

RAYAT COLLEGE OF LAW

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COLLEGE PULSE E-MAGAZINE



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MESSAGE FROM CHAIRMAN'S DESK



S. NIRMAL SINGH RAYAT

I feel immensely delighted that our institute Rayat College of law, Railmajra District SBS Nagar, is publishing e-magazine in which unpublished work of faculty members and students will be published. It will also consist of achievement of students of Rayat College of Law in various fields e.g. academia, sports, extra curricular activities etc.

I have all the appreciation to Rayat College of Law for this step as it will inculcate research habits in the faculty and students, as this is one of the vision of Rayat Education and Research Trust. I wish all the success.

MESSAGE FROM CHANCELLOR, LTSU



DR. SANDEEP SINGH KAURA

Innovation in teaching is must, if we have to inculcate knowledge amongst teachers and students. In today's world, the function of education has changed from teaching to learning which casts a mutual responsibility upon the institution as well as students. Because only knowledgeable teachers can impart valuable education to students and prepare them for their future. This innovation comes through research, when both faculty and students will be involved in research.

In terms of credentials, the college has a long history of achievements. The magazine is inclusive of the most recent achievements, events and research work. From the magazine, the students learn the joy as well as the rigours of new discovery and acquire skills of inquiry, evaluation and communication that provide a foundation for the next phases of their careers and lives. I really appreciate Rayat College of law, Railmajra for publishing annual college magazine.

MESSAGE FROM PRINCIPAL'S DESK



DR. MONIKA SHARMA

It gives me immense pleasure to announce that our College is publishing its first magazine namely 'College Pulse'. As we are aware that laws are made on the basis of requirements of society. For that purpose, doctrinal and empirical research is necessary.

Through this magazine, our college is trying its best to inculcate research habits in our faculty members and students. So that through their research papers, articles etc, they can innovate ideas to resolve problems prevailing in the society. It is small endeavour from our college for the welfare of society. I wish it a great success.

Message from Editor

Ms. Manjeet Kaur

Rayat College of Law is spreading its wings by releasing e- magazine and I am happy to be a part of the editorial team. RCL is a place where students receive good educational experience and develop strong relationship between faculty and students. As you scan through the pages, it will enlighten you with the important milestones that College has achieved this year and also the literary work, the smile and laughter. I thanked all my colleagues who have helped me in the one way or the other in the making of magazine.

I also express my gratitude to management and worthy Principal Dr. Monika Sharma for her enduring faith in me and entrusting the task of putting the events, articles and achievements in one platform.



Message from Associate Editor

Dr. Akashdeep Singh

" If you can't fly, then run,
if you can't run, then walk,
if you can't walk, then Crawl,
but whatever you do,
you have to keep moving forward."
(Martin Luther King Jr.)

The Gurumantra of success are positive attitude, passion, commitment and self belief. The creative composition in magazine reveals the potential and the hidden talent of our students as well as teachers. I am hopeful that this small piece of work shall develop the taste of reading amongst the students and also develop the sense of belonging to the institution as well. I am sure that with the co- operation of all and with the blessings of the almighty, RCL will continue to grow in all ways in the years to come. I extend my sincere thanks to all those visible and invisible hands responsible for shaping this magazine. I hope our venture will find a distinctive place in the heart of readers.



Volume No. 1

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WOMEN AND HIGHER EDUCATION

Dr. Monika Sharma (Principal, Rayat College of Law)

Abstract

Higher education is touted to guide to a number of benefits, which includes economic security and a flourishing career. Today people are seeing the importance of a university and college education. The role of education in these days plays a big role in almost every aspect of our life e.g., helping in improving health, civic involvement, self growth, larger sense of discipline and execution making a person capable of being analytical. However due to various reasons, today higher education is facing a number of challenges.

Keywords: Higher Education, literary, Demographic

Introduction:

According to Mahatma Gandhi “ If you educate the man you educate the person but if you educate the woman you educate the nation”. Education is considered a birth right and has wide power to bring change. On its foundation rests the cornerstones of freedom, democracy and sustainable human development. It is essential as it opens up huge world of opportunities and ideas to a literate person. It is of great instrumental significance in the course of economic intensification. Edification plays a critical role in demographic change, female education in particular and enhances their economic and social status. There is a sturdy connection between literacy and life expectancy. The returns to education are great and positive. It empowers and empowerment affects larger social processes (Swaminathan and Rawal, 2000). The elementary education prepares an individual to fulfill his fundamental needs, for attaining towering skills.

Literacy levels can be seen as an indicator of a country’s development. It is, important to look at literacy levels of both men and women (Pavlova, 2009). That is the reason “Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan” is firmly suggested and concentrated on by our legislature. India has gained an impressive ground in this area and with each endeavor the education rate developed more than fifty percent from 1947 to 2011 (Chanana, 2000). Yet, at the same time, India has not accomplished what it ought to have during this period. Above all else, the advancement made in this area is exceptionally average. It is expected for India to take another 50 years to achieve complete literacy at the current rate (Desai et. al, 2010).

What further worsens this situation is the fact that the difference between male and female literacy level is still marginally high. The 2011 census indicated that around 82.14% of men were educated while for women it was only 65.46% (Census2011.co.in, 2019). Although, there has been seen a generous increment in the quantity of educated women and the difference is narrowing, regardless it still exists . The same census also did declare that 110 million extra women had turned out to be educated when contrasted with 107 men that implies that the quantity of educated women is on the rise.

Females comprise about half of our nation's population yet by not educating them we rob them from the opportunity to aid in advancement and improvement of India. This implies our pace of advancement is lower than what it can be. Regardless of whether females utilize their education for a job or not, the complete lack of education has an enormous negative effect on our community (Singh, 2007).

Purpose of Higher Education:

The aim of higher education is to adequately equip students for the tough battle of life, to qualify them for various types of employments, apart from widening their sphere of knowledge and building their character. It has to be related to the life and needs of the nation and the people's aspirations; and must aim at inculcating among youth values that will lead to the full development of the individual's personality and also improve the quality of life for him/her. The very concept of higher education postulates the development of the basic qualities which prepare an individual for the continually complex battles of life. However, the tragedy is that it has neither suitably equipped young men and women for the requirement of our society nor made them strong enough morally and intellectually to stand on their own feet (Agarwal, 2009). In India the most important change in education over the decades is the huge increase in females access to college and universities.

Significance of Higher Education:

The modern institutions of higher education are factories of knowledge. Additionally there is more and more involvement of universities and colleges in the stream of national life. Through innovation, research and development universities are increasing awareness in various fields, for instance, the food problem of the country. The Agricultural Universities are devising ways and means to increase food production. The quality of seeds is being improved. Instead of one crop of wheat two, even three crops are being produced. India which was deficit country in the matter of food at the time of our freedom is now a comfortably surplus State. It has built up strong reserves and is even exporting food. All this has been achieved by intensive cultivation, artificial fertilizers, and rotation of crops and qualitative improvement of seeds. The Agricultural universities in the country have rendered a yeoman's service in this direction (Jayadas et al, 2019).

In medical science, universities are forging ahead. Now drugs for cancer, hypertension and other diseases have been discovered. In the field of physics, particularly atomic physics, our researchers can compete with the institutions of higher education of America and other developed nations. We have made rapid advances in space research besides these areas, research is also done in other areas.

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Literacy Rates of Women in India

Literacy rates of women in India vary highly depending on the state. Furthermore, within a state as well literacy rates vary based on whether it is an urban or rural area. Kerala has the most noteworthy literacy rate nearing around 92% whereas Rajasthan has a literacy rate of only 52% hence the least female education rate in India. Other states like Uttar Pradesh and Bihar that are the most populated states in India also show low degrees of female education. This is straightforwardly identified with the wellbeing and newborn child mortality. Kerala has the least baby mortality while Bihar and Uttar Pradesh have a high relatively high one (Gupta, 1990; Srivastava and Srivastava, 2010).

As stated previously, lower rates of higher education for women directly deteriorates growth for the economy. India is battling hard to balance out its developing populace through various campaigns and projects such as the family arranging projects. These initiatives by the government, however, are left redundant for women if they are not educated enough to take advantage of them, leading to a more negative impact in form of increased spending (Rao, 2009 and Das, 2007).

Causes of Low Literacy Levels among Women

The negative frame of mind of guardians towards their daughter and her education is one of the biggest causes of low female literacy rates in India. In most of the families, preference is given to the boys for education yet young women are not treated similarly. Directly from the earliest starting point, guardians don't think about young women as winning individuals from their family. Since after marriage they need to leave their folks' home (Gosal, 1964). Hence educating them is simply considered as a wastage of money and time. Therefore, guardians like to send young men to schools however not young women. It is interesting to note that these guardians themselves are also not educated in most scenarios thus being ignorant to its importance. This leads to a vicious cycle forming (Chanana, 2001).

Poverty is the underlying driver of numerous issues in India and furthermore of low female literacy rates. More than 12% of populace in India is living while making less than one dollar a day which is much below the poverty line even. Despite the continuous endeavors of the government of making essential education free and making higher education more accessible, various guardians are simply not willing to send their daughters to class. This unwillingness stems from a lack of availability of educational institutes nearby (Tikal, 2018).

Guardians are reluctant to send their daughters to schools if these are situated in entirely different towns. What further aggravates the issue is that the institutes which do exist simply do not have basic amenities. A portion of the schools are truly in regrettable conditions and don't have even essential services. According to a study, 54% of schools in Uttar Pradesh don't have running water while 80% don't have lavatories while some simply lack rooms to accommodate students (Kambhampati and Pal, 2001).

Impacts of Low Literacy Levels among Women

At the point when a child or a woman isn't taught, it isn't just she who endures hardships rather the whole family needs to tolerate the outcomes of her lack of education. It has been discovered that women without higher education face a bigger number of hardships when compared to educated ones. In one of the reviews, it has been discovered that newborn child mortality is contrarily identified with mother's literacy levels (Patkar, 1995). She, who does not know the significance of knowledge throughout everyday life, does not accentuate the same for her children. This hampers the family just as the country's advancement too. Illiteracy is also associated with a lack of awareness. Uneducated women are unaware about their rights, they know nothing about activities taken by the administration for their welfare. These women continue battling hard and bear brutality of life, family and even their spouses (Stromquist, 1990).

Loopholes in System:

The system of higher education in India as a whole has been faulted on several grounds, most of them being as valid today as they were many decades ago. Throughout, the decades a national and result oriented policy has been lacking despite all the experimentation on multiple fronts recommended by various Committees and Commissions headed by prominent educationists. In our colleges and universities neither the teachers nor the students are serious about imparting or acquiring knowledge and broadening their vision (Raju, 1988). The immediate, and often the only, object is to pass an examination and acquire a degree. After that there is a virtual deluge and whatever little was learnt is soon forgotten. It is pity that most of our graduates are not in reality educated people in the real sense and many of them do not have genuine knowledge of the subjects they are supposed to have studied.

Apart from the fact that the teachers of today are, by and large, interested only in their salaries and other privileges and seldom perform their duties earnestly, there is also tendency to go on strike, hold demonstrations, and sit on "dharanas" for getting one demand conceded after another. The total number of days a teacher works in a year hardly entitles him to get the salary he is paid. For the most part of the year the faculty members have prescribed or non-prescribed holidays. Moreover, they hardly come prepared for the class lectures, and the little they manage to teach is superficial, boring, uninteresting and certainly does not deserve the description higher education. Most of the teachers are resorting to tactics that are anything but leads education to a ruinous atmosphere in the seats of higher learning and sets a bad example for their students. Universities and colleges on the other hand are politicized. Crore of rupees are spent on higher education institutions year after year, but due to lack of vision this goes futile. The nepotism in the appointment of faculty and the lack of interest of these faculty members in the performance of their duties together has shaken the confidence of even the small percentage of earnest students. Merit does not count for much; this by itself makes modern education lower and worthless instead of making it higher.

There is blatant copying and downright cheating in examination halls and in the assessment of answer papers, sometimes encouraged by the supervisory staff itself. The examination phobia also distorts educational values and indeed all the factors put together make higher education a farcical and costly exercise. The examinations and examiners have lost credibility due to increasing corruption, favoritism and other malpractices that have crept in. The academic standards are low in any case and they are becoming lower as the years pass, thus making a great mockery of higher education. The examining that enables many students to pass examinations and the art of bribery they encourage are, in fact, evils that do not educate a person, but deprive him or her of such values as he or she might have acquired through sound instruction by family and social traditions. Instead of healthy concepts and sound thinking there is what may be called fragmentation of thinking, which constitutes the major weakness of the plan of action and programs that the University Grants Commission and other expert bodies occasionally draw up to promote higher education.

Due to inefficient faulty planning in education, there is indiscriminate expansion of facilities for admission in various streams. This haphazard mushrooming of educational institutions which sometimes even lack the basic infrastructure therefore do not impart quality education. Leading to producing degree holders who are not able to get any employment or to get themselves employed and ultimately leading to ineffectual utilization of national resources. Sometimes this state of affair is attributed to the economic recession. This pause not only froze likely expansion of employment opportunities, but also reduced the existing volume of employment in certain industries. The main culprit, however, is undoubtedly the unplanned and ad hoc increase in admission facilities.

The Planning Commission has not so far initiated any studies be it area-wise or sector-wise and extent of unemployment prevailing in the country. This has created a dangerous lacuna in our planning. While our plans specify the percentages of increase or decrease to be achieved in other sectors like agriculture, industry, export and foreign aid, no such target is fixed for the eradication of unemployment. It has, in fact, been treated by our planners as largely a subsidiary problem which could be left to resolve itself to the extent possible by the job opportunities coming into existence in various spheres (Datt et al, 2016)

Conclusion and Suggestions

The higher education institutions are acting as friends of the country. However, there is also the element of arbitrariness in higher education that prevents it from becoming “high”. The present system of higher education is thus in dire need of radical reforms. The reality is that in almost every continent, the education system is almost lacking in reliability. Hence, there is a greater duty on these institutions, which they have yet to perform, such as; to act as philosophers and guides of the nation. It will not be wrong to say that, they have contributed a lot towards feeding the body yet the soul remains starved. It must be admitted that in the matter of discipline these institutions present a deplorable picture.

The newspapers and electronic media are full of reports about the troubles which brew in these institutions. It is not scholars, but unprincipled politicians rule the roast while learning remains at a discount. Now, it is high time to improve the system else it will be too late. Universities which were supposed to be the beacon lights for the nation have become the plague-spots. It is suggested that these institutions should not behave either like Ostriches, oblivious of the sand all around as was the case with the medieval educational institutions or like pigs wallowing in the mud, but like the proverbial swan swimming and in the process separating milk from water. They should be centers of learning, radiating knowledge and guiding the students as future of a nation lies on them. Only when they themselves become models of excellence can they act as guides, philosophers and friends of their country.

While all the above is true, in the end it is women themselves who need to understand that education can aid them in the various walks of life while helping them being independent. If there should be an occurrence of any mishap throughout her everyday life, it is education that would support her, nothing else. The legislature should aim to increase awareness among rural areas while also improving facilities in such areas. Encouraging our daughters to pursue higher education will help them achieve their goals whilst advancing our country as a whole.

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SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT AND ENVIRONMENT



by
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and
Radhika Garg (Student of BALLB 4th year)

Looking behind the nation in 1950s we only see an undeveloped nation. With the passage of time and in hope of new phase of country, we started investing for our nation by gifting it a new set up of industries and small scale factories in every states of the country. As five year plan was also made and second five year plan was mainly made for industrialization. And many more ways were made to make a nation run on the path of development, but stuck only on the idea of modernization, development, we are also liable for the decoying our mother land. Environment is getting worst as the day passes. New variants of diseases are coming out and if we have to remain healthy than we have to adopt artificial methods because our environment is not purified. Problems like global warming, over heat on the land, deforestation, soil erosion, ozone depletion and many more consequences are arisen out in day to day life.

According to Damien Kingsbury[1] identified three major environmental issues that have been the result of global environment deforestation, pollution and desertification. Ellwood added fourth most significant issue of environment that is the extinction of certain species, this is because if we combine all the three above mentioned factors . Deforestation due to use of timber , industrial production and also for human habitation too. In recent years, 70,000sq km of amazon forest were cleared out by cutting trees and about 10,000 species of animals were extinct. There are many more problemswhich is faced by the human being due to lack of care towards the environment . water scarcity is also a problem as many states are warned to not grow crops on the land which needs too much water like paddy but they still grow on the land. For conserving the nature and resources, there is a need of sustainable development. Sustainable development means it is that type of development in which human needs are fulfilled without compromising with the needs of future generation. Sustainable development was first institutionalized with the Rio process initiated at the 1992 Earth Summit in Rio de Janeiro[2].

In 2015 the United Nations General Assembly adopted the sustainable development goals. The major global challenges like poverty, climate change, environmental degradation and many more. The first world conference on the environment is Stockholm conference in 1972 , it was the first world conference to make the environment a major issue. Participants in that conference adopt sound management of environment in every country. This conference gave 26 principles which included new principles like “precautionary principle” and “polluter pays principle”.

Mrs. Indira Gandhi said in this conference that:- of all the pollutants we face, the worst is poverty. We want more development. In today's scenario, country like India adopted many measures to control environment degradation. To avoid air pollution which leads to respiratory diseases introduction of cleaner/alternative fuel like CNG, promotion of public vehicle like metro, compulsory pollution vest under control certificate. Some initiatives taken by government to tackle with the problem of environment degradation like:- Swachh Bharat mission, green skill development programme, national mission for green India, conservation of natural resources and many more initiatives are started by the government to protect the environment. Sustainable development goals in India includes MNREGA (provide jobs to unskilled labourers and improve their living standards), national food security , Swachh Bharat Abhiyan, renewable energy generation targets by reducing the independence on fossil fuels, Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban transformation for improving the infrastructure aspects.

Judiciary also work on the environment by making National Green Tribunal which only heard the matters relating to environment and many provision were also added in common law and statutory law relating to negligence, nuisance and many other acts which affect the environment and human beings too. After the tragedy held in Bhopal also known as Bhopal gas tragedy India is now more aware about environment and if any person runs business which lead to affect the environment have to take special permission with precautionary measures for not affecting the environment.

ENDNOTES

- [1] <https://www.studysmarter.co.uk/explanations/social-studies/global-development/environmentalimpactsofdevelopment/#:~:text=Damien%20Kingsbury%20et%20al.,deforestation%2C%20pollution%2C%20and%20desertification>
- [2] https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sustainable_development





UNIFORM CIVIL CODE: ONE NATION, ONE LAW

by

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and

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ABSTRACT

Human Rights are the rights which we have ascribed because we are humans. They are accessible to all humans alike. This research project deals with the study about how there has been a constant attempt to merge Uniform Civil Code and religion together, further creating problems for the people nationwide with a human rights perspective to it and also highlighting how the implementation of Uniform Civil Code has been beneficial to the commoners worldwide. The unavailability of the Uniform Civil Code even after 74 years of independence has always been a part of the discussions. The patriarchal system and practices in our society are so evidently prevalent only because there's no religion which still treats the males and females equally. However, there is no close connection between Uniform Civil Code and religion because in reality Uniform Civil Code solely aims at granting equal rights to every human irrespective of their sex, , traditions, nationality, cultures and other significant practices. This paper tries to assess arguments over Uniform Civil Code, the constant attempt of people to merge religion with it, with an attempt to measure the extent to which the women are being prejudiced in their day to day lives.

Keywords- Human Rights, Uniform Civil Code, Equality, Religion, Secularism

I. INTRODUCTION

The Uniform Civil Code (UCC) is a proposal which calls for the formulation and implementation of one law for India, which would be applicable to all religions covering the wide area of matters such as divorce, marriage, inheritance, maintenance and adoption. The idea behind this proposal is "One Nation, One Law".

The Preamble of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights states that "*recognition of the inherent dignity and of the equal and inalienable rights of all members of the human family is the foundation of freedom, justice and peace in the world*".[1] The Indian Constitution guarantees certain Fundamental Rights[2], Fundamental Duties[3] and Directive Principles of State Policy[4] covering most of the principles of Universal Declaration of Human Rights.

Thus, it's evident that human rights are of paramount importance to our race and are perfectly blended and cited in our constitution. India, being a diverse country, is rich in both culture and heritage, with many languages, traditions and cultural practices it becomes a difficult task to inculcate the feeling of brotherhood and the sense of belongingness among the citizens. Certain provisions of our Constitution are indicative of the successful incorporation and recognition of human rights in India.

