Shah Bano case. Shah Bano was refused payment of alimony by her husband after divorce. The right to alimony is guaranteed to woman of all religions except Islam. The Supreme Court, in its judgement in favour of Shah Bano, said, "It is also a matter of regret that Article 44 of our Constitution has remained a dead. A common Civil Code will help the cause of national integration by removing disparate loyalties to laws which have conflicting ideologies."

It is pertinent to note that Goa is the only state in India to have a UCC in the form of common family law. The Portuguese Civil Code that remains in force even today was introduced in the 19th Century in Goa. The Supreme Court has even hailed Goa as a shining example where the uniform civil code is applicable to all, regardless of religion except while protecting certain limited rights.

There are both pros and cons of UCC. It is beneficial as it provides equal status to all citizens, promotes gender parity and bypasses the contentious issue of reform of existing personal law but at the same time it encroaches on religious freedom and it's application practically difficult due to diversity in India.



I strongly believe that there is an urge to establish UCC in India. India is a socialist, secular, democratic, republic country . Diversity is the essence of India, but diversity in law is unjust. This dynamic shift would not only assist in ending gender-based oppression but would also strengthen the nation's mainstream fabric and advance unity. Judiciary will also be better off with lesser litigation originating from religious customs and personal laws. The nation will get to focus more on important issues such as economy, quality of life of its citizens, and politics of development. The lack of a standard civil code is damaging to the aim of achieving true democracy.

- Ritika Anand
(Session 2020- 2025)

Trust the process

It's easy to obsess over the results of happening something in our lives. We tend to do the opposite of trusting the process and getting frantic about the things that aren't happening or things not working as we expect them to be. Everyone is here to have a beautiful and charming life and also we sweat in the process of making it. We set a standard for ourselves and that's a good thing but we often get lost in meeting those standards and forget to enjoy your life which is the whole most thing to matter you shouldn't best in experience is because it does not buy you the experience itself, it also buys you the sum of all the dividends that experience will bring for the rest of your life. You should be focusing on maximizing your life enjoyment rather than on maximizing your wealth because wealth will decline to zero for you by the date of death when you say you trust the process. It means letting go and having faith that things will eventually work out in its own time it means accepting the heart shape will happen along the journey to success but have in confidence that every lesson is bringing us One Step closer to fulfilling our purpose in life . Whether we want to believe it or not Failure is a good thing it is proof that we are trying. We must perform our duty without expectation and believe in the process and in the main time enjoy the whole process to keep our mind healthy and up for the upcoming challenges. Each moment of your life is life energy and once it gets wasted it can't be reverse back so enjoy each and every moment you get in treasure them as an experience to cherish.

~ Shivam Kumar
(Session 2020-2025)

Violence Against Women : Where India Stands

Humans may possess tendency for violence; but however, this cannot be considered as a part of human nature as this can be controlled and can even be eliminated. Doing violence is a common act to all and anyone can do so but the behavioural and cognitive aspects of thought and perception let the person to actually indulge in those acts. Definitely violence is not a part of human nature but it is invariably a part of human behaviour. It has existed in every culture and civilization but by mental and emotional ability, intellectual capacity and a willingness to compromise, violence can be controlled. But still violence will continue to be a part of human behaviour for many reasons and primary being unwillingness to compromise despite of intellectual abilities. Now when it comes to violence against women, it is an exemplification of unequal power and position of men and women and it has been one of those mechanism by which women are compelled to be at subordinate position as compared to men and its roots go deep in denger inequality to which women are subjected from their birth to death.

Furthermore, many of its perpetrators believe that violence toward women and girls is normal or appropriate behavior, supported by society. Violence against women and girls is a problem of pandemic proportions in the form of abuse and discrimination that transcends race, class and national identity. Violence may take many forms comprising physical, psychological, economical and social aspects but but all are usually interrelated as they trigger complex effects in feedback. Other specific types of violence, including domestic violence, sexual assault and harassment, child, early and forced marriage, sex trafficking, so called 'honor' crimes and female genital mutilation, often occurs across national boundaries. By threatening the safety, freedom and autonomy of women and girls, gender-based violence not only violates women's human rights and prevents their full participation in society and from fulfilling their potential as human beings but also has long-term devastating effects on the lives of women, their communities and wider society. The 2019 National Crime Records Bureau report of India says, a total of 405861 cases were registered which showed an increase of 7.3% in comparison to 2018. Cases comprised cruelty by husband or in laws (30.9%), assault and outraging modesty (21.8%), kidnapping & abduction (17.9%) and rape (7.9%).