India is also a secular state.[5] It means that there is no official religion in India, and the government and other institution do not have the right to discriminate between different faiths. The government cannot promote any religion. The Indian Constitution provides the citizens with the right to freedom of religion under Article 25-28 of the Constitution. Under which, all people are equally entitled to freedom of conscience, and have the right to freely profess, practice and propagate religion but with certain restrictions. Thus, stating that the right is only valid if it doesn't hamper or violates the rights of any other individual.

The Preamble of the Constitution of India also guarantees justice, equality, fraternity and liberty to the citizens of India. But there still are instances where equality is denied to women. The case of, *Indian Young Lawyers Association vs The State Of Kerala*[6], deals with an important aspect i.e. "Entry of Women in Sabarimala Temple". There were many issues raised and was argued that the provisions related to the restriction on the entry of the women of the menstruating age of 10-50 in Temple is unconstitutional as it violates Article 14, Article 15, Article 17, Article 25, Article 26 of the Indian Constitution.

The entry of women irrespective of age into the Sabarimala Temple was allowed on the grounds that the ban violated the fundamental right of freedom of religion as per Article 25 of the Constitution. Hence, the provision that restricted the entry of women in their menstruating age of 10-50 was struck down and was deemed unconstitutional. Through the above case law, it is quite evident that our Constitution prioritized the constitutional values over religious customs and taboos and declared this practice a "discriminatory" one. Article 44 of the Constitution of India reads: "The State shall endeavour to secure for the citizens a uniform civil code throughout the territory of India." [7] After all the attempts, we still lag in the implementation of the policy of Uniform Civil Code.

II. NATURE OF THE INDIAN SOCIETY

Considering the diversified nature of the Indian society which is characterized by various languages being spoken across the land, the religions being adopted and the numerous amount of

cultural practices and traditions being followed, it becomes considerably difficult to govern the country with such a diversified population which follows different personal laws. These personal laws are customary law which marks their origin from ancient texts and govern the legality of marriage, divorce, succession, adoption, maintenance etc., as per the belief and customs of a particular religion. The personal laws for people are a very rigid and an emotional aspect of any religion which is so attached to the sentiments of the people. It is so unfortunate that such inflexible laws end up suppressing the rights of some, hence spawning injustice and inequality. Thus, the need for a common law to govern the citizens with different personal laws is to be understood and should be overshadowed by the common law of land. This provision of a Uniform Civil Code will ensure the equal treatment of people living across the country with different religious and cultural practices and mitigate the burden on the law making bodies at the centre and the state.

Dr. B.R Ambedkar quoted, *“Though, I was born a Hindu I solemnly assure you that I will not die as a Hindu”*. Here, it can be inferred that Dr. B.R. Ambedkar believed that humanity is above any religion, thus he linked himself to a religion later and to humanity first. He also has been very vocal against extreme form of Hindutva on a number of occasions. Throughout his life, Dr. B.R. Ambedkar was a strong supporter and believer of the principle of secularism and Uniform Civil Code.

During the Constituent Assembly debates, he splendidly stated, *“I personally do not understand why religion should be given this vast, expansive jurisdiction, so as to cover the whole of life and to prevent the legislature from encroaching upon that field. After all, what are we having this liberty for?”*[8]

III. AN ATTEMPT TO EXECUTE THE PROPOSAL OF THE UNIFORM CIVIL CODE

There has been a constant attempt firstly by the constituent assembly and then by the judiciary to execute and implement the principle of “One Nation, One Law” in India. There was a debate on Uniform Civil Code in the Constituent Assembly on 23rd November, 1948. The debate around the draft article triggered dispute and disagreement. Most of the opposition came from the Muslim members of the assembly namely, Mohd. Ismail Sahab, Naziruddin Ahmed, Mehboob Ali Begh Sahib Bahadur, Pockar Sahib Bahadur and Hussain Imam. This number included some Congress leaders as well. The Muslim members demanded the personal laws to be kept out of Draft Article.

There were claims that the implementation of Uniform Civil Code in India would be the despotism of the majority, i.e, Hindus which will end up bringing and promoting only those laws which favour their culture and traditions, hence proving to be of no benefit to the other cultural and religious communities due to which they will lose their cultural identities. But Dr. B.R. Ambedkar stayed stern on his belief in Uniform Civil Code .

He stated, “Therefore if it was found necessary that for the purpose of evolving a single civil code applicable to all citizens irrespective of their religion, certain portions of the Hindu law, not because they were contained in Hindu law but because they were found to be the most suitable, were incorporated into the new civil code projected by article 35, I am quite certain that it would not be open to any Muslim to say that the framers of the civil code had done great violence to the sentiments of the Muslim community.”[9]

The debate over Uniform Civil Code gained momentum during the case of *Mohd. Ahmed Khan vs Shah Bano Begum And Ors*[10]. This case is considered to be a landmark in the struggle of rights and freedom for the Muslim women. It is to be noted that the Muslim personal law, i.e, Sharia law subjugates Muslim women by imposing purdah, allowing polygamy and unilateral divorce and depriving divorced women of maintenance rights, thus treating women as inferior.

The above case is about Shah Bano’s valiant struggle against the system of Triple Talaq. In this case Shah Bano Begum sought maintenance after being divorced under triple talaq. The women won in all lower courts, so the husband filed an appeal to the Supreme Court, which was dismissed and ruled in favour of the wife as per the All India Criminal Code’s “maintenance of wives, children, and parents” provision (Section 125)[11]. The court also recommended that a uniform civil code should be established to avoid such types of issues in future.

However, widespread agitation was carried out due to religious sentiments attached to the law and discontentment prevailed due to the judgement, due to which, the government who was in power at that time, under duress, passed the Muslim Women’s (Right to Protection on Divorce) Act, 1986, rendering Section 125 of the Criminal Procedure Code inapplicable to Muslim women. It thus can be inferred that the court was correct in stressing upon the importance of Uniform Civil Code for having a common basis for jurisdiction because in the struggle for justice, women end up getting unequal treatment.

The women in India have always been a prey to the rigid cultural and religious practices for whom their world revolves around social institutions like family and marriage and even when the small number of women who happen to voice their opinions or raise their voice against the mistreatment they go through when these personal laws are strictly adhered to, they are suppressed. This tends to hamper women’s growth in the society socially, legally, politically and economically as well. A discreet relationship exists between Uniform Civil Code and Human Rights. It is to be noted that absence of a Uniform Civil Code which should have been implemented long time back has always been a disadvantage to women than towards any other segments of the society.

There are many instances which exemplify this point. For example, Hindu daughters were deprived of joint ownership in parental property as per the codes of Mitakshara, a school of Hindu law which dictates succession. There were no coparcenary rights given to the daughters originally. After the landmark case of *Lata Mittal v. Union Of India And Ors*[12] in which Lata won a 20-year legal battle in the Supreme Court of India, the Hindu daughters were given equal rights in the ancestral property.

Justice Sujata V. Manohar stated, “Several legal reforms have taken place since independence in India, including on equal share of daughters to property. Yet equal status remains elusive. Establishment of laws and bringing practices in conformity thereto is necessarily a long drawn out process. The government, the legislature, the judiciary, the media and civil society has to perform their roles, each in their own areas of competence and in a concerted manner for the process to be speedy and effective.”

Similarly, Christian women could not obtain divorce on the grounds of adultery committed by the husband; it had to be coupled with cruelty, bestiality and sodomy. On the other hand, Christian husbands could simply declare their wives as adulteresses and divorce them. These antiquated laws were enacted in the colonial period to serve the interests of the British bureaucrats who had their legally wedded wives in England and were cohabiting with a local. Due to pressure from Christian women, the government last year cleared a proposal to amend the antiquated Christian Divorce Act 1869. Also, The Parsi daughters who married non-Parsi men lost their property rights and non-Parsi wives of Parsi husbands were entitled to only half of the husband’s property as per the Parsi personal law.[13]

Another landmark case law is *Sarla Mudgal v. Union Of India*[14]. Its judgement laid down the principles against the practice of solemnizing second marriage by conversion to Islam, with first marriage not being dissolved. The court held that a Hindu marriage solemnized in accordance with Hindu law may be dissolved only on one of the reasons listed in the Hindu Marriage Act 1955. Conversion to Islam and subsequent marriage would not automatically dissolve the Hindu marriage under the act, and hence, a second marriage solemnized after conversion to Islam would constitute an offence under Section 494 of the Indian Penal Code (IPC)[15]. This judgement brings out a clear picture of how lack of a Uniform Civil Code brings out a conflict between personal religious laws.

The section of women affected is vast in area. There is and there would be a never-ending conflict and discord among the existing religions which so rigidly follow their personal laws up-to such an extent where the women in the society are affected, until and unless the provision of Uniform Civil Code is implemented.

IV. AN ANALYSIS OF UNIFORM CIVIL CODE IN GOA AND FOREIGN NATIONS

Going not too far from our territory, Goa is the only state in India which follows a Uniform Civil Code regardless of any culture, religion, caste and gender. According to the demography census of 2011 in Goa, Goa's population is 1458545 with 739140 Males and 719405 Females. 64.68 per cent of the population is Hindu, 29.86 per cent is Christian and Muslims are a minority of 5.25 per cent. Around 0.15 to 0.2 million of the total population of 13,43,998 are immigrants from around India who have settled down in Goa.[16] In Goa, marriages are treated as a contract between two people of different gender with the aim of living together and start a legitimate family which is registered before the office of civil registrar. And the particular rules and regulation has to be followed by both the parties. It can be observed that the number of conflicts and disharmony among people of different religions and ethnicity living in Goa are relatively low. This gives us an idea of how important the implementation of Uniform Civil Code is in effective administration and in safeguarding human rights.

Moreover, it is essential to talk about what civil code is and the vast areas it covers widening its scope. Civil law, also called Romano-Germanic law, the law of continental Europe, based on an admixture of Roman, Germanic, ecclesiastical, feudal, commercial, and customary law. The phrase has also been used to distinguish private law, governing the relations between individuals, from public law and criminal law.[17] The theory of civil law is directly attributable to the Romans. The Romans used doctrines to develop a code, precise to the Roman people, which determined how legal issues would be decided. They termed it *Jus Civile*, a legal contemporary term that upholds all the rules and principles of law derived from the laws and customs of Rome, as opposed to those derived from the customs of all nations known as *jus gentium* or from the fundamental ideas of right and wrong implicit in the human mind, known as *jus naturale*. Emperor Justinian who took over the throne in 527 CE, was responsible for this Code. In fact, Roman law persisted in use in many other countries, even though it had been interpreted, developed and adapted to later conditions by generations of jurists and had gone through many judicial precedents.[18]

Civil law systems give more importance to the legal codes formulated by the legislature. Some of the countries with Civil Law systems are France, Germany and many other European countries and some of North, Central and South American countries, like Brazil and Mexico. One of the most popular Civil codes in the world is of France. The main categories of the French Civil Code include Family, Marriage, Succession, Torts, Property, Divorce etc. Considering the variety of religions and Cultural identities living in France, they decided that only marriage ceremonies celebrated before secular officials should be legally valid.

Talking about succession, the code provided that an estate should transfer first of all upon the children and other descendants. The Napoleon Civil Code replaced more than 300 hundred local civil law codes. It superseded both customary law and existing legal provisions. The French Code has sought a balance between privilege and equality, customs and legal requirements. In the United States, where the issue of diversity can be more in keeping with Indian circumstances, there are multiple layers of legislation that apply separately to the nation, the state and the county, or to agencies and cities. States are independent legal entities with their own Supreme Courts, which follow their own practices and legal conventions. Even though there are common principles that govern these civil laws in the States in a manner that is universal across the nation. Only issues of a federal nature or those affecting the country as a whole, such as security, taxation, general legal issues, etc., are dealt with by the Federal Supreme Court. Most countries of the Islamic faith have traditionally adopted Sharia law, derived from religious teachings, practices and traditions, often interpreted by qualified jurists of the faith. In the modern era, however, such legislation has been modified or replaced by statutes inspired by European models. There is a complex pattern in progressive Islamic countries to streamline the law without disowning the foundations of traditional jurisprudence. In some other countries with a rising power Islamic revival, there is a demand for the re-establishment of legal systems based entirely on Sharia law. As a result, Islamic countries in the world usually have a combination of civil laws based on traditional Sharia law, and countries such as Saudi Arabia, Turkey, Pakistan, Egypt, Malaysia, Nigeria, etc. are examples of this.[19]

Therefore, above mentioned examples are suffice to point out how efficacious and necessary it is for India to have a Uniform Civil code in order to promote secularism in the real sense and to assure human rights to every needful human, especially to the women suffering from every segment of the society. .

V. JUDICIARY ON UNIFORM CIVIL CODE

In this light, from a judicial perspective, the Supreme Court has emphasized the importance of having a UCC in several cases that needs to be analysed, starting from the *Shah Bano Begum case*[20] to the recent *Shayara Bano v. Union of India* case[21] that questioned the legitimacy of the practice of talaq-e-bidat (triple talaq) and declared it unconstitutional. For the next decade, there was silence about the issue but then came the case of *Sarla Mudgal v. Union of India and others*[22], where the Supreme Court urged the government to secure a Uniform Civil Code based on the model of the Hindu code to protect the abused and achieving national solidarity. In a similar vein, the cases of *Lily Thomas v. Union of India*[23] and *ABC v. The State (NCT of Delhi)*[24] were dealt with. In this context, the court pointed out the inconvenience caused in absence of a uniform civil code.[25]

With the countless number of unsuccessful attempts by the judiciary urging the government to implement Uniform Civil Code, it is still something which has not been answered to. In one of the recent case of *Satprakash Meena v. Alka Meena*[26] a petition was filed in Delhi High Court seeking divorce by the husband and questioning the applicability of the Hindu Marriage Act, 1955 in respect to the action belonging to the Meena community, which is a schedule tribe and does not fall in the ambit of section 2(2) of the Hindu Marriage Act, 1955. The wife, Alka Meena argued that the divorce cannot be granted under Section 13(1)(i)(a) the Hindu Marriage Act, 1955 as they belong to the Meena community, a schedule tribe in Rajasthan. The Family court thus dismissed the divorce petition. The husband, Satprakash Meena then moved to the Supreme Court seeking justice on this matter. He there contended that their marriage was solemnized by the Hindu rites and customs, hence the provisions of the Hindu Marriage Act, 1955 stands applicable in this case. The counsel also pointed out that if in the present scenario the Scheduled Tribe of Meena would not be governed by the Hindu Marriage Act, 1955 it would lead to boundless difficulties for women as bigamy would be followed and could even lead to the abandonment or mistreatment of women which would be deplorable.

The court also observed, “If members of a tribe voluntarily choose to follow Hindu customs, traditions and rites they cannot be kept out of the purview of the provisions of the HMA, 1955.” And finally, the court held that- “Thus, insofar as divorce proceedings are concerned, if proper tribal customs are not established or the following of Hindu customs or rites is admitted by the parties, there is no reason to hold that the provisions of the HMA, 1955 would not apply.”

Justice Prathiba M. Singh also observed, “The need for a Uniform Civil Code as envisioned under Article 44, has been reiterated from time to time by the Supreme Court. Cases like the present one repeatedly highlight the need for such a Code - 'common to all', which would enable uniform principles being applied in respect of aspects such as marriage, divorce, succession etc., so that settled principles, safeguards and procedures can be laid down and citizens are not made to struggle due to the conflicts and contradictions in various personal laws. The youth of India belonging to various communities, tribes, castes or religions who solemnize their marriages ought not to be forced to struggle with issues arising due to conflicts in various personal laws. The hope expressed in Article 44 of the Constitution that the State shall secure for its citizens Uniform Civil Code ought not to remain a mere hope.” Other judgements were *Mohd. Ahmed Khan vs Shah Bano Begum And Ors*[27] in which it was held that “a common civil code will help the cause of national integration by removing disparate loyalties to laws which have conflicting ideologies.” Also in *Ms. Jordan Diengdeh vs S.S. Chopra*[28] it was stated that “surely the time has now come for a complete reform of law of marriage and make a uniform law applicable to all people irrespective of religion or caste.”

Another controversy took place in January, 2022 in Karnataka, a state in Southern India. Some Muslim girl students of the PU College in Karnataka's Udupi were denied entry into the classroom for wearing hijab on the grounds of the violation of the college's uniform policy. The matter escalated when a group of Hindu students started protesting wearing saffron scarfs and claiming that if hijab's are allowed then so should be the saffron scarfs. Petitions were filed in the Karnataka High Court by the aggrieved students seeking justice on the matter.

A three-judge special Bench, consisting of Chief Justice Ritu Raj Awasthi, Justice Krishna S. Dixit, and Justice Jaibunnisa M. Khazi, started hearing the arguments on the petitions on 10th February. Contesting the petitioners' claims, it was contended on behalf of the State Government that the hijab is not an essential religious practice, and the freedom on religion can be subjected to reasonable restrictions under constitutional provisions for maintaining institutional discipline. It also claimed that educational institutions can impose dress code/uniform prohibiting attire to ensure secular education. On 25 February, after a hearing of about 23 hours spread over 11 days, the hearings from the petitioners, the state and the colleges were concluded and the judgement was reserved. [29]

VI. SUGGESTIONS AND CONCLUSION

It is quite evident considering the current trends that how hardly anything has been achieved in the attempts to execute Uniform Civil Code in our nation. With all the diversity, the feeling of oneness is something we all yearn for which still is nowhere to be found. The overlapping of existing laws with personal laws is creating a huge burden on the judiciary as well. There have been many registered and unregistered cases of human rights abuse in which especially the women from different sections of the society are being targeted. People still believe that implementation of a Uniform Civil Code will destroy their cultural and religious identities and that Hindu law would be imposed regardless of what religion one belongs to. What needs to be done is to spread awareness about the benefits of having a Uniform Civil Code in our nation. The idea of Article 44 thus needs sagacious implementation and utilization of all possibilities. To conclude, Uniform Civil Code is an ideal proposal that can bring uniformity, strengthen national integration, secure justice for both men and women and establish India as a secular state in the real sense. It's high time now that our society needs a Uniform Civil Code, therefore it's execution should not be further delayed. It is indeed the need of the hour.

ENDNOTES

- [1]Universal Declaration of Human Rights, Preamble, Dec 10, 1948.
- [2]The Constitution of India, Article 12-35
- [3]The Constitution of India, Article 51 A
- [4]The Constitution of India, Article 36-51
- [5]The Preamble of The Indian Constitution. With the 42nd Amendment of the Constitution of India enacted in 1976, the Preamble to the Constitution asserted that India is a secular nation.
- [6]2018 SCC OnLine SC 1690
- [7]The Constitution of India, Article 44
- [8]<https://www.thehindu.com/news/national/ambedkar-favoured-common-civil-code/article7934565.ece> (last visited on September 12, 2022)
- [9]Constituent Assembly Debates (Proceedings), Volume VII, Tuesday 23rd November, 1948.
- [10]1985 AIR 945, 1985 SCR (3) 844
- [11]The Code Of Criminal Procedure, 1973 (Section 125)
- [12] Civil Miscellaneous Petition No. 34103/86 in Writ Petition No. 2758/85 | 30-01-1987
- [13]<https://www.livemint.com/Opinion/Cn69qE9pQClmtQzzvw1oVP/All-personal-laws-in-India-are-discriminatory.html> (last visited on September 12, 2022)
- [14]AIR 1995 SC 1531
- [15]Indian Penal Code,1860, Section 494
- [16]<https://www.goa.gov.in/know-goa/about-goa/> (Last visited on September 12, 2022)
- [17]<https://www.britannica.com/topic/civil-law-Romano-Germanic> (Last visited on September 12, 2022)
- [18]<https://www.legalserviceindia.com/legal/article-7248-uniform-civil-code-in-foreign-countries-its-evaluation-from-the-perspective-of-india.html> (Last visited on September 12, 2022)
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- [20]1985 AIR 945, 1985 SCR (3) 844
- [21](2017) 9 SCC 1
- [22]AIR 1995 SC 1531
- [23]AIR 2000 SC 1650
- [24]2015 SC 609
- [25]<https://www.orfonline.org/expert-speak/uniform-civil-code-ucc-in-india-an-overview/> (Last visited on September 12, 2022)
- [26]2021 SCC OnLine Del 36451
- [27]1985 AIR 945, 1985 SCR (3) 844
- [28]1985 AIR 935, 1985 SCR Supl. (1) 704
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A Journey of marketing communication through various theoretical perspectives

by

Ms. Archana Sahani (Assistant Professor in Commerce)

Abstract

Communication plays a very important and essential role for organization and it is considered as glue that hold together channel of distribution. Marketing communication is not a small concept, it involves variety of theories and aspect. A good marketing communication provide competitive advantage to organization and through this process persuasive information is transmitted (frazier &summers 1984), participative decision making is fostered (Anderson, lodish and weitz,1987), programs are coordinated (guilitinan, rejab, rodger,1980), power is exercised (gaski,1984)and commitment and loyalty are encouraged. The main aim of this article is to present the overall journey of marketing communication till date, basically motive is to show the different theoretical aspect of marketing communication which is developed over a period of time and organization also make changes in their strategies of marketing communication according to that.

Introduction

Today is the world of effective communication, we are not able to get attention if we are not able communicate properly. So, communication is a key to survive, same concept is applying with marketing communication, organization are not able to survive without effective marketing communication. Marketing communication is a management process through which an organization engages with its various audience by understanding an audience 's communication environment, organization seeks to develop and present messages for its identified stakeholder groups, before evaluating and acting upon the response by conveying messages that are of significant value, audience are encouraged to offer attitudinal and behavioral responses .

The main purposes of marketing communication are to inform, persuade or remind the selected target audience of the market offering (Lamb et al., 2003). However, Bearden et al. (2007) emphasise that marketing communication ultimate role is to influence the behaviour of the target market, and not only to inform, persuade or remind the consumers.

The role of marketing communication is to spreading awareness and developing interest for brand product is not the sole purpose and even not sufficient, marketing communication is like the which make changes in the behaviour of consumer in the purchase of product or loyalty toward the brand. Organisation can utilise marketing communication strategy to convince the specified consumer that brand offering provides a significant & competitive advantage over the other competitors.

Duncan (2005) acknowledges that marketing communication can add value for customers, because customers need to be informed on aspects, such as the features and potential benefits of a product, where it can be bought, and whether it is a well-known brand with a good reputation, or whether it has already formed a 31 positive association in the minds of the consumers. In other words, marketing communication can influence the target audiences' perceptions of crucial features and symbolic associations that are superior to those of the competitors.

So, when we try to understand marketing communication in a simple term that means utilization of different marketing tools and channels together to communicate the message to its desire market. In marketing communication various aspects are covered like personal selling, advertising, direct marketing, sponsorship, social media promotion, public relation, which main aim is to make public aware or understand a brand so they get a specific idea that what brand is offering. Marketing communication provide a chance to organization to build brand equity and increase marketing share.

Marketing communication is not a new concept it is an old one ,when marketing communication concept gaining the importance at that time traditional form of marketing communication was popular in which communication through newspaper, magazines, yellow pages ,bill board ,signs & posters were utilized and over a period of time other element of marketing communication also come up, out of which popular are advertising ,personal selling ,public relation ,direct marketing and sales promotion. After that by the timing marketing communication mix perceived in the market and the main aim of successful marketing communication is to provide exposure to the largest most geographical dispersed audience at the lowest cost per head to build brand equity so in such concern marketing communication underwent a great transformation similar to business to that business as a whole in the twentieth century.

Concept of marketing communication

According to Kotler (2003) “marketing communication “a way of looking at the whole marketing process from the view point of customer “. Fundamentally marketing communication is an essential process to convey the message between corporations and consumer which is to make the target audience to trust the brand & marketer. Marketing communication build an invisible relation between the firm and customer.

Many people confuse with term advertising, promotion and marketing communication but they are different with each other, advertising is considered as a part of marketing mix and marketing communication is much wider and complex as compared advertising and promotion.

Marketing communication traditionally considered as a utilization of various promotion tools that company uses to persuasively communicate customer value and built customer relationship. Organization has various promotional tools which can help to firm in developing a good marketing communication strategy and these are the base of marketing communication-

- 1-Advertising: A paid form of non-personal representation & promotion of ideas, goods, or services by an identified sponsor.
- 2- Sales promotion: In this providing a reward for short term basis to enhance the purchases and sale of goods & services.
- 3- Personal selling: Firm sales forces do personal presentation for selling goods and developing a good relationship with customer.
- 4-Public relation: In this try to developing a good relation with organization and various public through favorable publicity, building a good corporate image and handling off unfavorable rumors.
- 5- Direct marketing: In direct marketing, direct connection build with carefully identified customers for obtaining immediate response as well as for long term relationship. In this firm utilize direct mail, telephone, direct response television, e-mail, internet & other different methods to communicate with customer directly.

So, all above tool is a very important part of marketing communication and it is essential for today world for make competitive difference and in the race of getting competitive advantage so many changes also came up in this field over the period of time, marketer start with mass marketing communication and move from product-oriented marketing communication to mix and consumer & data-based communication.

Different theoretical aspect of marketing communication

Marketing communication is much needed thing and old too in which various changes took place & various modification had been done over the period of time on the basis of which I am going to explain different theoretical aspect of marketing communication which was come over the period of time and it's all started near about 1960s with traditional form of marketing communication.

A)Traditional marketing communication

Traditional marketing communication is called mass marketing communication and product-oriented communication, this is our 1st theoretical perspective of our concept. In this traditional marketing communication marketer first approach television, radio, newspaper, magazine and printed advertising for generating marketing communication and all these are paid form of persuasive communication that uses mass media to target the broad consumer by providing information about brand, its product & services. In traditional concept of marketing communication strategies were adopted which is product oriented and message is conveyed to large audience by utilizing different mass media. This type of marketing communication is non personal in nature the reason behind this is it doesn't target to specific individual or group of individuals. Communication strategies were developed on overall basis without looking at consumer need and preference. This is an old concept where one way communication has been done from enterprise to audience via mass media or some of contemporary interactive media. Traditional marketing communication is a persuasive strategy which main aim to influence attitude & the behavior of targeted customers.

This communication strategy was utilizing initially before integrated marketing communication come up and their biggest advantage is that it establishes the broad-based brand awareness and get broader audience base as compared to new interactive media type. Traditional marketing communication also provide also provide advantage of low cost for having a broad audience with complete control of organization over the message and media placement.

The different techniques of traditional marketing communication was excessively utilized during the 1980 to 1990 but marketer feel some restriction regarding outcome of given messages was not properly analyzed, there is only one strategy for all product of brand and customer need and preferences was ignored so new aspect was come because marketer and researcher looking for new concept which is slightly improvement of traditional marketing communication but traditional communication was the main base.

B) OOH advertising as a support medium for traditional marketing communication

After the traditional marketing communication next aspect of marketing communication was came. In which OOH concept were used but this was some kind of improvement of traditional marketing where base is traditional Marketing only in which included OOH communication media platforms like outdoor media, transit advertising media, street and retail furniture advertising media, ambient communication and digital form of OOH communication. This concept were used by firm to support media, to nourish the message which is send to consumer by traditional marketing communication media, specially broad cast and print media. Till date integrated communication haven't come so marketer use this concept as a marketing communication media for campaign where different platform & formats in different environment at specific locations can be involved to send a message from marketer to large audience. This technique offers 24 hours exposure to the communicated message to disperse number of consumers. In OOH technique advertiser use some form of symbolic representation, text, image, colors, sound & music. It has four fundamental elements i.e., logo, image of the product, visual element & text (Shaw et al 2016). This technique did a work for organization with one condition if targeted consumer receive message and interpret the message in a same way as sender do. This concept is fruitful as compared to traditional one but still not much helpful, at the end of this period marketer approach to new concept that is integrated marketing communication.

C) Integrated marketing communication

Next theoretical aspect come under the marketing communication was integrated marketing communication which is widely used till date and accepted by the organization. Integrated marketing communication undoubtedly the major communication development of the last decade of the 20th century (Kitchen & Schultz, 1999, 2000). This concept provides key competitive advantage which is related to the marketing. IMC attempts to combine, integrate and synergize elements of the communication mix as the strength of one are used to offset the weakness of others (Philip, Kitchen, Joanne 2004).

“Coulson-Thomas” was the person in 1983 who mention the wide spectrum of marketing communication vehicles, means of printing various methods used to communicate the message & how to evaluate these. He also describes the interdependence and relationship between the capability of different methods, but his idea of integration not considered as a possible approach in developing effective campaign. After that Cerwood, Schulz and Wang was given their study on integrated marketing communication and they were successfully launch the idea of integration. After that many study were conducted and integrated marketing communication got the world-wide interest. There are many reasons for IMC gain the importance since 1990 to till date. So, these factors which change the face of marketing communication to integrated marketing communication-

1> customer was changing they were more informed, empowered & able to connect with other customer to exchange the information regarding brand.

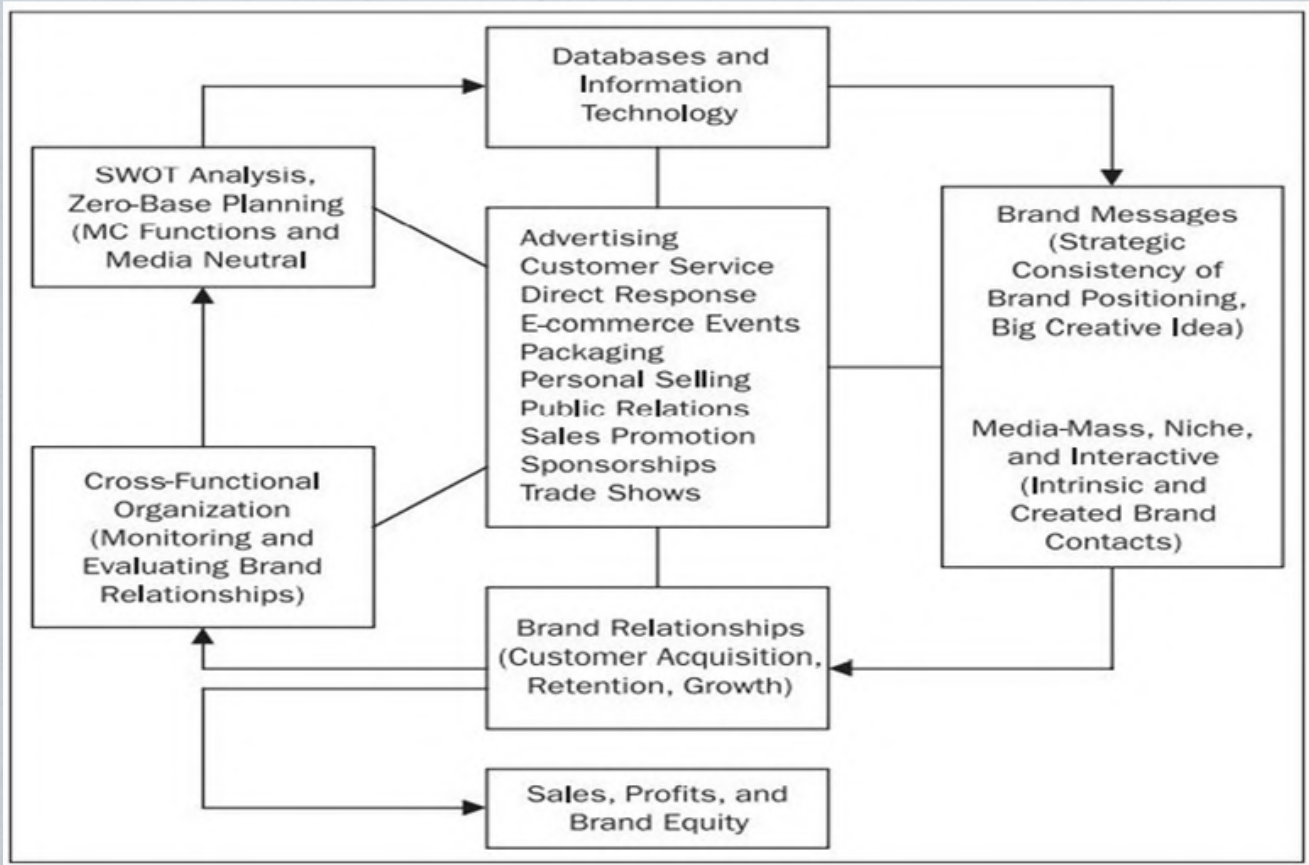
2> Strategies of marketing communication is also changing, as mass marketing has fragmented, marketer was shifted from mass marketing, they were tried to approach those strategies which develop close relationship with customer.

3> Sweeping changes in communication technology were causes remarkable change in the way in which companies & customers communicate with each other (Philip Kotler) so all of these reasons put emphasis on developing and blend of all marketing tools which approach customer in the best way.

So integrated marketing communication does not take place in a vacuum but it is a broader in context in which not only traditional media but other communication efforts as well as product and services encounters (Duncan & Moriarty, 1997).

IMC was hot topic after 1990, so many authors came up & define it but there was lot of controversy also regarding accurate concepts and definition of marketing communication, where many authors attempt to modify the concept of integrated communication in which most appropriate is “Integrated marketing communication is the process of developing and implementing various form of persuasive communication programs with customers and prospects over the time.

The goal of IMC is to influence or directly affect the behavior of the selected communication audience .IMC considered all sources of brand or company contact has with the product or services as potential delivery channel for future message .In sum , the IMC process start with the customer or prospect and then define works back to determine and define the form & methods through which persuasive communication program should be developed (Schultz,1993), according to above given concept we conclude that IMC is no more only in-outside but outside-in that is driven by the consumer or potential consumer of goods and services . ‘Duncan’ was the one who develop a really a realistic IMC process model in 2002.



In which he explains IMC is different from customer centric processes. He considered IMC is a circular process rather than linear one. In figure clearly show that an ongoing and circular process that develop brand value in the form of sales, profit, brand equity and in which there is no starting & stopping related to obtaining, retailing, & growing customer (Duncan 2002).

Integrated communication concept

After IMC still some authors work on this concept and they came up with new theoretical aspect from integrated marketing communication to integrated communication concept ,which put emphasis the dynamic integration between both inward and outward aspect of channel of communication ,so this would be direct consistent ,mutually reinforcing & optimization effort to develop the organization plans and develop its strategies .This concept enhance the role of communication ,now integrated communication focus on customer as a starting point and considered there needs and wants are evolving ,not static. This concept is just a slightly improvement of IMC or authors talk about little different perspective of integrated marketing communication.

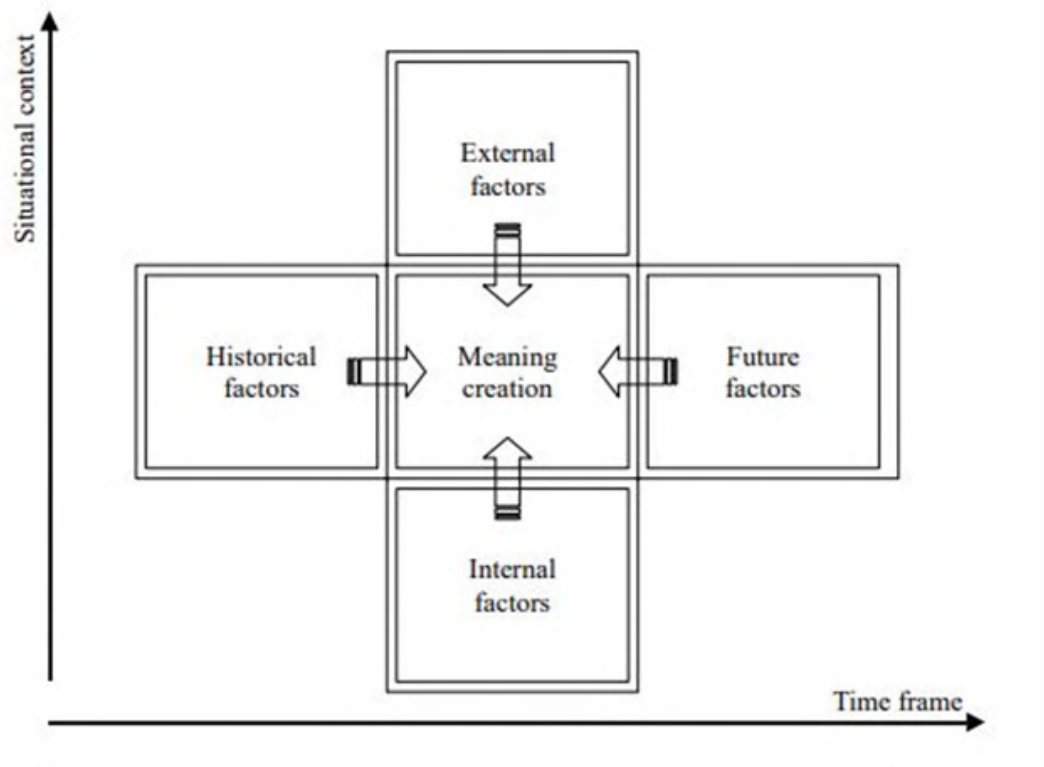
D)Relationship marketing communication

After all of above theoretical aspect of marketing communication,author approaching to new concept that is relationship marketing communication in current scenario which was popular after the 1995 and many authors attempt to develop this concept & model i.e. pour houmanAndersen(2001),Ake finne & Christian gronraos(2009), sheth&parvatiyar and many more .Relationship marketing is gaining popularity day by day and integrated marketing communication already popularized so a cross disciplinary concept merge this two field and suggested the concept of relationship marketing communication.IMC focus on organization integrate the marketing message conveyed to the customer but in relationship marketing communication focus on consumer message integration. The main reason of shift from IMC to relationship marketing communication was IMC based on an inside-out view, where company drive the integration and consistent message in conveyed to the consumer, only firm prospective is prevails but there was a lack of strong outside in focus on the consumer.

So, this concept provides outside -in consumer centric perspective, which allows the consumer to perform the integration (Ake finne, Christian gronroos 2009).The main idea of various authors regarding this new concept wasit focus on this relationship marketing and IMC instead of traditional marketing communication, where marketer send a message to consumer or receiver by coding, noise& decoding process. Relationship marketing communication put emphasis on the receiver and meaning generated by the receiver in the overall communication process. We can also say that this approach is consumer centric aspect of integrated marketing communication. so (Definition) relationship marketing communication is any type of marketing communication that influence the receivers long term commitment to the sender by facilitating meaning, creationthorough integration with the receiver's time and situational context. The time context refers to the receiver's perception of the history and envisioned future of his /her relationship with the sender. The situational context refers to the element internal or external to the receive (Ake finne and Christian gronross,2009).

So, we can say that communicationmessage, received by customer and they perform the integration and, in this integrationprocess ,meaning creation will take place. This integration & meaning creation process is usually triggered by the communication message. To address the relationship marketing communication various authors also developed a model butmainly mick and buhl(the meaning base model),Eduardsson and strandvik(the CIRCA model) model was appreciated the most. Mick & buhul provided an individual aspect and Eduardsson & stranduik focused on relationship aspect. These models given two dimensions, a time dimension in which followed both historical and future factor, connected to customer perception of a given relationship and a situational dimension depend upon internal and external factors, relating to the customer individual context which have main impact on customer 's creation of meaning ,out of marketing communication message.

Å. Finne and C. Grönroos



A Finn and C. Grönroos was also systematically develop a relationship communication model on the basis of factor which was discussed in the above section that was time factor and historical factor. This model has broader concept than traditional IMC which is more customer centric. So this relationship communication model present a new aspect of integrated marketing communication & this aspect is central point in which we are looking at outgoing messages and make the assumption that they all or at least most of them convey to the recipients and focus is on the consumer. After the discussion of various development come under the theoretical aspect of marketing communication over the period of time, some of theory of marketing communication was also develop recently which organization used for getting the best results of marketing communication.

E) Theory of hierarchy of effect

Theory of hierarchy of effects was given by Robert J Lavidge & Gary A Steiner in which they suggested six stages of consumer buying behavior and marketer are advice when they go for marketing communication must bring out the advertisement in a way that all stages must followed in hierarchy of these six stages, this is also very important.