India has already enacted the law against domestic violence. The robustness of the problem and its grave results will stimulate the concerned authorities and agencies to actively work towards implementations if the law. This is in turn likely to provide a constructive and sustainable response to violence against women in India and will be crucial for improving women health and well-being. In india, the reduction in domestic violence is crucial not only form ethical perspective but also because of apparant contributory health benefits it carry forward. Hence the demand has always been there for enacting legislation against violence and sexual harassment of women, adoptive measures on gemder equality and required efforts ensuring its efficient and effective implementation which has always been a challenge otherwise. There are various enactments by Indian legislation against violence with women.

The earliest law was the Dowry Prohibition Act 1961 which made the act of giving and taking dowry a crime and subsequently two new sections, Section 498A and Section 304B were introduced into IPC by 1983 and 1986 ammendments.

The earliest law was the Dowry Prohibition Act 1961 which made the act of giving and taking dowry a crime and subsequently two new sections, Section 498A and Section 304B were introduced into IPC by 1983 and 1986 amendments. Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act (PWDVA) 2005 is a civil law which includes emotional physical, sexual, verbal, and economic abuse within ambit of domestic violence. The other laws against violence against women are The Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act 1956, The Commission of Sati (Prevention) Act 1987, and the Indecent Representation of Women (Prohibition) Act, 1986.

The Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act of 2005 defines the scope of domestic violence. According to Section 3 of the Act is, "any act, omission or commission or conduct of the respondent shall constitute domestic violence in case it (a) harms or injures or endangers the health, safety, life, limb or well being, whether mental or physical, of the aggrieved person or tends to do so and includes causing physical abuse, sexual abuse, verbal and emotional abuse and economic abuse; or (b) harasses, harms, injures or endangers the aggrieved person with a view to coerce her or any other person related to her to meet any unlawful demand for any dowry or other property or valuable security; or (c) has the effect of threatening the aggrieved person or any person related to her by any conduct mentioned in clause (a) or clause (b); or (d) otherwise injures or causes harm, whether physical or mental, to the aggrieved person." In 2013, the Criminal Law Amendment Act, 2013, was passed by Indian parliament with a goal of effectively protecting women from sexual violence. This further led to amendment of CrPC 1973, Indian Evidence Act 1872 and POCSO Act 2012. For the first time, stalking, voyeurism, acid attacks and forcibly disrobing a woman have been made explicit crimes and the provisions of capital punishment for rape and increase in sentence of imprisonment from 10 years to 20 years for gang rape and rapes committed by a police officer has been embodied in the enactment.

But the present scenario is, the laws that have been passed lack effective enforcement and if done so, are not easily accessible to those who need them. In addition, lack of resources and proper funding schemes have caused disproportionate spread of some serious efforts between urban affluent communities and the rural poor communities. Lack of political commitment to gender equality and women empowerment is also hampering the effective implementation of laws and policies and this is emerging as a challenge. Support services to victims like rehabilitation centre, shelters homes, legal-aid clinics and psycho-social counselling centres etc is pivotal in women mobilization efforts and this is because the existing services fail to cater the specific needs of women and the services needed are not available readily. The manifestations of violence against women is reflection of that aspect of society where the structural and institutional inequality is a present reality. It is evident that, violence against women, being a public health crisis and criminal act, has become an urgent issue to be addressed jointly by the government and the society. While there are many empowering laws, those offering redressal to mishaps against women and which aim to uplift her social economic and legal status thereby making her confident and less prone to abuse are more required. However, these laws are definitely the safeguards for women and it is through change in attitude of the society where women can be empowered to find their ways to these safeguards. But still the quest is for ensuring a healthy and holistic environment for women.