- 1) Awareness- This step is very important where brand should ensure that customer are aware of brand in the segment of a particular product.
- 2) Knowledge- Here brand should ensure that consumer must have sufficient knowledge about the product & its brand, so that they are able to evaluate the product as compared to another brand of same particular product.
- 3) Liking- This step is also very important which develop an emotional connection with consumer, they should satisfy with quality as well as working of the product.
- 4) Preferences – At this stage customer are satisfied with quality & working of the product but still looking for some other brand for trial purpose so marketer ensure that product promise some different quality which influence customer to prefer our brand.
- 5) Conviction- At this stage customer now sure about product and their all doubt related to brand converted into an action, so marketer should adopt a strategy to convince them to buy product.
- 6) Purchase- In this stage consumer buy product and marketer be insured that buying cycle will continue.

So, this theory of marketing communication was useful to many organizations and give an overall process for how to launch an effective marketing communication with the presence of essential component to target consumer. One more model come for designing good marketing communication that is AIDA Model.

F) AIDA Model –

AIDA Model in marketing communication gives four stages that was attention, interest, desire, and action which is marketer should include while deciding about marketing communication. these stages convey the –

1-Attention – In this marketing communication must be like that which grab the attention of customer with various tactics like attractive images, layout, color, size etc.

2-Interest- Once marketer grabbed the attention, it is mandatory to make consumer interested to know more about the brand and its product, this can be done by using attractive sub heading, and tagline.

3-Desire- Marketer try to develop or evoked desire regarding product by different ways.

4-Action- In this stage consumer are convinced about the product & act in order to purchase the product.

AIDA model or theory main aim was to make marketing communication or advertisement more attractive to consumer.

Conclusion

Marketing communication is the vital concept through which organization reach to their targeted consumer and it play an essential role in brand building. The main aim of this paper was to present the journey or various development come under the marketing communication concept which we called theoretical perspective of marketing communication. So, on the basis of various research's conducted previously on marketing communication reveal that traditional marketing communication was the 1st one and oldest where sales promotion, publicity, mass media ,personal selling ,public relation were used but that was not sufficient to influence the consumer then integrated marketing communication come where mix of various tool was used but still researchers work on that and authors given new improvement to integrated marketing communication where IMC approach to new era that was relationship marketing communication where main aim is develop a long lasting customer relationship through effective marketing communication by considering consumer need come first .There are some more theories were also developed that is hierarchy of effect theory and AIDA model. So, marketing communication is that field in which lot of change was noticed and still many developments of concept is going on It provide end less boundaries to approach customer in effective way.

ENDNOTES

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Participation of Women in the Informal Sector :

Pros and Cons

by

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Abstract

The formal sector plays very important role in the economy of the country. In relation to India almost 70-80% work force is in the informal sector and almost 50% of product are manufactured in the informal sector. Informal sector is large source of employment especially for women. But there is often exploitation of women in the informal sector. For the protection of labour force in the informal sector a number of schemes have been initiated by the Government of India. The Indian Constitution also makes the provision for the workers. For the protection of women working in the informal sector it is necessary that they must be educated at least at the secondary level so that they would be aware about their rights. Informal sector is very important for the growth of GDP so there is need to improve the working conditions, working hours and wages of the workers. And more over they are humans, by being human certain rights are given to them without any discrimination. Discrimination of religion, race, sex, caste and creed. Article 21 of the Indian Constitution also provides that everyone has right to life with dignity and the right to work in healthy environment.

Keywords: Human Rights, Constitutional Provisions, Government Schemes, Women Empowerment, Formal Sector, Informal Sector.

Introduction

Women make up half of India's population. Women are participating in public life, sports, business, politics, economy and international originations. This change is positive and called women empowerment. Women's economic empowerment means they are enjoying their rights to control, assets, income and their ability to manage the economy.[1] But empowerment women are really a vast term it includes empowering women with education, decision making, better health, equality in society and good social status. It helps the women to take their own decisions by breaking all the limitations of family and society. Women are not inferior to men they are equal they equally performing well in all spheres of life.[2]

It is the concept of gender equality. There is need to take measures to lift social, professional and personal status of women. The ministry of women and child development has taken number of steps and initiated number of schemes for women empowerment.

What is formal sector?

Sector having jobs with fixed hours, regular wages and are recognized and monitored by the government, the activities involved are included in the gross domestic product. Income is paid by the workers.[3] In the Formal sector workers are engaged in legal economic activities. A proper record of employment is kept with the firm, company and corporation.[4] There are clear rules for recruitment, agreement and job responsibilities. The relationship of employer and employee is maintained in the formal sector through a contract. The employee works in healthy environment and employee entitled to all the benefits including leave, loans etc. the employee can be a part of organized association or union where his/ her grievances are addressed. The social protection is provided to the employee such as life insurance, health insurance, pension, allowances etc.[5]

What is the Informal Sector?

The Informal Sector is completely opposite to formal sector. No written rules or agreement is there, it exist merely on verbal understanding. Wages and working hours are not fixed. Mostly it relies on daily earning. in most cases working atmosphere is unhealthy. The workers cannot come together and can not address their problems through association or a group. They have poor awareness about social protection schemes.[6]

The Informal sector is neither text nor the activities include in the GDP of the country. But both the formal and the informal sector constitute Indian economy. The informal sector is also described as grey economy.[7] A major section of Indian society is working in the informal sector. But there is lack of legal, economic and social security.[8]

Category of Workers in the Informal Sector

Street Vendors:

It is important activities related to the Informal sector. Most of the street vendors are illiterate or they are educated at primary level. They live in very poor conditions and have low skills. It is there livelihood. But the urban bodies consider it as illegal activities. In 2004, Government of India recognized their role in economy of the country.[9]

Street vendors are scattered category which includes women. Women are engaged in selling different types of commodities like cosmetics, bangles, vegetables, broom sticks etc. And among these women near about 40% are sole earing members in their families.

Domestic Workers

Domestic workers are mostly women. This is the main occupation for the migrant workers. They migrate to Mumbai, Delhi and in other big cities from Bihar, Odisha, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand and Assam. Most of them are under the age of 14 years. It is the main source of their income. But there are many deficiencies in the domestic work like low wages, long working hours and social security. They are more vulnerable than other kind of workers. They sweep and clean, wash clothes, cook, care for children, the elderly and the disabled. Some live on the premises on their employers' others work part time. Many times, in the newspaper we read the news relating to the violence on domestic workers specially when they are women.

Beauticians

Women mostly work as beauticians. A large portion of the parlours fall under the Informal sector.

Construction labourers

The construction industry is the fastest growing sector. In India almost half of the construction labourers are women. They are almost exclusively unskilled, casual, manual labourers, carrying bricks, cement, sand, water, digging earth and breaking stones. Most of the women working as construction labourers are illiterate and that's why they are often exploited by their employer. Sometimes they are treated worse than men because of their gender.

Garment Workers

The Garment industry is or has historically been one of the most female dominated industries in the world and it also generates many jobs for the women workers. Now the question arises relating to working conditions. It's about pay, working under dignified conditions and security at work place. Health and safety are often neglected, workers are denied breaks and a number of problems in the textile industry. It is the exploitation of women workers. But besides the loopholes the garment industry has allowed women to gain recognition for their economic contribution for the family. There are many women who are mobilising into unions and other labour movements to challenge the gender inequality and exploitations in the garment industry.

Women in the Informal sector

The employment in the Informal sector is increasing. In all over the world. During the economic crisis in South East Asia, most of these countries have experienced a decline in a formal sector and growth in the Informal sector. The Informal sector is contributing well in Africa and Latin America. Women are working largely in the Informal sector. This is the primary source of their income. [10]

All most 80% women in South East Asia are working in Informal sector. It leaves women often without any protection of labour laws, social benefit and health insurance. They work for lower wages, the working condition, working environment is not safe. There is always a risk or sexual harassment.[11] Women working in the Informal sector are not aware about the protection schemes for them including legal protection, health insurance and social benefits. Most of the women are involved in hawking and trading activities. Recently they are participating in Micro and Small production and domestic activities, clothing manufactures and self-employment activities.

Educational Programmes, skill development and training to Women

Education plays a very important role for women. It makes them aware of their rights, decision making and access to better employment opportunities. But it is really sad almost 80-90% of women working in the Informal sector is illiterate or has finished only primary education. By being illiterate they are being exploited at work places. Many organizations provide skill training to women. This can help women worker to develop their skills and to help them to get their rights in the society.[12]

Education can also reduce the likelihood that the women will work in the Informal sector. Education will encourage them to participate in the formal sector. It can improve their earnings. It can help to change and social norms and can empower women in every field of life.

Migrant women workers in the Informal sector

There is noticeable increase rural to urban migration. The workers who come to the cities are not working in the formal sector. Most of the migrant workers who come to work in the urban area are working in the informal sector. Cities like Mumbai, Kerala, Punjab are on the top in case of migrant workers. These workers from Bihar, U.P, Odisha, Chhattisgarh. These migrants migrate to urban areas mostly in search of livelihood opportunities.

Almost half of the migrant workers include women due to lack of skill and educational attainment women workers are economically and socially vulnerable. The informal sector in cities is characterise by low wages, excessively long hours of work and social security almost not existing. They lead very miserable life. Health condition is very poor. The women migrant is more affected as they are paid lesser than males. They do not enjoy health benefits like maternity leave and others. Contractors easily exploit them. Kerala is the first state in India to enact a social security scheme for the migrant workers. It is Kerala migrant workers Welfare Scheme 2010. It provides four types of benefits; a) accident/ medical care up to 25000/- Rs; b) in case of death 1 Lakh Rupees to the family; c) Children education allowance; d) and termination benefits of 25000/- after five years of work.

When a worker dies, the welfare fund provides for the of the body and air transportation. To get the benefit of the scheme, a worker needs to register with the scheme. The membership has to be renewed every year by paying 30/- Rs. But till now, only 50000 workers out of 25 lakh have been registered.[13]

Empowering women who are working in the informal sector

The main focus of the issue is to provide social security, equality and prosperity to all women who are working in the informal sector. By gender equality the lives of women can be transformed form a situation in which their choices are limited to one in which they are empowered to take decisions within the household and the labour market. So for empowering women in the informal sector they must be educated, aware their rights.

There should be healthy working conditions for them. Government should also make law for maternity benefit to women working in informal sector social security should be provided to them so that contractors will not exploit them. In the world 41% women are working agriculture and they rarely own the land upon which they work. So their decision making power and control over land use are limited. So the land rights and excess to technology should be provided to all the women.[14]

Constitutional Provisions

Directive Principles of State Policy-

These are ideals and objectives to be achieved by the state for setting up in India a Social welfare state, as distinguished from a mere police state, which aims at social welfare and the common good and to secure to all its citizens, justice-social and economic.[15]

The basic aim of the welfare state is the attainment of substantial degree of social, economic and political equalities, the assumption by community acting through the state, as its responsibility, to provide the means, whereby all its members can reach minimum standard of economic security civilised living, capacity to secure social status and culture to keep good health.[16]

Article 39 The state shall, in particular direct its policy towards securing-

a) That he citizens, men and women equally have the right to an adequate means of livelihood.

b) That there is equal pay for equal work for both men and women.[17]

Article 42 the state shall make provisions for securing just & humane conditions of work and for maternity relief.[18]

Article 21 in *Olga Tellis Vs. Bombay Municipal Corporation*, it was held that the right to life includes the right to livelihood.[19]

Social Security Schemes for Informal Sector

According to National Sample survey Organisation during 2011-12, the total employment in formal and in formal was of 47 Crore, 8 Crore were in formal sector and 39 Crore were in the Informal sector. Many schemes are initiated by Government of India for providing social security to workers in The Informal sector. According to the workers Social Security Act 2008, every Informal worker shall be eligible for registration subject to the fulfilment of two condition; (a) He/ She should have completed 14 years of age and a self-declaration by him or her confirming that he/ She is an Informal worker. (b) Every Informal worker shall be registered by the district administration. The states Government are mandated to register the Informal workers and to provide benefit of welfare schemes.[20]

(a) Indira Gandhi National Old Age Pension Scheme

Ministry of Rural Development has introduced IGNOAPS under the national Social Assistance programme in 2007, it aims to provide social protection to the beneficiaries who are eligible under this. Poor households, old age person, widow and disabled person are eligible under the scheme. Under this scheme senior citizens will receive monthly pension. The beneficiary will not contribute any amount to receive the pension. The age should be 60 years or the pensioners must belong to BPL. He/ She must not have any other financial source from family members or any other source.

(b) National family benefit Scheme

The scheme provides for lump sum family benefit of Rs. 10,000/- to the bereaved family in case of death of the bread earner of the family. The scheme is applicable to people, if he/ she is above 18 years of age and below 60 years of age. A woman in the family, who is homemakers, is also considered as breadwinner under these schemes.

(c) Janani Suraksha Yojna

It is launched in 2005 under National Health mission for safe motherhood. It is launched for reducing maternal and neonatal mortality among poor pregnant women. It is central sponsored scheme. The scheme integrates cash assistance with delivery. The purpose of the scheme is to ensure that pregnant women who are BPL. It provides cash benefit to eligible pregnant women if they choose to deliver health facility irrespective of their age and the number of children they have. Women who choose to deliver in accredited private institutions are eligible only if they are below poverty line or belonging to SC/ST.

(d) Handloom weavers' comprehensive welfare Scheme

The scheme has been launched by GOI with the following two components:-

- i) **Mahatma Gandhi bunker Bima Yojna:** The main object is to provide insurance, cover to handloom weavers in case natural death, accidental death, total disability and partial disability.
- ii) **Health Insurance Scheme:** It is based on pattern of Rashitriya Swasthya Bima Yojna. Ministry of Health and Family Welfare has issued detailed instructions for coverage of handloom weavers in Rashitriya Swastha Bima Yojna.

National Scheme for Welfare of Fishers men and Training and Extension

The scheme has been formulated by the department of Animal Husbandry. The dairying and fisheries and Ministry of Agriculture. The objects of Scheme are;
(a) provision of basic and amenities like drinking water and sanitation in fisher's villages. (b) Better living standard for fishers and their families (c) Social Security (d) Economics Security

Aam Aadmi Bima Yojana: It is social security scheme for rural land less households. It was launched in 2007. Under this scheme the head of the family or one earning member of family is covered. The member to be covered should be aged between 18 to 59 years.

Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana: It is national Health Insurance Programme. It is for the poor. It provides insurance coverage to The Informal sector workers belonging to BPL Categories. It provides cashless insurance for hospitalisation in public as well as private hospitals. It is under the ministry of labour and employment but now transferred to ministry of health and family welfare.

Atal Pension Yojan: It is for The Informal sector. It was mentioned in 2015 budget. Person would contribute to the pension fund. Central Government would also co-contribute 50% of rupees one thousand per annum to each eligible subscriber account for five years. Minimum age for joining this scheme is 18 years and maximum age is 40 years. The age of start of pension would be 60 years.

Conclusion

The Informal sector is always known for low wages and minimum living standards, long working hours, lack of basic facilities and insecurity. Women are most vulnerable group in the informal sector. They contribute equal to men. But they are always ignored. The labour force in the informal sector is more than the labour force working in the formal sector. Informal sector contributes almost 60-70% in the economy. It is only because of the labour force working the informal sector. But the worker especially women are not provided with the basic necessities which they need to live healthy live.

The other reason of such exploitation is that workers in the informal sector are illiterate and they are not aware about their rights and welfare schemes launched by government for their welfare. So it becomes necessary to educate them and to provide social security to them.

ENDNOTES

[1] <https://en.m.wikipedia.org>

[2] <https://www.indiacelebrating.com> ,Z Horn, No cushion to Fall Back On, the Global Crisis and Informal Workers, a Synthesis Report

[3] According to ILO Convention 177, a homemaker is a person who works from his /her home or from other premises of his/her choosing other than the workplace of the employer.

[4] <https://www.quora.com>

[5] <https://www.fundsforngos.org>

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[8] Ibid.

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[13] www.thehindubusinessline.com

[14] Hart k.(1973), "Informal Income Opportunities and Urban Employment in Ghana ,"Journal of Modern African Studies

[15] Prof. Narinder Kumar "Constitutional law of India" (2007) Pg. 447.

[16] Ibid.

[17] The Constitution of India.

[18] Ibid.

[19] AIR 1986 SC 180

[20] Pib.nic.in



Present status of Gram Nyayalaya in India

by

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Abstract

For better adjudication of disputes at grass root level ,theGramNyayalaya or the Village Court was created by the Union Legislature vide, Gram Nyayalaya Act, 2008. Gram Nyayalaya are providing affordable and quickly access to justice to the villagers at their doorsteps. The aim of Present research paper to address the background of Gram Nyayalayas in india, Structure and jurisdiction of Gram Nyayalayas and also highlight the Present status of establishment of Gram Nyayalayas in India.In order to achieve these objectives doctrinal method of research has been adopted. Various books, data issued by department of justice, and Law Commission Reports,etc has been referred as Secondary Sources of data.

Introduction:

Gram Nyayalayas or the Village Courts are part of the lowest tier of Indian judiciary. Gram Nyayalayas are establish on the grass root level which can redress the social, economic and other disabilities which are acting as a hindrance in securing justice to the citizens. This agency has been named as 'Gram Nyayalaya' or 'Village Court' by the Act. It is aimed for opening doors of justice to the citizens right next to their doorsteps.[1].

The 114th Report of the Law Commission of India, developed the notion of the conversion of statutory 'NyayaPanchayat' in form of 'Gram Nyayalayas', by changing the 'choice of people' with the 'authority of law'.[2]

Section 2(a) of the Gram Nyayalayas Act, 2008 defines Gram Nyayalaya. It states that "Gram Nyayalaya" means the court established by the authority of section 3(1) of the Gram Nyayalayas Act. Section 3 empowers the state government to establish the gram nyayalayas after consulting the High Court of the State. It also states that Gram Nyayalayas are not an alternative to courts constituted by other state Acts but they are special courts, which will work in addition to the courts previously established under other laws[3]. These Gram Nyayalayas are presided by Nyayadhikari, who is a person who is eligible to be appointed as a First Class Judicial Magistrate[4]. By lifting the veil of judiciary Section 9 of the Act has provided provisions which empowers the presiding officer of Court i.e., Nyayadhikari, the authority to visit the place of disputes under villages of its jurisdiction.

It also provides the authority to conduct the trial or proceedings at any other place which is situated near the place of residence, place of business or the place where the entire or some part of the Cause of Action had arisen.

Background or Spirit behind Gram Nyayalayas in India

The spirit behind to established Gram Nyayalayain India was Mahatma Gandhi thoughts. In the words of Mahatma Gandhi, India does not live in its towns but in its villages.[5] This statement is still relevant and stands true even after more than seventy years of Independence. It stands clear from the data of Census 2011, according to which out of 1210.2 million population of India, 833.1 million people live in rural areas, which is 68.84% of total population.[6] But Gandhian Village was always a Self administered village, whom he had termed as Gram Swaraj. He had coined the term gram swaraj because at that time majority of decisions were taken by the villagers only and various traditional bodies with the name of Tappa Panchayats, Khap Panchayats, Thola Panchayat setc were already prevalent before we got Independence.

But when India got independent the idea of Gandhian Self Democracy or Gram Swaraj was diluted in form of only Directive Principles of State Policy[7]. It was only during the Eighth Five Year Plan that the state felt the need of strengthening the ground level entities by providing a uniform 'grundnorm'. Vide 73rd Constitutional Amendment Act, State had introduced a major change in Indian Constitution and the Federal System became more decentralized with the introduction of a new Part IX (The Panchayats) and Schedule XI (Questions pertaining to which Panchayats are responsible for implementing plans for social justice and economic development under article 243G) to the Constitution of India.[8] This part provided constitutional recognition and space to Gram Panchayats in the holiest book of Indian Democracy by inserting Article 243, 243-A to 243-O in Part IX and 29 functional items that panchayats are supposed to deal with under Article 243-G in Eleventh Schedule of Constitution of India. This approach was consistent with the view of Mahatma Gandhi and recommendations of Ashok Mehta Committee on Panchayati Raj Institutions.[9]

This Constitutional Amendment Act was also termed as The Panchayati Raj Act as it provided a three tier Panchayati Raj System in every district of India. It has three vital elements namely Gram Panchayat, Panchayat Samiti and Zila Parishad. But again at this juncture the legislators skipped the existence of traditional panchayats functioning at the ground level. Again in the year 2008 a new entity with the name Gram Nyayalayas were established by the union legislature. The Gram Nyayalayas Act went into effect on October 2, 2009, after the Gram Nyayalayas Bill was approved by the Parliament on December 22, 2008.

Establishment, Structure and Area of Gram Nyayalaya

Section 3 of the act empowers the state government to establish the gram nyayalayas after consulting the High Court of the State in every district . It also states that Gram Nyayalayas are not an alternative to courts constituted by other state Acts but they are special courts, which will work in addition to the courts previously established under other laws[10]. These Gram Nyayalayas are presided by Nyayadhikari, who is a person who is eligible to be appointed as a First Class Judicial Magistrate[11]. By lifting the veil of judiciary Section 9 of the Act has provided provisions which empowers the presiding officer of Court i.e., Nyayadhikari, the authority to visit the place of disputes under villages of its jurisdiction. It also provides the authority to conduct the trial or proceedings at any other place which is situated near the place of residence, place of business or the place where the entire of some part of the Cause of Action had arisen.

Hence by the new legislation, government has tried to make Gram Nyayalayas as a famous body of adjudication like the traditional khappanchayats. This Act also do away with the requirement of following the strict procedure laid down in Code of Criminal Proceeding, 1973[12] and Civil Procedure Code, 1908[13].

Criminal Jurisdiction of Gram Nyayalaya is given in Part I Offences Under The Indian Penal Code (45 Of 1860), etc. of Schedule I. It provides that the Gram Nyayalayas will have jurisdiction upon all such offences,

- 1) which are not punishable with capital punishment or life imprisonment or for the imprisonment exceeding two years of term;
- 2) falling under section 379 or 380 or 381 of the IPC, only if the subject matter of theft is not more than twenty thousand rupees;
- 3) which are punishable under section 411 of the IPC and the value of subject matter of offence is not more than twenty thousand rupees;
- 4) which are punishable under section 414 of IPC and the value of subject matter of offence is not more than twenty thousand rupees;
- 5) which are punishable under section 454 or 456 of IPC;
- 6) which is punishable under section 504 and 506 (part I) of IPC,
- 7) which is the offence abetment of any of the above offences;
- 8) which is the failed attempt to commit any of the above offences.

In above mentioned area Gram Nyayalayas have exclusive jurisdiction. He can take cognizance of any offence and decided according guided principal of natural justice principle. Gram Nyayalayas are not bound by stickily follow rules provided by criminal law while deciding criminal matter.

As far as civil jurisdiction is concerned, Part I of The Second Schedule of the Act is explicit. It provides for the classes of 'suits of a civil nature' which will fall within the jurisdiction of Gram Nyayalayas. It provides for the following category of suits which can be tried by the gram nyayalayas:-

1. Civil cases relating to sale and purchase of property;
2. Civil cases relating to the use of pasture on Shamlat land;
3. Disputes arising out of distribution of water from the irrigation channel.
4. Civil disputes relating to the possession of houses in villages or the farm houses
5. Disputes relating to the line of course of water channels in fields;
6. Disputes arising about the drawing of water from a well or tube well.
7. Conflicts resulting from the Payment of Wages Act of 1936;
8. Disputes arisen under the Minimum Wages Act, 1948 ;
9. law suits involving money resulting from business transactions or loans;
10. Disagreements over joint land cultivation; and
11. Disagreements over how residents of Gram Panchayats should use forest products.

In above mentioned area Gram Nyayalayas have exclusive jurisdiction. He can take cognizance of any of civil matter and decided according guided principal of natural justice principle.

Present status of Gram Nyayalayas in India

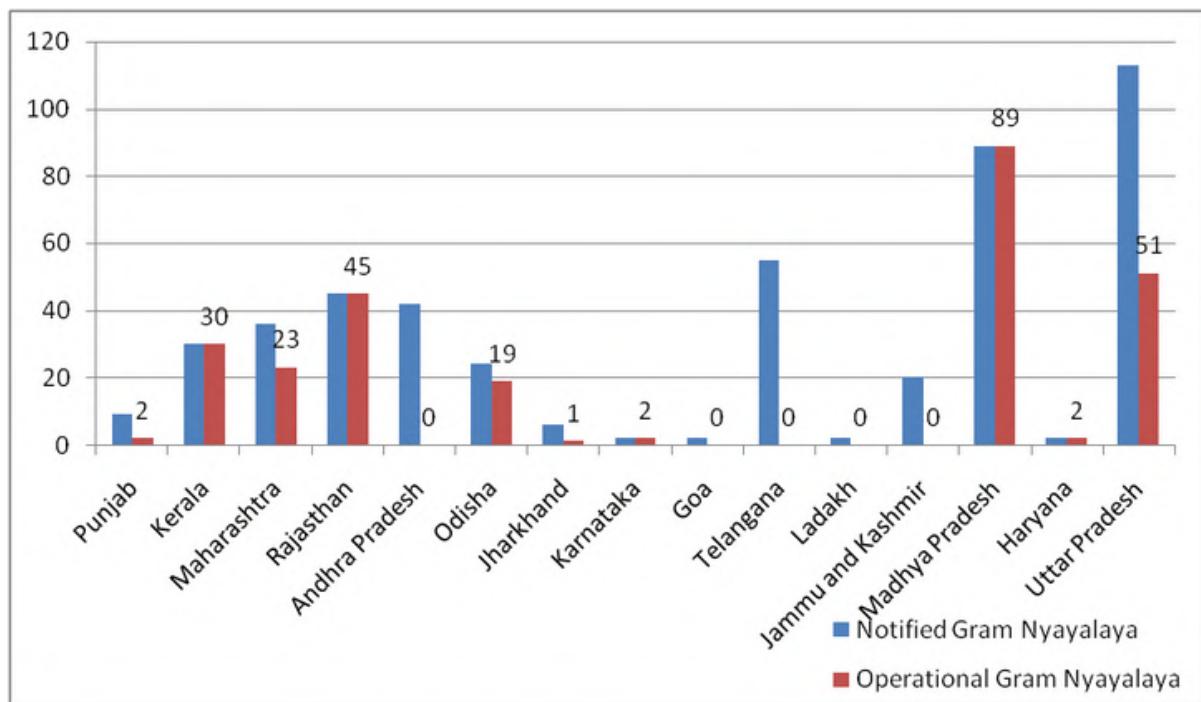
1. In form of Monetary support from the Union government

In order to build Gram Nyayalayas, the Central Government issued Notification No. J-12021/5/2009-JR on December 16, 2009. "Committed to fund the initial costs in terms of the non-recurring expenses for setting up these Courts with an assistance limited to Rs. 18.00 lacks per Gram Nyayalaya as a one time measure and to bear recurring expenses of these courts subject to a ceiling of Rs. 3.2 lacks per annum during the first three years" On notification by the state government of the establishment of Gram Nyayalayas, 70% of the funds for fixed expenditures are given, and the remaining 30% are granted after the state provides documentation proof of the establishment. 3.2 lacks of funds at most are made available for recurring expenses upon filing of a Utilization Certificates for years 2 and 3. Since then, the government has extended the programme for five years, from April 1, 2021, to March 31, 2026, with funding of Rs. 50 crores set out for the Gram Nyayalayas Scheme.

From this point forward, the Department of Justice's Gram Nyayalayas Portal will be the sole place where the funding for the Gram Nyayalayas are reported after they have been notified, operationalized, and appointed Nyayadhikaris. After a year, the effectiveness of Gram Nyayalayas as an institution for delivering prompt and affordable justice to rural marginalised people will be evaluated. [14].

2. In form of establishment of Gram Nyayalayas in India

According to information taken from the department of justice's official website, that only 277 Gram Nyayalayas has been notify by various state governments out of which 264 are operational from the period between 2009 and Sept. 2022. Only 15 states have made the initial move to notify Gram Nyayalayas rest of state have not initiative toward the same.



Source ;- Data derived from official website of department of justice on 22 Sept. 2022

As data reveal that only 15 states have in use step to notify the Gram Nyayalayas but all of them are not functioning except kerala, Rajasthan, and Madhya Pradesh. Overall, only 264 Gram Nyayalayas are functioning across the country, as against the required 2500 as per the 12th five-year plan. The data shows that the state of Punjab has issued notification for establishment 9 Gram Nyayalayas under Gram Nyayalayas act 2008 but only 2 are functioning there: the state of keralahas issued notification for establishment 30 Gram Nyayalayas under Gram Nyayalayas act 2008, all are functioning therewheras the State had to establish 152 Gram Nyayalayas;the state of Maharashtra has issued notification for establishment 30 Gram Nyayalayas out of which 23 are functioning there whereas the State had to establish 351 Gram Nyayalayas; the state of Rajasthan

has issued notification for establishment 45 Gram Nyayalayas under Gram Nyayalayasact 2008, all are functioning there; the state of Andhra Pradeshhas issued notification for establishment 42 Gram Nyayalayas out of which none are functioning there; the state of Odisha has issued notification for establishment 24 Gram Nyayalayas out of which 19 are functioning there; the state of Jharkhand has issued notification for establishment 6 Gram Nyayalayas under Gram Nyayalayas act 2008 but only 1 are functioning there;the state of Karnataka has issued notification for establishment 2 Gram Nyayalayas, all are functioning there;the State of Goa has issued Notification for establishing 2 Gram Nyayalayas under the Gram Nyayalayas Act, 2008 but none are functioning there ,the state of Telangana has issued notification for establishment 55 Gram Nyayalayas out of which none are functioning there; the state of Ladakh has issued notification for establishment 2 Gram Nyayalayas but none are functioning there; the state of Jammu and Kashmir has issued notification for establishment 20 Gram Nyayalayas but none are functioning there; the state of Madhya Pradesh has issued notification for establishment 89 Gram Nyayalayas, all are functioning there; the state of Haryana has issued notification for establishment 02 Gram Nyayalayas, all are functioning there; the state of Uttar Pradesh has issued notification for establishment 113 Gram Nyayalayas under Gram Nyayalayas act 2008 but only 51 are functioning.

Many states who have not issued notification for establishment Gram Nyayalayasgiven their different-different reasons for the Non-establishment of Gram Nyayalayas or fully functioning ofGramNyayalayas in village i.e

1. Gram Nyayalayas Act, 2008 is not mandatory for the state as under the act section 3 which states that State Governments 'may' constitute Gram Nyayalayas, May word have not created the mandate for every state.
2. There are some conflict between the functioning of their local laws and the functioning of Gram Nyayalayas under the Gram Nyayalayas Act, 2008 which requires clarification form High courts
- 3.The High Court is still considering the proposals for creating the Gram Nyayalayas.

As stated by the Supreme Court in 2016 in Anita Kushwaha v. PushapSadan, the failure of state governments to establish Gram Nyayalayas in villages frustrates (a) statutory rights granted to citizens under the Act and (b) the constitutional right of rural citizens to "Access to Justice" under Article 14 and Article 21 of the Constitution of India.[15]

To investigate the issue the National Federation of Societies for Fast Justice filed a writ petition in 2019 to have Gram Nyayalayas established in accordance with the Gram Nyayalayas2008 Act. Although certain States have issued notifications to create Gram Nyayalayas, the Supreme Court observed that not all of the established Gram Nyayalayas are in operation. The High Court in States is now considering proposals for the creation of Gram Nyayalayas, and the bench noted that some States have not yet started the process of issuing notifications for the creation of such Nyayalayas.

Conclusion

Hence it is concluded that Gram Nyayalayas had been established with the assumption that litigation at the ground level would be simple and easy to resolve but in practice it is more problematic when states have shown their unwillingness to establish Gram Nyayalayas after 14 years of the passed Act. In *Anita Kushwaha v. PushapSadan* (2016) 8 SCC 509, this Hon'ble Court stated that no Gram Nyayalaya facility, breaches individuals' fundamental right to access justice in all of its manifestations and contradicts the purpose of the Gram Nyayalayas Act of 2008 and the direction issued by the Supreme Court to every state to establish Gram Nyayalayas at the village level within the stipulated time. But again after the Supreme Court's direction, state governments have their own excuse regarding non-establishment of Gram Nyayalayas. Therefore, it is necessary to strengthen the Gram Nyayalaya institution in order to fully implement the constitutional principles of equality and social justice for the underprivileged and provide affordable and quick access to justice to the villagers at their doorstep. The state government should also take the necessary actions to notify and establish Gram Nyayalayas in accordance with section 3 of the Act.

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[1] Section 3(3) of Gram Nyayalaya Act, 2008

[1] Section 6 of Gram Nyayalaya Act, 2008

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CYBER OFFENCE IN INDIA - A CASE STUDY

by

Ms. Rajni Bala (Assistant Professor in law)



INTRODUCTION

From the beginning of civilization, man has always existed due to the need to improve and improve available technology. This has led to great success in development and progress that has been a launch pad for further development progress made by mankind from the beginning to the present. Perhaps the most important thing to them is to improve online to put in a common language. The Internet is a global computer network, they all speak the same language. It is believed that the number of devices connected to the Internet reached 8.7 billion. The internet is believed to be full of chaos and system law and order where it appears to contradict.

However, Cyberspace is governed by a legal system called Cyber Law (1). Cyber Law is a common term for everyone legal and regulatory features of the internet. Publishing a web page is a great way for any business increasing its exposure to millions of people around the world. It is that online feature that creates so much controversy in the legal community. Cyber Law is a process that is constantly evolving. As the internet grows, many legal issues arise.

Internationally, both government and non-state actors engage in cybercrime, which includes espionage, money laundering, and other cross-border crimes (2)

ABSTRACT

In the digital age, data plays a major role in our normal lives. It exists in many obvious ways. Digital world has changed our lives and created new ways of communicating, planning and accessing information. It has produced new threats known as the 'cybercrime' that are gaining momentum every day. The cyberspace reaction is increasingly being classified as a natural hazard. What you need additional management and processing. Despite various measures Internet security is still a major problem for them. Data protection has become a major challenge in today's society when the internet is simple available. This paper aims to identify how we can work with Government and citizens to protect and strengthen these rights. It also focuses modern techniques and principles in changing the face of online safety.

KEY WORDS: Cyber Security, Cyber Crime, Cyber Ethics, Cyber Space, Data, Digital,

CONCEPT OF CYBER CRIME

The term 'Cyber,' the use of which has been widespread in the 1980's, dates back to decades earlier since Norbert Wiener coined the term 'cybernetics' in 1948 and defined it as the same 'as reading the message as a means of controlling society and society. The word cyber means cyber space, and means the information space represented by the existing computer. . Therefore, the place where computer programs and data processing take place (3)

Cybercrime generally means an act or omission, committed online communication, whether directly or indirectly, this is prohibited by any law, and corporal punishment and / or financial punishment is imposed (4)

RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN CYBER CRIME AND CYBER SECURITY

Cyber Crime

Cyber crime is a crime that involves the use of computer and internet. This can be done against NGOs, government, individuals, groups individuals.(5) It is usually intended to damage another person's dignity, which causes mental or physical harm, and benefits from it as the spreading of hatred, financial benefits, and fear. As of 1998, more than 800 emails sent to Sri Lankan embassies by Tamil terrorists, (Tamil Tigers.) by mail posted by Tamil Tigers "We are Internet Black Tigers and we do this disrupt your communications. "Intelligence authorities described this as" the first recorded terrorist attacks on computer systems. The basic premise of cybercrime law is to punish, with criminal intent unauthorized access or illegal use of computer and internet systems, at to prevent damage and modification of the systems and data in it. (6)

Cyber security

Cyber security is a strategy to counteract unauthorized access or threats to computers, programs, networks, personal data, etc. This is a protective and protective function information and communication systems against who will be authorized to use or device modification or exploitation. Cyber protection is often referred to as security in information technology, Includes computer network security strategies,data and programs from access, without authorization or potential attack to hurt them or to deceive them in some way. Cyber security is actually a technology how to protect systems from such attacks.

CASES RELATED TO CYBER CRIME IN INDIA (7)

Bois Locker Room case

The recent "Bois Locker Room" incident has caused a wave of anger throughout the country nation. The incident came to light during a series of screenshots of a group Instagram chat leaked, exposing a group where photos of girls, were shared. They were intentional and embarrassed using vulgar and annoying language. there to be suspicious comments and discussions about committing serious and serious crimes in their respect and threats of sexual violence.The members were school boys who formed the group to take turns pictures of girls, most of whom were under 18 years of age. The incident highlighted the need for sex education in each family, and raises questions about the role of user intermediaries and forums for handling these criminal negotiations.

Pune Citibank Mphasis Call Center Fraud

The defendant had defrauded four U.S. City Bank customers. About 3.5 lakh US Dollar transferred to a fake account per pune. the other defendants they are employees of the call center and trust the complainant and receive their Pin numbers. Then they used these PIN numbers to commit online fraud. This case raises many questions about the role of data protection. Obviously a crime obliged using "Unauthorized Access" to "Customer" Account "for customers Space." IT Act -2000 is appropriate flexible to manage criminal aspects not protected by IT Act -2000 but protected by other rules such as any IPC case made using "Electronic Records" may be considered a crime using "Written Documents." Therefore, over the section on IT Act-2000, "Cheating," "Trust breach," "Conspiracy," etc. works on over the case 'Under IT Act-2000 both Section 66 and Section 43 recognize the case. Likewise, the people involved are liable for arrest & fine as well responsible for compensating victims up to 1 crore rupees each victim which may be used in the "Decision Process".

Sony.Sambandh.com case

This is the first case in which cybercrime suspects were convicted in 2013. It all started after a complaint from "Sony India pvt Ltd," they have a website called "www.sonysambandh.com" directing NRIs. The website allows NRIs to bring gifts or bring Sony products of Indian friends and relatives after paying for it online. Company agrees to deliver products to interested recipients. The organization took digital photos while the product was being delivered, proof that Arif Azim (recipient) accepted the delivery. After the completion of delivery, The credit card transaction agency informed the company that this purchase happened without the cardholder's permission to buy anything . The company then lodged a formal complaint with the CBI over the Internet cheating, CBI registered the case in less than a second IPC. 418,419, 420. The matter is being investigated The suspects were arrested.

The CBI also received the item presented to him. In this he pleads guilty because the CBI had enough evidence against him. The court convicted him under IPC sec. 418,419, 420. It is the first time any defendant has been convicted of an offense cybercrime. But the court took the case lightly because he was only 24 years old and that was his first crime. So the court released him on probation.

NSP Bank case

One of the most important cases of cybercrime is the Bank NSP case, where the bank a management man engaged to be married. The couple exchanged several emails using their corporate computers. After a while the two parted and the girl was produced False email ids such as "indianbarassociations" also send emails to overseas customers this boy. He used a bank computer to do so. The boy's company lost a a large number of customers were also brought by the bank to court. the bank was charged Emails are sent using a banking system.

SMC Pneumatics (India) Pvt. Ltd. vs. Jogesh Kwatra

This case is known as India's first case of cyberbullying. In this case, Jogesh Kwatra a corporate employee, started to send abusive, obscene, emails to employers and subsidiaries of various companies mentioned worldwide with the purpose of degrading the company and Mr. R K Malhotra, Executive Director of company. Plaintiff has filed a lawsuit seeking a restraining order from the defendant in committing his or her illegal activities by sending abusive emails to plaintiff. Hon'ble Delhi HC allowed ex-parte, an interim order to see that the plaintiff has opened the first case once has prevented the respondent from expressing such views.

"Cosmos Cooperative Bank Ltd." 94.42 crore rupees ePune.

ATM server for the bank was hacked and confiscated the information of various bank card holders and visas. This money was Taken from approximately 12000 ATMs of different countries. And about 13.92 crore rupees transferred to a Hong Kong-based business using SWIFT place. According to the investigation, they used a visa card and Rupay card to transfer money. FIR was registered under IPC and IT Act. According to a media report released by the department of Cybercrime, DCP police are in contact with Hong Kong Bank with 13.92 crore rupees, and Pune police are also trying to contact Hong Kong authorities with the assistance of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. the cosmos bank also filed a lawsuit in Hong Kong court, with the court order in its first installment return to Cosmos bank value, 572 crore 94 crore according to media reports released. About 18 people were arrested.

Hack Attack on Indian Healthcare Websites

In 2019, India-based Healthcare websites have recently been hit by a cyber-attack. According to US-based online security companies, the hackers broke in again and hit India's leading healthcare website and hackers stole a record of 68 lakh doctors and patients.