*~ Vishwajeet Kr. Tiwari
(Session 2020-2025)*

" नमन "

सत कोटि नमन उस धरती को जिसमें हैं उपजे कई वीर,
सत कोटि नमन उस राष्ट्र को भी जिसने हैं सींचे वो शुरवीर।।

सत कोटि नमन उस मिट्टी को जहां देश को माता कहते हैं,
सत कोटि नमन उन वीरों को भी जो देश की शान को मरते हैं।।

सत कोटि नमन उस भूमि को जहां कर्म ही धर्म का आशय है,
और सत कोटि नमन उन पुत्रों को भी जो मरते तक धर्म निभाते हैं।।

सत कोटि नमन उस भूमि को जो शस्त्र और शास्त्र पढ़ाता है
और सत कोटि नमन उन पुत्रों को भी जो दुनिया को ज्ञान मार्ग दिखाते है ।।

सत कोटि नमन उस मिट्टी को जहां वसुधैव-कुटुम्बकम् के मंत्र को मानते हैं,
और सत कोटि नमन उन पुत्रों को भी जो विविधता में एकता को दरसाते हैं।।

सत कोटि नमन उस धरती को जहां अहिंसा का पाठ सिखाते हैं,
और सत कोटि नमन उन वीरों को भी जो "शठे शाठ्यम् समाचरेत्" का बोध भी रखते हैं।।

और अंततः

है गर्व मुझे उस मिट्टी का जिसमें है मैंने जन्म लिया,
और सत कोटि नमन धरती मां को जिसने मुझे भारत देश दिया।।

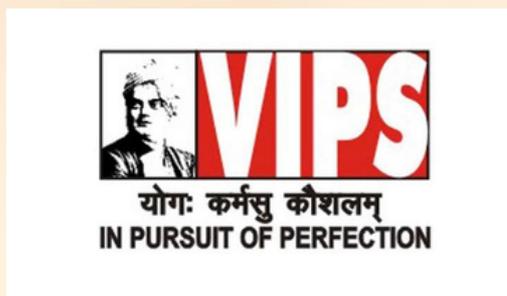
-- अम्बेश चौबे
सत्र २०२१-२०२६

Upcoming Events of ILS

- **Teacher's Day Event**
- Date of Event - 5th September, 2022
- To be Organised by Cultural Club and Photography Club
- Assisted by Event Club

Upcoming Academic Events

- CFP: Seminar on Women Police Station by Vivekananda School of Law and Legal Studies [Offline; Participation Certificate; Nov 3-4]: Submit the Abstract by Sep 15



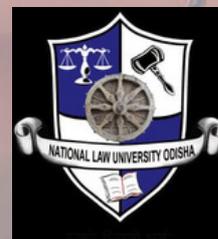
- Conference on Artificial Intelligence and Law by RGNUL, Punjab [Nov 11-12]: Register by Sep 30



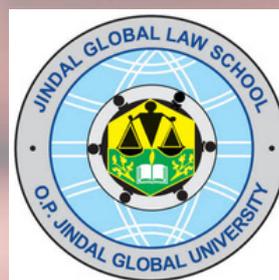
- Seminar on Contractualisation in Employment – Law and Policy [Sep 17-18; Offline]: Register by Sep 10



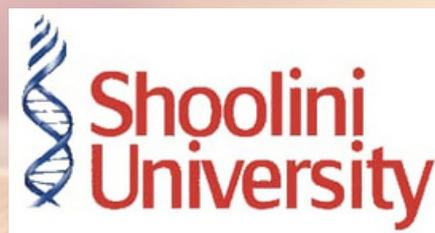
- International Seminar on “Women Police Station/Mahila Thana” by NLUO and NCW (Hybrid Mode) [Oct 28]: Submit by Aug 25



- Web Conference on Law and Singlehood by Jindal Global Law School [Nov 4]: Submit by Sept 5



- International Conference on “The Reformist Approaches to Human Rights” by Shoolini University, Solan [Offline; Nov 11-12]: Submit by Sept 15