Shreya Singhal v Union of India

Section 66A of the IT Act, 2000 came into operation in accordance with the Amendment Act of 2009. And the plaintiff questioned the validity of the section. 66A in the present written application.(10) The petitioner argued that Section 66A provided the basis for new types of criminal offenses. The applicant challenges the legitimacy of the Constitution in terms of the Constitution. 19 (2). Clarity of category and Art. 19 (1) (a), and there is no "understandable difference" communication method such as the one using the Internet or another method of communication.

CONCLUSION

In India, the only law on cybercrime was Information Technology. The law does not provide a definition of the term 'computer crime'. However, the scope of cybercrime is specified under various provisions of the Act. The main purpose of the Act is to protect the e-commerce, e-commerce, banking and financial system and to provide for fines and penalties for cybercrime. Legislation amended by ITAA, 2008. However, a single piece of legislation is not enough to protect such a country high crime rate. In addition, local authorization is a major problem that has never been seen before adequately addressed in the Act. Preservation of evidence is also a major problem. However, most cybercrime is also covered by the Indian Penal Code a comforting aspect of investigative structures. This is because criminals, though they can escape the IT Act, they cannot escape the provisions of IPC.

End Notes

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सफलता क लिए लक्ष्य निर्धारण जरूरी

जीवन में सफलता प्राप्त करने के लिए लक्ष्य निर्धारण और लक्ष्य प्राप्त करने के लिए आत्मविश्वास का होना बहुत जरूरी है। जिस प्रकार बिना लक्ष्य के कोई भी व्यक्ति ज़िंदगी में स्थायी सफलता प्राप्त नहीं कर सकता है, उसी प्रकार आत्मविश्वास के अभाव में सफलता प्राप्त नहीं की जा सकती है। आज बेरोजगारी के दौर में युवाओं में एक सबसे बड़ी कमी है कि वे कम समय में अधिक से अधिक सफलता प्राप्त करना चाहते हैं, लेकिन अधिकांश युवा कोई लक्ष्य निर्धारित नहीं करते हैं। वे एक समय में कई क्षेत्रों में प्रयास करते हैं। लक्ष्य निर्धारण के अभाव में वे किसी भी क्षेत्र में सफल नहीं होते हैं। लक्ष्य निर्धारित करने से मनुष्य में आत्मविश्वास बढ़ता है और वह लक्ष्य को प्राप्त कर लेता है। आज जरूरत है कि युवा वर्ग सफलता के लिए लक्ष्य का निर्धारण करे अन्यथा जीवन पशु तुल्य हो जाएगा।

Securitization and Reconstruction of Financial Assets and Enforcement of Security Interest, 2002: An Overview

by

Ms. Sahibjot Kaut (Assistant Professor in law)

The SARFAESI Act is ‘an act to regulate securitization and reconstruction of financial assets and enforcement of security interest and to provide for a central database of security interests created on property rights, and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto’. The Sarfaesi Act grants power to lenders to recover their loans without the intervention of the judiciary.

Banks in India have been provided with the right to possess the security provided by the defaulting borrower against the loan and sell it to recover losses, without any intervention by any court of law under the Securitization and Reconstruction of Financial Assets and Enforcement of Security Interest, which provides them with a mechanism to significantly reduce their NPAs. The law is known by its short form SARFAESI Act. The SARFAESI Act mainly provides legal recourse for matters dealing with:

- 1.Registration of asset reconstruction companies.
- 2.Acquisition of rights or interest in financial assets.
- 3.Measures for assets reconstruction.
- 4.Resolution of disputes.

PROCEDURE

Banks have to follow certain procedure before they are able to repossess a property to and claim it to recover their dues. The process under which they operate is SARFAESI Act procedure. Under the SARFAESI Act procedure, if a borrower is unable to repay his loan for a period of six months, the bank has the legal right to send a notice to him, asking him to clear the dues in 60 days. If the borrower fails to meet this liability, the financial institution has the right to go for a distress sale of the property, to recover the dues. Once the bank gains control of the property, it has the right to either sell or lease it out. It can also transfer the right over the property to another entity. The proceeds gained through the sale are used to first clear the outstanding dues of the bank. The remaining money, if there is any left, is paid to the defaulting borrower. A person in default, aggrieved by the bank’s order, may appeal to the appellate authority established under the law, within a period of 30 days from the date on which the order is passed.

The borrower's rights

Borrowers can remit the dues and avoid losing their securities before the sale is concluded. Borrowers will get compensation for the default of an officer. SARFAESI Act Section 17 provides that borrowers can approach the Debt Recovery Tribunal to rectify their grievances against the creditor or authorised officer.

Methods of Recovery Under SARFAESI Act, 2002

The SARFAESI Act provides the following three methods of recovery of the Non-Performing Assets (NPAs):

Securitisation:

Securitisation is the process of issuing marketable securities backed by a pool of existing assets such as home or auto loans. An asset can be sold after it is converted into a marketable security. A securitisation or asset reconstruction company can raise funds from only the Qualified Institutional Buyers (QIBs) by forming schemes for acquiring financial assets.

Asset Reconstruction:

Asset reconstruction empowers asset reconstruction companies. It can be done by managing the borrower's business by selling or acquiring it or by rescheduling payments of debt payable by the borrower as per the provisions of the Act.

Enforcement of security without the interruption of the court:

The Act empowers banks and financial institutions to issue notices to individuals who have obtained a secured asset from the borrower for paying the due amount and claim to a borrower's debtor to pay the sum due to the borrower.

HAPPY TEACHINGS

by

Mr. Ajitabh Mishra (Assistant Professor in law)

INTRODUCTION

Teaching is one of the noblest professions in the world. A teacher has the power to shape the future of a nation by imparting knowledge, values, and skills to young minds. However, teaching is not just about disseminating information but it also involves creating a positive learning environment that encourages creativity, critical thinking, and emotional growth. In this article, we will discuss the concept of "Happy Teachings" which includes all positive aspects of teachings that a teacher should impart to his/her students while teaching any subject. We will also discuss some unique methods of teaching in this regard, both in and out of syllabus.

The Positive Aspects of Happy Teachings:

•Encouraging Creativity:



It focus on encouraging creativity and imagination in students. A teacher should create an environment that allows students to express themselves freely and explore new ideas. This can be achieved by incorporating art,, music, and drama into the curriculum. Creative activities not only enhance students' cognitive abilities but also foster a sense of joy and fulfillment.

•Promoting Critical Thinking:



Critical thinking is an essential skill that is required in all aspects of life. Happy teachings promote critical thinking by encouraging students to question assumptions, analyse information, and evaluate evidence. A teacher should facilitate discussions and debates that challenge students' preconceived notions and encourage them to think outside the box.

•Developing Life Skills:



Happy teachings focus on developing life skills that are essential for success in the real world. A teacher should incorporate lessons on time management, goal setting, and communication skills into the curriculum. This will help students develop the skills they need to succeed in both their personal and professional lives.

•Fostering Emotional Growth:



Happy teachings are not just about imparting academic knowledge but also about fostering emotional growth in students. A teacher should create a supportive and nurturing environment that encourages students to share their thoughts and feelings. This can be achieved by incorporating mindfulness and meditation practices into the curriculum.

•Celebrating Diversity:



Happy teachings celebrate diversity and promote inclusivity. A teacher should create a classroom environment that is welcoming and respectful of all students, regardless of their race, gender, or socioeconomic status. This can be achieved by incorporating multicultural lessons and activities into the curriculum.

Unique Methods of Teaching in Relation to Syllabus:

•Project-Based Learning:



Project-based learning is a unique method of teaching that focuses on hands-on, experiential learning. In this method, students work on projects that require them to apply what they have learned in a real-world context. This method promotes critical thinking, problem-solving, and collaboration skills.

•Flipped Classroom:

Flipped classroom is a unique method of teaching that flips the traditional classroom model. In this method, students watch video lectures and complete assignments at home, while class time is used for group discussions, activities, and projects. This method promotes student engagement and allows for more personalized learning.

•Inquiry-Based Learning:

Inquiry-based learning is a unique method of teaching that focuses on student-led exploration and investigation. In this method, students are given open-ended questions or problems to solve, and they work in groups to find solutions. This method promotes critical thinking, creativity, and collaboration skills.

•Gamification:



Gamification is a unique method of teaching that uses game elements to motivate and engage students. In this method, students earn points, badges, and rewards for completing assignments and reaching learning goals. This method promotes student engagement and creates a fun and interactive learning experience.

Unique Methods of Teaching Out of Syllabus:

•Service Learning:

Service learning is a unique method of teaching that combines academic learning with community service. In this method, students work on projects that address real-world problems in their local communities. This method promotes empathy, civic engagement, and social responsibility.

•Experiential Learning:



Experiential learning is a unique method of teaching that focuses on learning through experiences. In this method, students participate in hands-on activities, field trips, and simulations that allow them to apply what they have learned in a real-world context. This method promotes critical thinking, problem-solving, and reflection skills.

•Outdoor Education:

Outdoor education is a unique method of teaching that takes learning outside of the traditional classroom. In this method, students participate in outdoor activities, such as camping, hiking, and team-building exercises, that promote physical fitness, environmental awareness, and social skills. This method promotes a sense of adventure, curiosity, and self-discovery.

•Mindfulness and Meditation:



Mindfulness and meditation are unique methods of teaching that promote emotional and mental well-being. In this method, students learn to focus their attention, regulate their emotions, and cultivate a sense of calm and clarity. This method promotes self-awareness, self-care, and resilience.

Conclusion:

In conclusion, Happy Teachings is a concept that emphasizes the positive aspects of teaching, including creativity, critical thinking, emotional growth, life skills, and diversity. Teachers can incorporate unique methods of teaching, both in and out of the syllabus, to create a fun, engaging, and meaningful learning experience for their students. By adopting a Happy Teachings approach, teachers can inspire and empower their students to reach their full potential and become lifelong learners.

**** Special thanks to Google photos 😊**





A REPLACEMENT OF COURT SYSTEM?

by

Mr. Sukhwinder Singh (Assistant Professor in law)

Differences, disagreements, conflicts, disputes and discords are bound to occur in human society; the management of which is very important to have a peaceful life. The hunger for having justice has existed in the society from times immemorial. With the evolution of human society different methods have evolved for the resolution of disputes. The resolution of the disputes can take place both through institutionalized methods like courts and non-institutionalized methods i.e. outside the court like through negotiation, mediation etc. and somehow people repose more faith in the institutionalized methods as compared to non-institutionalized methods.

The judicial process in India is not only expensive for an ordinary person but also it takes years and years to deliver justice. Taking a glance at the present day scenario, we find that the courts are overburdened with huge pendency of cases as there has been a tremendous increase in the filing of fresh cases every year, surpassing the number of disposed cases per year. Therefore, to tackle the need of the hour, the joint efforts and proactive approach of Government and Judiciary has led to the evolution of the concept of Alternative Dispute Resolution (ADR).

ADR which originated in the USA is not a new concept, as the societies across the globe have been using non-judicial, indigenous methods to resolve conflicts, since long. ADR originated in a drive to find alternatives to the traditional legal system, felt to be adversarial, costly, unpredictable, rigid, over-professionalized, damaging to relationships, and limited to narrow rights-based remedies as opposed to creative problem solving. What is new in ADR is only its extensive promotion and proliferation of its models, wider use of Court-referred ADR and including more and more disputes within the scope of ADR.

There are various techniques which form a part of ADR, like mediation, conciliation, negotiation, arbitration, Lok Adalats, Family Courts, ODR, etc. and by opting either, the parties are given an opportunity to make a choice in relation to the forum where they can get redressal of their dispute. Giving a choice to the parties does not make the courts inefficient nor it is the replacement of courts; rather it is a helping tool, both for the courts as well as the parties. ADR is helpful for the courts as it lessens the burden of the courts and is helpful/beneficial for the parties, as the party are not supposed to follow complex procedures, bear high cost of litigation, wait for long years for disposal of the case, etc. Moreover, the parties, if not satisfied with the ADR techniques, always has an opportunity to have their grievances redressed from appropriate Court.

Moreover, judiciary itself has figured prominently in developing and transforming India into an arbitration-friendly country and the day is not far away when India will be a significant contender in hosting international arbitrations. In recent years, Indian courts have repeatedly embraced an arbitration-friendly attitude. There have been numerous cases where courts have sustained arbitration agreements despite small flaws, thereby recognizing the parties' decision to have their problems resolved through arbitration.

Thus, it can be said that ADR is not the replacement of court system, rather ADR and the judiciary should work in tandem as they both are reliant on one another; the Courts must urge the parties to resolve their conflicts constructively using ADR processes. The Courts' engagement in the ADR process should be limited, and they should only act if needed; more freedom must be given to the ADR procedure in business disputes. The arbitrator, who is attempting to be an unbiased judge, ought to be rigorous and liable for any liability they may incur. Arbitrators should be given training and such advocacy programmes should be organized by the judiciary to give them and train them the proper method to conduct themselves in the ADR process.



ਮਾਂ


ਨਿੱਕੇ ਹੁੰਦਿਆਂ ਪਾ ਗੋਦ ਵਿੱਚ ਲਾਡ ਓਹ ਲਡਾਉਂਦੀ ਸੀ,
ਵੱਡਾ ਹੋਣ ਤੇ ਬੈਠ ਚੁੱਪੇ ਸਿਰ ਮੇਰਾ ਵਾਹੁੰਦੀ ਸੀ,
ਬਸ ਇੱਕ ਗੱਲ ਦਾ ਸੀ ਫਿਕਰ ਸਤਾਉਂਦਾ ਉਸਨੂੰ,
ਕਿਤੇ ਪੁੱਤ ਮੇਰੇ ਨੂੰ ਕਿਸੇ ਦੀ ਹਾਅ ਨਾ ਲੱਗ ਜੇ,
ਕੰਨ੍ਹ ਪਿੱਛੇ ਲਾ ਕਾਲਾ ਟਿੱਕਾ ਸਕੂਲੇ ਤੋਰ ਦਿੰਦੀ ਸੀ,
ਖੌਰੇ ਪੁੱਤ ਮੇਰਾ ਪੜ੍ਹ ਲਿਖ ਸਾਬੁ ਬਣ ਜੇ।

ਸਾਬੁ ਬਣ ਪੁੱਤ ਜਦੋਂ ਮੂਹਰੇ ਸੀ ਖਲੇ ਗਿਆ,
ਮਾਂ ਦੀਆਂ ਅੱਖਾਂ ਚੌਂ ਅੱਥਰੂ ਸੀ ਚੋ ਪਿਆ,
ਘੁੱਟ ਜਦੋਂ ਸੀਨੇ ਨਾਲ ਲਾਇਆ ਪੁੱਤ ਮਾਂ ਨੇ,
ਕਹਿੰਦੀ ਜਿਉਂਦਾ ਰਹਿ ਸ਼ੇਰਾ, ਹੋਰ ਪਾਵੇ ਤਰੱਕੀਆਂ ਜਹਾਨ ਤੇ।

ਹੁੰਦਾ ਮੈਂ ਹੈਰਾਨ ਬੜਾ ਦੇਖ ਅੱਜ ਦੇ ਹਲਾਤਾਂ ਨੂੰ,
ਇੱਕ ਪੁੱਤ ਬੜਾ ਰੋਵੇ ਰੋਟੀ ਦੇਣ ਲੱਗਾ ਮਾਂ ਨੂੰ,
ਕੱਢ ਦਿੰਦਾ ਘਰੋਂ ਪੁੱਤ ਮਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਲੜ੍ਹ ਕੇ,
ਨਾ ਕਰ ਅਜਿਹਾ ਪਾਪ ਕੀ ਲੈ ਜਾਣਾ ਛਾਤੀ ਤੇ ਧਰ ਕੇ।


ਭਾਵੇਂ ਬਣੇ ਸਾਬੁ,
ਭਾਵੇਂ ਬਣੇ ਕੁਝ ਹੋਰ,
ਮਾਂ ਆਪਣੀ ਦਾ ਸੁਪਨਾ ਦਿਓ ਕਾ ਕਦੇ ਤੋੜ,
ਕਹਿ ਗਏ ਸਿਆਣੇ ਸੱਚ ਗੋਰਿਓ ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਦੀ ਬਾਤ ਨੂੰ,
ਮਾਂ ਤਾਂ ਰੱਬ ਦਾ ਰੂਪ ਹੈ ਦੂਜਾ, ਕਦੇ ਰੋਲਿਓ ਨਾ ਮਾਂ ਨੂੰ।

ਚੇਤਨਪ੍ਰੀਤ ਸਿੰਘ
(ਐਲ ਐਲ ਬੀ)




Life is not a loosing game

*Today when I look around,
This is what I found,
With success our life is bound,
We are living a blessing with a frown,
In this race we drown,
All we want is a crown,
Our mind is struck in pond,
Going round and round,
Dancing to societal sound,
Making ourselves a clown...*



*Becoming a people pleaser,
We find it easier,
Norms and stereotypes we hear,
Not being accepted we fear,
Murder of our thoughts and opinions we bare,
Leaving everything thats is dear,
All according to the voices we hear,
From food we eat to clothes we wear,
Our individuality is unclear,
We have lost ourselves i swear...*

*Life is a bliss,
We should be grateful for this...*



*Where is the thankfulness?
Where went the happiness?
Where does the peace lies?
Where did the smiles fly?*



***We pray for money,
We pray for success...***

***Big question today is "what will people say?"
All our attention to this we pay,
Throats of our own wishes we slay.***

***MONEY, SUCCESS, SOCIETY do matter,
But are they worth for you , YOURSELF to shatter?***

***For life is not a loosing game,
Find your own aim,
There is no one to blame ,
Your life is yours to claim...***

***Happiness is what life is all about,
Lets not loose ourselves in this crowd,
Lets be different, lets be proud,
Together we shout,
Happiness is what life is all about,
Lets be different lets ne proud!!***

Ms. Arshnoor Khurana
BComLLB 5th year



India moving towards becoming global power

In the 21st century a power of a country is measured through its various aspects and one of the most important aspect is its military power.

**According to JOHN
MEARSHEIMER**

The nation having military power to go for an all- out war with the most powerful nation is a superpower.

On the ground of manpower India having the world's 2nd largest army with the active military personnel 1450000 ,And soldiers are train in the world's most difficult climatic conditions in India . India is among the 9 country's having nuclear weapons under their belt. With the Supersonic cruise missile capable of carrying nuclear warhead. With the speed of Mach-3 This will bring India into a elite catagory of power among the nations. and In the 4-5 years India is having its own hypersonic cruise missile said by The CEO of Brahmos Aerospace Atul Rane. On the part of Airforce The World Directory of Modern Military Aircraft (WDMMA) has ranked the Indian Air Force (IAF) third in the Global Air Powers Ranking for 2022 after examining the air strength of various countries around the world. Fighter Aircraft like Dassault Rafale and Sukhoi Su-30MKI put India into a elite catagory in airforce and there is a rise in demand of a Indian made Fighter jet Tejas

countries like US, Australia, Indonesia and the Philippines are among six countries, which have shown interest in India's Tejas aircraft while Malaysia has already shortlisted the jet under its acquisition programme, A fighter jet made in India having demand in international market is bringing positive for our country and strength.

On the final part Indian Navy, Indian navy has 2 aircraft carrier INS Vikramaditya and Vikrant. India is among the only 5 countries who have more than 2 or 2 aircraft carriers. India is on its way to become a Blue-water Navy. A navy which operates globally across the deep waters of the ocean. At that point of time only US is capable of this and India stands at multi - regional power projection along with China and Russia and Italy. So, India is perfectly capable of protection country as well as its regional base into the oceans.

All this bring into making of India into a global power with this and one of the best Defence system S-400 made in Russia. The first S-400 squadron, which was delivered through thousands of containers last December, is already deployed in northwest India to cater for aerial threats from both Pakistan and China. And India to deploy second S-400 squadron near China border amidst Ladakh Standoff. A new squadron of S-400 Triumph surface-to-air missile systems is set to become operational in the next two to three months along the northern borders with China. With all this emerging power of India, India all set to become a superpower in upcoming 10-20 years.

Abhishek
LLB(2nd year)



Elsewhere

The sky looks pretty steezy today,
The winds echoing away my pain,
More beautiful than the eyes might perceive,
Enormous that i wanna dive in.

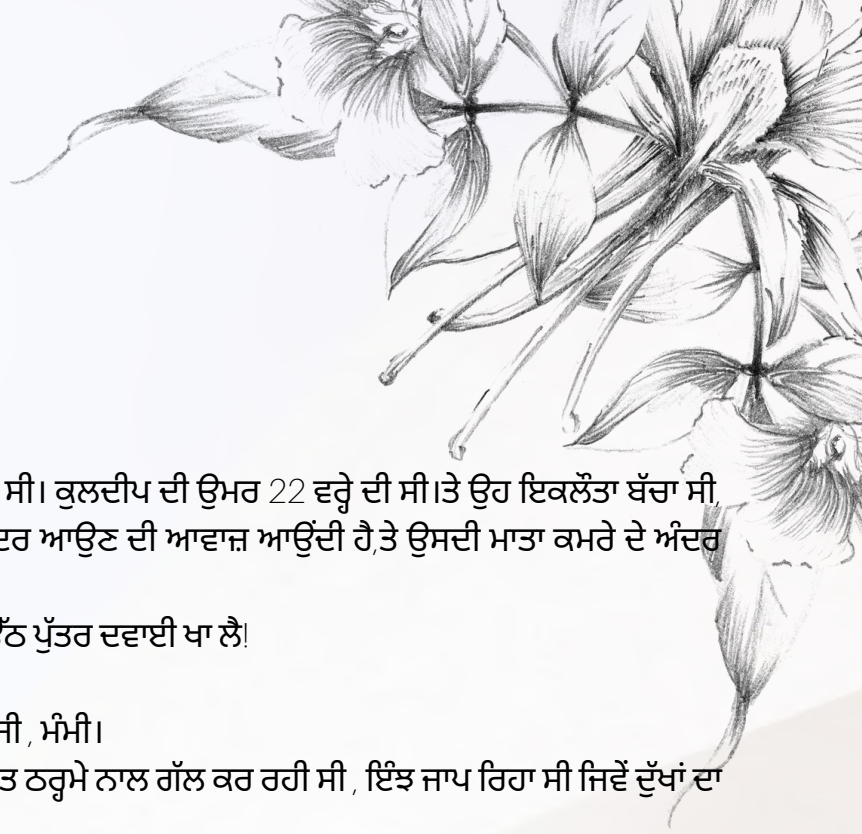
Make me an element of its light
I want to feel what's it like to be so divine
What's it like to make a change unknowing
What's its like to keep the sea hoping

So peaceful that it's screaming in a way
So vibrant that it's calming my doubts away
Its like the mountains are burning
Like the heaven and earth are merging

The sky looks pretty steezy today
The winds echoing away my pain
Filling my heart with blurring reality
A state of mind beyond actuality.

**Ms. Yafrin
BALLB (3rd Year)**

ਰਸਤਾ



ਇਕ ਪਿੰਡ ਸੀ। ਜਿੱਥੇ ਕੁਲਦੀਪ ਨਾਮ ਦਾ ਲੜਕਾ ਰਹਿੰਦਾ ਸੀ। ਕੁਲਦੀਪ ਦੀ ਉਮਰ 22 ਵਰ੍ਹੇ ਦੀ ਸੀ। ਤੇ ਉਹ ਇਕਲੌਤਾ ਬੱਚਾ ਸੀ, ਘਰ ਵਿਚ। ਕੁਲਦੀਪ ਸੌ ਰਿਹਾ ਸੀ, ਬਾਹਰੋਂ ਕਮਰੇ ਦੇ ਅੰਦਰ ਆਉਣ ਦੀ ਆਵਾਜ਼ ਆਉਂਦੀ ਹੈ, ਤੇ ਉਸਦੀ ਮਾਤਾ ਕਮਰੇ ਦੇ ਅੰਦਰ ਦਾਖਿਲ ਹੁੰਦੀ ਹੈ।

ਮਾਤਾ ਕਮਜ਼ੋਰ ਜਿਹੀ ਆਵਾਜ਼ ਨਾਲ - ਕੁਲਦੀਪ ! ਦੀਪ ਉੱਠ ਪੁੱਤਰ ਦਵਾਈ ਖਾ ਲੈ!
ਦੇ ਮਿੰਟ ਦੀ ਚੁੱਪੀ ਮਗਰੋਂ।

ਕੁਲਦੀਪ ਉੱਠਦਾ ਹੈ ਤੇ ਸੁਸਤੀ ਜਿਹੀ ਆਵਾਜ਼ ਵਿੱਚ - ਹਾਂਜੀ, ਮੰਮੀ।

“ ਮਾਤਾ ਦੀਆਂ ਅੱਖਾਂ ਵਿੱਚੋਂ ਦੁੱਖ ਝਲਕ ਰਿਹਾ ਸੀ, ਪਰ ਬਹੁਤ ਠਰ੍ਹਮੇ ਨਾਲ ਗੱਲ ਕਰ ਰਹੀ ਸੀ, ਇੰਝ ਜਾਪ ਰਿਹਾ ਸੀ ਜਿਵੇਂ ਦੁੱਖਾਂ ਦਾ ਪਹਾੜ ਉਸ ਉਪਰ ਡਿੱਗਣ ਵਾਲਾ ਹੋਵੇ। ”

ਮਾਤਾ ਫਿਰ ਤੋਂ - ਲੈ ਪੁੱਤਰ ਦਵਾਈ ਖਾ ਲੈ।

ਕੁਲਦੀਪ ਦਵਾਈ ਫੜਦਾ ਹੈ ਤੇ ਉਦਾਸ ਮਨ ਨਾਲ ਦਵਾਈ ਖਾ ਕੇ ਫਿਰ ਸੌ ਜਾਂਦਾ ਹੈ।

ਸੁੱਤੇ - ਸੁੱਤੇ ਉਹ ਆਪਣੇ ਸੁਪਨਿਆਂ ਦੀ ਦੁਨੀਆਂ ਵਿੱਚ ਖੇ ਜਾਂਦਾ ਹੈ। ਜਿੱਥੇ ਉਹ ਉਸ ਰਸਤੇ ਨੂੰ ਦੇਖਦਾ ਹੈ ਜਿੱਥੇ ਚੱਲ ਕੇ ਉਸਦੇ ਸਾਰੇ ਸੁਪਨੇ ਪੂਰੇ ਹੋ ਰਹੇ ਸੀ।

ਕੁਲਦੀਪ ਬਹੁਤ ਸਮੇਂ ਤੋਂ ਕੈਂਸਰ ਜਿਹੀ ਭਿਆਨਕ ਬਿਮਾਰੀ ਨਾਲ ਜੂਝ ਰਿਹਾ ਸੀ। ਤੇ ਡਾਕਟਰਾਂ ਨੇ ਵੀ ਜਵਾਬ ਦੇ ਦਿੱਤਾ ਸੀ। ਜਿਸ ਕਾਰਨ ਘਰ ਵਿੱਚ ਹਮੇਸ਼ਾ ਹੀ ਖਾਮੋਸ਼ੀ ਸ਼ਾਈ ਰਹਿੰਦੀ ਸੀ।

ਪਰ ਕੁਲਦੀਪ ਪੜ੍ਹਾਈ ਤੇ ਖੇਡਾਂ ਵਿੱਚ ਬਹੁਤ ਹੀ ਵਧੀਆ ਸੀ, ਤੇ ਉਹ ਨੈਸ਼ਨਲ (ਰਾਸ਼ਟਰੀ ਪੱਧਰ) ਤੇ ਖੇਡ ਚੁੱਕਾ ਸੀ।

ਆਪਣੇ ਸੁਪਨਿਆਂ ਦੀ ਦੁਨੀਆਂ ਵਿੱਚ ਉਹ ਉਥੇ ਪਹੁੰਚ ਜਾਂਦਾ ਜਿੱਥੇ ਉਹ ਦੇਖਦਾ ਹੈ - ਕਾਲਜ ਵਿੱਚ ਉਸਨੂੰ ਸਨਮਾਨਿਤ ਕੀਤਾ ਜਾ ਰਿਹਾ ਹੈ, ਪੜ੍ਹਾਈ ਤੇ ਉਸਦੀਆਂ ਉਪਲਬਧੀਆਂ ਕਰਕੇ।

ਕੁਝ ਸਮੇਂ ਬਾਅਦ.....

ਫਿਰ ਤੋਂ ਖੇਡਾਂ ਹੁੰਦੀਆਂ, ਓਹ ਭਾਗ ਲੈਂਦਾ ਹੈ ਤੇ ਜਿੱਤਦਾ ਹੈ। ਇਸੇ ਤਰ੍ਹਾਂ ਉਹ ਰਾਸ਼ਟਰੀ ਪੱਧਰ ਤੇ ਖੇਡਦਾ ਹੈ ਤੇ ਫਿਰ ਅੰਤਰਰਾਸ਼ਟਰੀ ਪੱਧਰ ਤੇ ਅਥਲੈਟਿਕਸ ਵਿੱਚ ਉਸਦੀ ਚੋਣ ਹੋ ਜਾਂਦੀ ਹੈ। ਉਹ ਇੱਕ ਬਹੁਤ ਵਧੀਆ ਦੇੜਾਕ ਸੀ।

ਦੋ ਹਫ਼ਤੇ ਬਾਅਦ ਦੌੜਾਂ ਹੋਣੀਆਂ ਹੁੰਦੀਆਂ ਜਿਸ ਵਿੱਚ ਉਸਨੇ ਆਪਣੀ ਜ਼ਿੰਦਗੀ ਦੀ ਪੂਰੀ ਮਿਹਨਤ ਲਗਾ ਦੇਣੀ ਹੁੰਦੀ ਹੈ।

ਕੁਲਦੀਪ ਸੋਚਦਾ ਹੈ - “ ਅਗਰ ਮੈਂ ਜਿੱਤ ਗਿਆ ਮੇਰੇ ਨਾਲ - ਨਾਲ ਮੇਰੇ ਮਾਂ - ਪਿਓ ਦਾ ਸਾਰੀ ਦੁਨੀਆਂ ਵਿੱਚ ਨਾਮ ਹੋ ਜਾਵੇਗਾ, ਤੇ ਮੇਰੇ ਜਾਣ ਪਿੱਛੋਂ ਮੇਰੀ ਮਾਂ ਮੇਰੀ ਬਿਮਾਰੀ ਕਰਕੇ ਨੀ, ਮੇਰੀਆਂ ਉਪਲਬਧੀਆਂ ਕਰਕੇ ਖੁਸ਼ੀ ਦੇ ਅੱਥਰੂ ਵਹਾਏਗੀ। ”

ਓਹ ਸੋਚ ਹੀ ਰਿਹਾ ਸੀ ਕਿ ਉਸਦੇ ਗਲੇ ਵਿੱਚ ਤੇਜ਼ ਦਰਦ ਹੋਣਾ ਸ਼ੁਰੂ ਹੋ ਜਾਂਦਾ ਹੈ। ਤੇ ਉਹ ਨੀਂਦ ਵਿੱਚੋਂ ਜਾਗ ਜਾਂਦਾ ਹੈ, ਤੇ ਉੱਠ ਕੇ ਆਲੇ - ਦੁਆਲੇ ਦੇਖਦਾ ਹੈ, ਤੇ ਆਪਣੇ ਆਪ ਨੂੰ ਬੇਵੱਸ ਮਹਿਸੂਸ ਕਰਦਾ ਹੈ।

ਦੁੱਖੀ ਮਨ ਨਾਲ ਬੋਲਦਾ ਹੈ - “ ਕਾਸ਼! ਮੇਰੀ ਜ਼ਿੰਦਗੀ ਦਾ ਇਹ ਰਸਤਾ ਥੋੜ੍ਹਾ ਹੋਰ ਬੜਾ ਹੁੰਦਾ। ਜਿਸ ਤੇ ਚੱਲ ਕੇ ਮੈਂ ਆਪਣੀਆਂ ਅਧੂਰੀਆਂ ਖਵਾਹਿਸ਼ਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਪੂਰਾ ਕਰ ਸਕਦਾ ਸੀ। ”

ਫਿਰ ਲੰਬਾ ਸਾਹ ਲੈਂਦਾ ਹੈ ਤੇ ਬੋਲਦਾ ਹੈ ਕਾਸ਼।

ਜਸਪ੍ਰੀਤ ਕੌਰ
(ਐਲ ਐਲ ਬੀ)



SPORTS HONOUR

RAYAT COLLEGE OF LAW IS PROUD TO ANNOUNCE THAT OUR SPORTS CONVENER OF SPORTS CLUB DR. MAHENDER SINGH RECEIVED THE HONOUR FROM THE DIRECTORATE OF SPORTS, PANJAB UNIVERSITY, CHANDIGARH AT AN AWARD CEREMONY ORGANISED BY PANJAB UNIVERSITY AT GYMNASIUM HALL , UNIVERSITY CAMPUS ON 25/03/2022 FOR HIS EXEPTIONAL EFFORT TO PROMOTE SPORTS AT RAYAT COLLEGE OF LAW.

Workshop on women empowerment

"Women are the real architects of society"

Rayat college of law is proud to announce that our Assistant Professor Ms. Balwinder Kaur (Member Legal Aid Clinic Rayat college of law) had attended two days (29-30 Aug 2022) workshop as a resource person in collaboration with District Legal Service Authority Rupnagar on the theme "Empowerment of Women through Legal Awareness" at Sri Guru Teg Bahadur Khalsa College Shri Anandpur Sahib and at BBMB D.A.V Public School Nagal. Ms. Balwinder Kaur delivered her lecture on topics Protection of Women from Domestic Violence,, National Commission for women and other legislation for women under Indian Penal Code. In this workshop Anganwadi workers and Asha workers were called as audience with an objective to spread legal awareness among other women in the society. Various queries regarding legal rights of women and day to day cases were discussed in this workshop. Participants were made aware how they can guide a woman if a query regarding domestic violence comes to their knowledge. Overall it was a successful event.



**"Arise awake and stop
not till the goal is
reached"**

Swami Vivekananda



**RAYAT COLLEGE OF LAW PROUD TO INFORM THAT ON
REPUBLIC DAY ONE OF OUR STUDENT MS. PARAMPREET
KARRAY IS AWARDED 'PARMAN PATRA" BY PUNJAB
GOVERNMENT FOR EXEMPLARY ACHIEVEMENT IN THE
FIELD OF EDUCATION.**

**THE MANAGING DIRECTOR, PRINCIPAL, VICE PRINCIPAL
AND ALL THE TEACHERS CONGRATULATED PARAMPREET
FOR HER EXEMPLARY ACHIEVEMENT.**

SHINING STARS



A MARVELLOUS AND DELIGHTFUL MOMENT IN THE HISTORY OF RAYAT COLLEGE OF LAW. THE STUDENTS OF B.A. LLB HON'S (5YEAR) AYUSHI PAWAR AND ARYAN DHAWAN OF B.COM LLB HON'S, SECURED 10TH RANK AS TOPPER'S IN MERIT LIST ISSUED FOR EXCELLENT PERFORMANCE IN ACADEMICS AT PANJAB UNIVERSITY, CHANDIGARH.





CONGRATULATIONS

Panjab University has declared the toppers list for (B.A.LL.B. (Hons.) 5th year integrated course) 2nd semester in which our students Ms. Khushi, Ms. Sakshi and Ms. Bhanupriya secured 2nd position in Panjab University and have proved their talent for making into the toppers list of Panjab University for the academic session of 2021-22.



**WELL
DESERVED
SUCCESS**





WORLD



POETRY DAY

RCL is proud to announce that on the occasion of World Poetry Day i.e. 21st of March, the Post Graduate Department of English of Khalsa College Ludhiana organised a Poetry Recitation and Poetry Writing competition. It was conducted through online mode. Students of Rayat College of Law participated in it and Arshnoor Khurana of B.COM LL.B 8th sem bagged the first position in Poetry Recitation Competition. Topic of her poem was Claustrophobia and the poem was also written by her.



YOUTH PARLIAMENT

With the overall aim of strengthening the roots of democracy, inculcate healthy habits of discipline and to enable the youth to understand the working of parliamentary institutions, Rayat college of law always motivates the students to participate in various activities and competition. The students of Rayat College of Law participated in the activity "Youth Parliament" organized by Department of Laws, Panjab University in collaboration with Punjab Pollution Control Board on 8th and 9th April 2022. The students who participated in the event are-

1. Manik Moudgil (LLB 2nd year)
2. Rahul Verma (LLB 1st year)
3. Gurseerat Singh (LLB 1st year)
4. Prabhjot kaur (LLB 1st year)
5. Mohit Kumar (LLB 1st year)

The objective of participating in Youth Parliament is to develop leadership qualities among youth to enable them to realize their full potential and in the process, to contribute to the nation building. All the Faculty Members, Principal and Vice Principal congratulated the students for their efforts.



Certificate Of ----- Appreciation

Pride moment for Rayat College of Law as our student Navroop Preet Singh Shergill (BA.LLB Hons. 3rd Semester) has received Certificate of Appreciation by Chandigarh Police for his participation in "Har Ghar Tiranga" dance performance, held on the occasion of 75th Independence Day at Urban Park , Sector 17, Chandigarh on 14.08.2022. The whole team of Rayat college of Law congratulated him for his victory.



RGI RAYAT COLLEGE OF LAW, RAILMAJRA
 (Affiliated to Panjab University, Chandigarh)
Extends
Heartiest Welcome

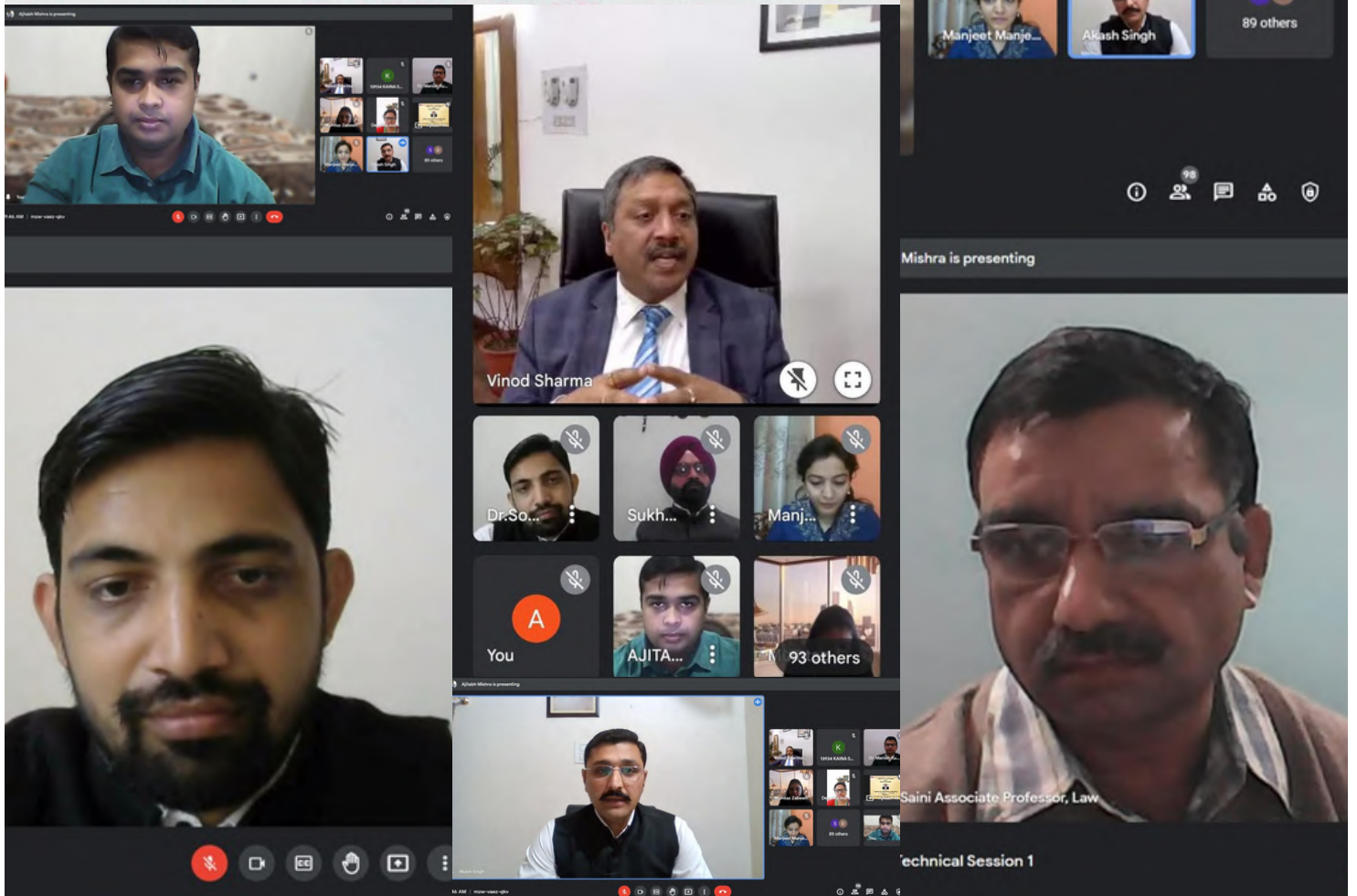


Resource Person
Dr. Jyoti Rattan
 Department of Laws
 P.U Chandigarh



Resource Person
Dr. Jaswant Saini
 Faculty of Law
 M.D.U Rohtak

National Seminar
 'Criminal Law & Administration of Criminal Justice System in India: Recent Trends'