रांची विवि में द केनन का विमोचन



रांची (आज़ाद सिपाही)। रांची विश्वविद्यालय के अंतर्गत इस्टीट्यूट ऑफ लीगल स्टडीज के मासिक न्यूजलेटर द केनन के तीसरे संस्करण का विमोचन रांची विश्वविद्यालय के कुलपति डॉ अजीत कुमार सिन्हा के द्वारा किया गया। इस मौके पर इन्स्टीट्यूट के डायरेक्टर प्रोफेसर डॉ बिजय सिंह, कोर्स कोऑर्डिनेटर डॉ नितेश राज, पूर्व कोर्स कोऑर्डिनेटर डॉ स्मृति सिंह, न्यूजलेटर की एडिटर डॉ शालीनी साबू, विश्वजीत कुमार तिवारी व रीतिक्र आनंद उपस्थित रहे। न्यूजलेटर के साथ आज इस्टीट्यूट की सह प्रध्यापिका डॉ हैप्पी भाटिया की पुस्तक प्रॉब्लम्स एंड प्रोस्पेक्ट्स ऑफ फ़िल्म इंडस्ट्री इन झारखंड ए केस स्टडी ऑफ नागपुरी एंड संथाली फ़िल्म का भी विमोचन हुआ। इस मौके पर इस्टीट्यूट के अन्य टीचिंग व नॉन टीचिंग स्टाफ भी उपस्थित रहे। न्यूजलेटर व पुस्तक के विमोचन के बाद कुलपति के साथ एक संक्षेप परिचय सत्र और प्रशासनिक मीटिंग का कार्यक्रम रखा गया जिसमें इस्टीट्यूट में संचालित विभिन्न क्लबों के द्वारा किये जा रहे कार्यों से अवगत कराया गया और संस्थान में संसाधनों की कमी की बात रखी गयी। कुलपति ने कहा कि जल्द ही कमियों को दूर किया जायेगा। साथ ही उन्होंने संस्थान के अच्छे वातावरण व सीमित संसाधनों में हो रहे छात्रों के विकास के लिए प्रबंधन की सराहना की। कुलपति को भेंट स्वस्थ न्यूजलेटर व पुस्तक की एक प्रति संस्थान के डायरेक्टर के द्वारा दी गयी।

कस्तूरबा की छात्राओं को नशामुक्ति के लिए जागरूक किया गया



रांची। झालसा हाईकोर्ट एवं जिला विधिक सेवा प्राधिकार सिविल कोर्ट की ओर से नामकुम प्रखण्ड के कस्तूरबा गांधी आवासीय बालिका विद्यालय में नशामुक्ति के लिए जागरूकता कार्यक्रम किया गया। इस अवसर पर झालसा की ओर से अकांक्षा चौधरी उपस्थित थीं। अकांक्षा ने सभी बच्चियों का बारी-बारी से परिचय प्राप्त किया एवं उनके साथ होनेवाली समस्याओं को जाना। साथ ही पढ़-लिखकर भविष्य में उन्हें किस क्षेत्र में जाने की रुचि है यह भी जाना। कार्यक्रम में मुख्य रूप से नशा से मुक्ति और नशा से दूर रहने की बातें बतायी गयी। उन्होंने कहा कि नशे के चपेट में आने से घर पूरी तरह बर्बाद हो जाने की संभावना बनी रहती है इसलिए नशे से दूर कैसे रहा जाए, अगर परिवार के लोग नशे का सेवन करते हैं तो उससे कैसे निबटा जाए ताकि उनमें सुधार आ सके। अकांक्षा ने बताया कि कुछ बच्चियों अपने घर की स्थिति व समस्याओं से अवगत करायी है। वे उनकी समस्याओं को झालसा में रखेंगी और लीगल वोलेंटियर्स उनके घरों पर जाकर समस्याओं को दूर करने का प्रयास करेंगे। साथ ही नशे का लत छुड़ाने के लिए मुफ्त में ईलाज और दवा भी दी जाएगी। मौके पर पीएलवी लता कुमारी, स्वर्निमा टोप्पो, विभा सहाय, अनिता मिंज, मेधा मिंज, अनिता, टुकेशनी कुजूर, योगेश्वरी कुमारी, संजय महतो आदि लोग उपस्थित थे।



रांची 09-08-2022

कस्तूरबा की छात्राओं को नशामुक्ति के लिए किया गया जागरूक

नामकुम | झालसा हाईकोर्ट एवं जिला विधिक सेवा प्राधिकार सिविल कोर्ट की ओर से प्रखंड के कस्तूरबा गांधी आवासीय बालिका विद्यालय में नशामुक्ति के लिए जागरूकता कार्यक्रम किया गया। झालसा की ओर से अकांक्षा चौधरी उपस्थित थीं। अकांक्षा ने नशा से मुक्ति और नशा से दूर रहने की नसीहत दी। इस दौरान बच्चियों ने घर की स्थिति व समस्याओं से अवगत कराई। वे उनकी समस्याओं को झालसा में रखेंगी और लीगल वोलेंटियर्स उनके घरों पर जाकर समस्याओं को दूर करने का प्रयास करेंगे। मौके पर पीएलवी लता कुमारी, स्वर्निमा टोप्पो, विभा सहाय, अनिता मिंज, मेधा मिंज उपस्थित थे।