NATIONAL SEMINAR

On 09/03/2022 Rayat College of Law, Railmajra, SBS Nagar organized one day National Seminar on 'Criminal Law & Administration of Criminal Justice System in India: Recent Trends' through Online mode. The Event was divided into four parts:

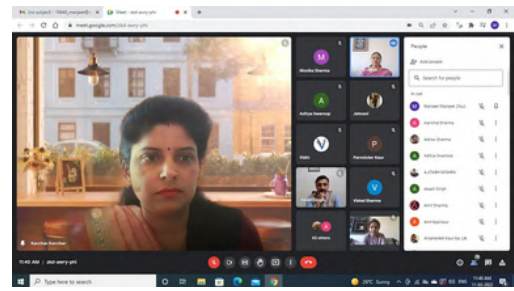
- (1) Inaugural
- (2) Technical Session 1
- (3) Technical Session 2
- (4) Validatory Ceremony. Hon'ble Mr. Justice Vinod S. Bhardwaj, sitting judge of Punjab and Haryana High Court was the chief guest in inaugural ceremony. The resource persons were Dr. Jyoti Rattan, Professor, Panjab University, Chandigarh and Dr. Jaswant Saini, Professor, MDU Rohtak, Under valedictory ceremony Khushi Bhatia, and Vishal Chaudhary were announced best presenters



प्रोफेसर डॉ. योजना रावत

जिसमें पंजाब विश्वविद्यालय के यूनिवर्सिटी स्कूल ऑफ ओपन लर्निंग (यू. एस. ओ. एल) के हिन्दी विभाग की प्रोफेसर डॉ. योजना रावत जी मुख्य वक्ता के रूप में उपस्थित थे।

‘हिन्दी भाषा के महत्व’



रयात कॉलेज ऑफ लॉ में ऑनलाइन प्रणाली द्वारा 11 मार्च 2022 को महाविद्यालय में अकादमिक और प्रोफेशनल प्रोग्राम समिति के सहयोग से ‘हिन्दी भाषा के महत्व’ पर एक विशेष अतिथि व्याख्यान का आयोजन किया गया अपने वक्तव्य में प्रो. डॉ. योजना रावत जी ने विद्यार्थियों को संबोधित करते हुए बताया कि हिन्दी विश्व की सबसे बड़ी भाषा होने के साथ साथ देश को जोड़ने वाली भाषा है। आज विद्यार्थियों को हिन्दी की रोचकता और महत्ता को जानने पहचानने की जरूरत है। व्याख्यान के अंत में सह प्राध्यापक डॉ. आकाशदीप सिंह ने मुख्य अतिथि के प्रति आभार व्यक्त किए। समिति के सदस्य सहायक प्राध्यापक मंजीत कौर एवं सहायक प्राध्यापक कंचन जसवाल ने सक्रिय सहभागिता निभाई।



विशेष
व्याख्यान!

NATIONAL LOK ADALAT

"THE FUTURE DEPENDS ON WHAT YOU DO TODAY"

MAHATMA GANDHI

लोक अदालत में 2632 कसों का निपटारा

● 10 बैचों को
15,50,21,712 रुपए के
सुनाए अवार्ड

नवांशहर, 12 मार्च (ऋषि चंद्र)
: जिला व सेशन न्यायाधीश-सह-
अध्यक्ष, जिला कानूनी सेवाएं अथॉर्टी
कंवलयीत सिंह बाजवा के नेतृत्व में
जिला न्यायालय परिसर व सब
डिवीजन बलाचौर में शनिवार को
दिनांक राष्ट्रीय लोक अदालत की
स्थापना की गई। इस दौरान राष्ट्रीय
न्यायालय के दौरान 10 बैचों द्वारा
विभिन्न प्रकार के 3104 कसों में से
2632 का निस्तारण दोनों पक्षों की
आपसी सहमति से मौके पर किया गया
व 15,50,21,712 रुपए के अवार्ड
सुनाए गए। सीजेएम-सह-सचिव,
जिला विधिक सेवाएं अथॉर्टी हरीप्रत
कौर ने शनिवार को जानकारी देते
बताया कि इस राष्ट्रीय न्यायालय के



लोगों की शिकायतों का निस्तारण करते कंवलयीत सिंह बाजवा व अन्य।

दौरान मामलों की सुनवाई के लिए
जिला न्यायालय परिसर में 08 व सब
डिवीजन बलाचौर में 02 पीठ स्थापित
किए गए। इस दौरान जिला न्यायाधीश
(पारिवारिक न्यायालय) अशोक
कपूर, अध्यक्ष सतविंदर सिंह चाहल,
अतिरिक्त जिला व सत्र न्यायाधीश-1
रणधीर वर्मा, सिविल न्यायाधीश
(सीनियर डिवीजन) रमन शर्मा, मुख्य

न्यायिक मिजस्ट्रेट जगबीर सिंह
मिहदीरत्ता, अतिरिक्त सिविल जज
(सीनियर डिवीजन) मैडम राधिका
पुरी, सिविल जज (जूनियर
डिवीजन) मैडम हरीप्रत कौर नफरा,
सिविल जज (जूनियर डिवीजन)
सर्वेश सिंह, सब डिवीजनल
जूडिशियल मैजिस्ट्रेट मैडम बलविंदर
कौर घालीवाल व सिविल जज

(जूनियर डिवीजन) मैडम सीमा
अग्नेहोत्री द्वारा विभिन्न मामलों का
सौहार्दपूर्ण तरीके से निपटारा किया
गया। उनके साथ सदस्य के रूप में
एडवोकेट मौजूद थे। जिला व सेशन
न्यायाधीश कंवलयीत सिंह बाजवा ने
कहा कि लोक अदालत का मुख्य
उद्देश्य अदालती मुकदमों को समझौते
के माध्यम से निपटाना है ताकि संबंधित
पक्षों के समय और धन की बचत के
साथ-साथ उनकी आपसी दुश्मनी को
कम किया जा सके। उन्होंने बताया कि
आपराधिक मामलों को छोड़कर
विभिन्न न्यायालयों में लंबित सभी
प्रकार के मामले निर्णय के लिए लोक
अदालतों में शामिल किए जाते हैं। जो
मामला अदालत में लंबित नहीं है,
लेकिन पूर्व-मुकदमा चरण में है, उसे
भी लोक अदालत में एक आवेदन
दाखिल करके सुलह के लिए लाया जा
सकता है।

RCL is proud to announce that on 12th March, 2022, a National Lok Adalat was organised across all courts of India. The students of Rayat College of Law participated in the said event.

Every student was assigned different court rooms where one sitting judge and 2 advocates constituted the bench for Lok Adalat. Students were asked to use the NALSA app to conduct a survey regarding various cases dealt by the respected benches.

SLOGAN WRITING COMPETITION

Environment Committee comprised of Ms. Nitika Soni (convener), Ms. Bharti and Ms. Balwinder kaur organised the Slogan Writing Competition on 22nd April 2022 to celebrate "Earth Day". Sub themes for the competition were: "Ecosystem Restoration, Biodiversity, Single use Plastic Pollution Sustainable Development". A total of 20 students participated in the competition.

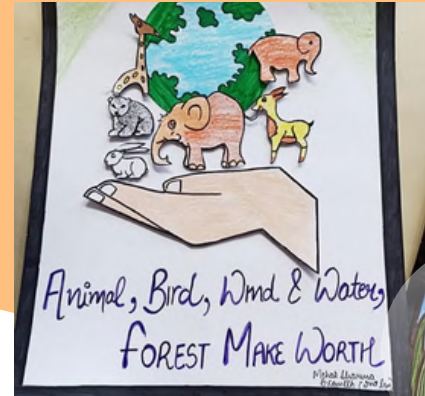
WINNERS

- 1ST POSITION - ROHINI**
- 2ND POSITION - MANAN SHARMA**
- 3RD POSITION - MUSKAN**
- 4TH POSITION - SIMRANJIT KAUR AND KHUSHI CHOPRA**

EARTH DAY



INTERNATIONAL DAY FOR BIOLOGICAL DIVERSITY



“International Day for Biological Diversity” themed Slogan writing Competition took place in the College library at 11:30 am to 12:30 pm on 23rd May 2022 (Monday), organized by Anti-Ragging Committee, Ms. Parveen Joshi (Convener) and Dr. Karan Singh, where, total 16 students participated. The participants were so good with their pencil strokes and choice of words used in the slogan that even our Judges Dr. Akashdeep Singh and Ms. Kanchan bit struggled to come up with a conclusion. The First position was bagged by Mehak Sharma B.A.LLB. 2nd Sem, Second Position: Sakshi B.A.LLB. 2nd Sem and Third Position: Rohini B.A.LLB. 4th Sem

EXPERT LECTURE ON IPR



The Moot Club Committee, Rayat College of Law organized a Special Lecture/ Workshop on “Intellectual Property Rights” on 17th August, 2022. This insightful event was conducted by Dr. Sunil Kumar, Examiner, TM & GI, (Office of Contoller General of Patents, Designs and Trademarks, New Delhi.)

Dr. Sunil Kumar enlightened the students about various knowledgeable concepts and aspects relating to the field. Various topics got discussed such as Patents, Copyright, Trademark, Design and geographical indications. Upcoming career opportunities along with his expertise in the field were also imparted in the session.

Dr. Charu Dureja, Assistant professor in Law and Convener of Moot Club Committee, proposed the vote of thanks to the worthy guest and further motivated the students. Lastly, a token of gratitude was given to Dr. Sunil Kumar by honorable principal Dr. Monika Sharma and Dr. Charu Dureja.





SPECIAL LECTURE ON **GENDER SENSITIVITY**



The sociology students of B.A. LL.B(Hons), Rayat College of Law, Rupnagar organised a special lecture on the topic 'Gender Sensitivity', on 18 August 2022. The event was held in the moot court room. The event commenced with an informative and enriching lecture by Ms. Bharti, Assistant Professor, sociology who highlighted the importance of Gender neutrality. Students discussed other important topics such as Domestic violence, Right of women in the constitution, Cyber crime, Sexual harassment, Acid attacks, Women trafficking etc.



WORKSHOP

on Moot Court

On 12 September, 2022, the Moot Court Club committee under the guidance of Faculty Convener, Dr. Charu Dureja organised a workshop for students of BA LLB 2nd, 3rd and 4th year and LLB 3 year on "What is Moot Court and How to Prepare for it?"

The session consisted of an interactive session with young legal minds who were curious to learn.



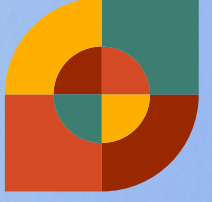
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The core committee consisting of Aryan Dhawan, Stuti Puri, Arshnoor Khurana, Hiya Sharma, Aayush Garg and Anmolpreet Singh delved into the technicalities of how a Moot Court works from the initial stages of drafting up a memorial to the later stages of oral submissions and court decorum. In a world where there is an increasing need to hone practical skills, this workshop helped prepare students who will soon step out into the legal arena become more confident in their abilities and gave them a push for greater participation.

हिन्दी दिवस

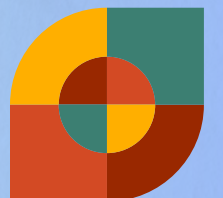


14 सितंबर 2022 को रयात कॉलेज ऑफ लॉ, रोपड़ में "हिंदी दिवस" कार्यक्रम का आयोजन किया गया। कार्यक्रम की शुरुआत भारतीय परंपरानुसार सरस्वती वंदना के साथ की गई। महाविद्यालय के प्रधानाचार्या डॉ. मोनिका शर्मा, उप प्रधानाचार्य डॉ. महेंद्र सिंह, डीन अकादमिक डॉ. मनीष कुमार, उप सहायक डॉ. आकाशदीप सिंह मुख्य अतिथि के रूप में उपस्थित थे।

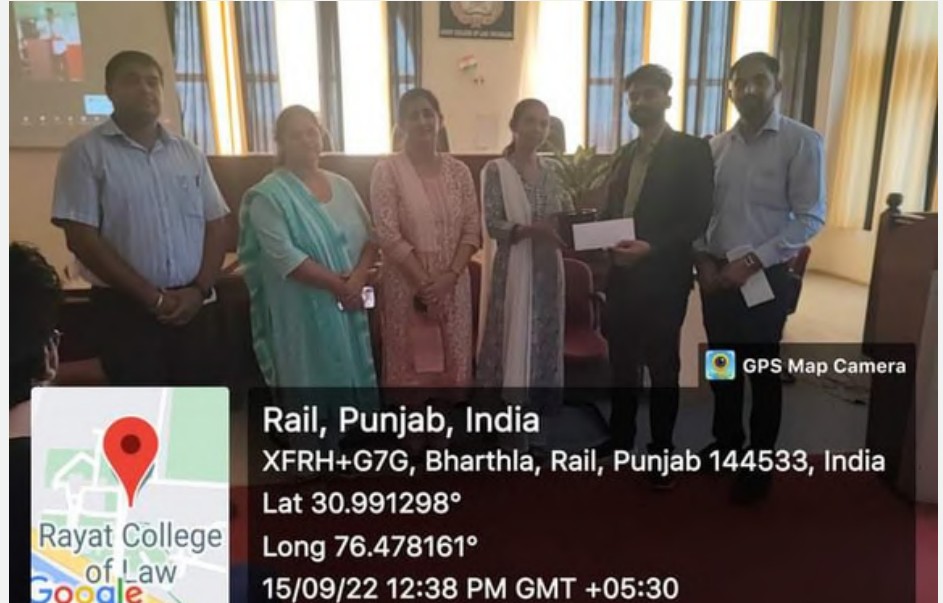
कार्यक्रम अध्यक्ष सहायक प्रोफेसर कंचन जसवाल ने राजभाषा हिन्दी पर प्रकाश डालते हुए सभी को हिन्दी दिवस की बधाई दी एवं कार्यक्रम में उपस्थित अतिथियों का मुक्त हृदय से स्वागत किया। हिन्दी भाषा का महत्व व्यक्त करने हेतु विद्यार्थियों द्वारा कविता गायन, मुहावरा संवाद, नाटक एवं नुक्कड़ नाटक का आयोजन किया गया। महाविद्यालय की प्रधानाचार्या डॉ. मोनिका शर्मा ने विद्यार्थियों का उत्साहवर्धन करते हुए कहा कि हमें सदैव शुद्ध हिन्दी के प्रयोग पर बल देना चाहिए। उन्होंने बताया कि किस प्रकार आज अन्य देशों में भी हिन्दी सीखी व सिखाई जाती है। अतः हर भारतीय को हिन्दी भाषा पर गर्व होना चाहिए



कार्यक्रम में छात्रों ने बढ़ चढ़ कर भाग लिया और अपनी प्रतिभा का प्रदर्शन किया | छात्रों के प्रयास सराहनीय थे।



Seminar on Career and Skills



SUCCESS
IS A
LEARNABLE
SKILL

One Day Seminar on Career and Skills (Creation Skills and Public Speaking) was organised on 15 September, 2022 by Career Development Cum Placement Cell in collaboration with Big Wings Club. Guest Speaker for the seminar was Mr. Sahil Sushant Sharma (Founder & CEO BWC) along with Miss Jyoti Jaswal (Co-Founder & CEO BWC).

The Seminar cleared the doubts relating to Financial Literacy, Public Speaking and Financial Investments that one can make for post-retirement life. There were attractive power point presentations, various Stories were told to make the audience understand relatable points. The respective topics were so relatable and important for a legal professional that after the seminar there was clarity between the "do's" and "don'ts". Response from the audience was really good and everyone stepped out of that seminar hall with clarity in there minds.

Faculty Head for this event were; Dr. Monika Sharma (Principal, RCL), Dr. Sohnu, Mr. Ajitabh, Ms. Deepika, Ms. Kiran, Mr. Shailesh Aggarwal (Advocate).

Workshop on Mock Moot Court



“Knowledge comes from learning. Wisdom comes from living.” This has been the idea behind this workshop organised on 6 Oct, 2022 which included a mock moot court for the first year students under the supervision of Dr. Charu Dureja who during the session gave important pointers to each and every student and also explained the Court Decorum.

The judge for the same was Mr. Ajitabh Mishra who articulately and comprehensively gave his suggestions to the teams and also encouraged the spectators. The demo was given in a proper manner wherein a timekeeper and a reader was present as well.





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Importance of Cardiopulmonary Resuscitation (CPR) and First Aid

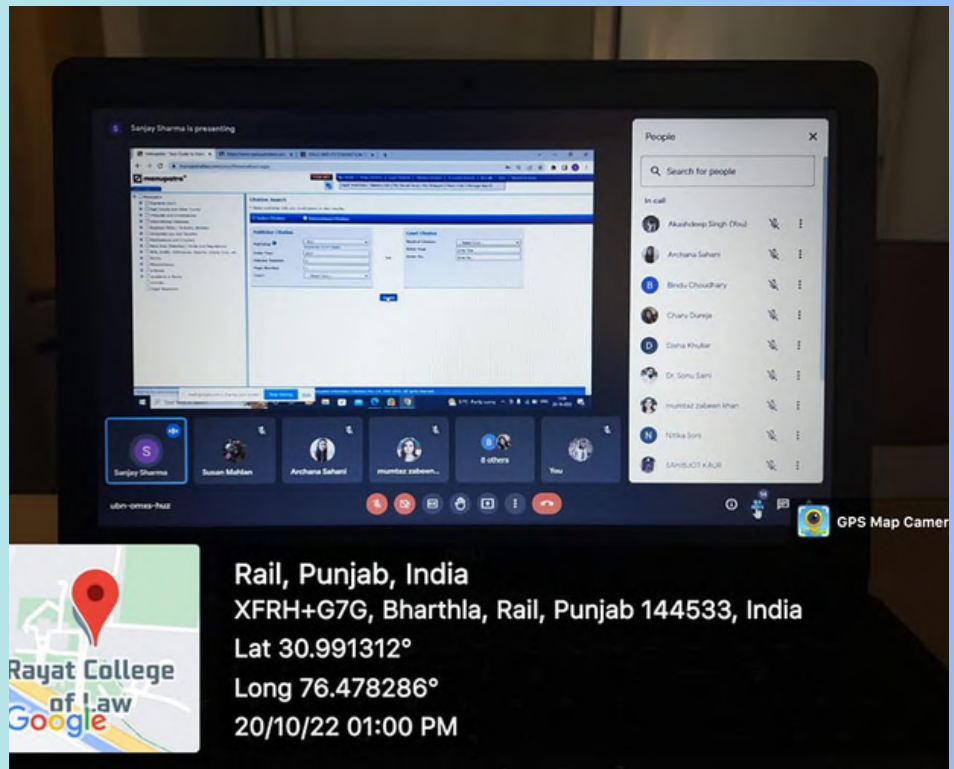
The workshop was conducted by the Sports committee in collaboration with Civil Hospital and Red cross society Ropar on 12 Oct, 2022. A special lecture was delivered by Mr. Gursohan Singh Secretary of Red Cross Society Ropar. He imparted knowledge which is essential in our day to day life. Students and teachers were explained to remain calm in adverse situations and how to give basic medical aid to anybody, if required.

A hands-on training was demonstrated in CPR and other medical conditions like bruises, cuts, nose bleeding, chocking, vertigo, fits etc. by the team. The workshop was followed by a doubt clarification session which was dealt by Mr. Gursohan Singh with fervor and patience.



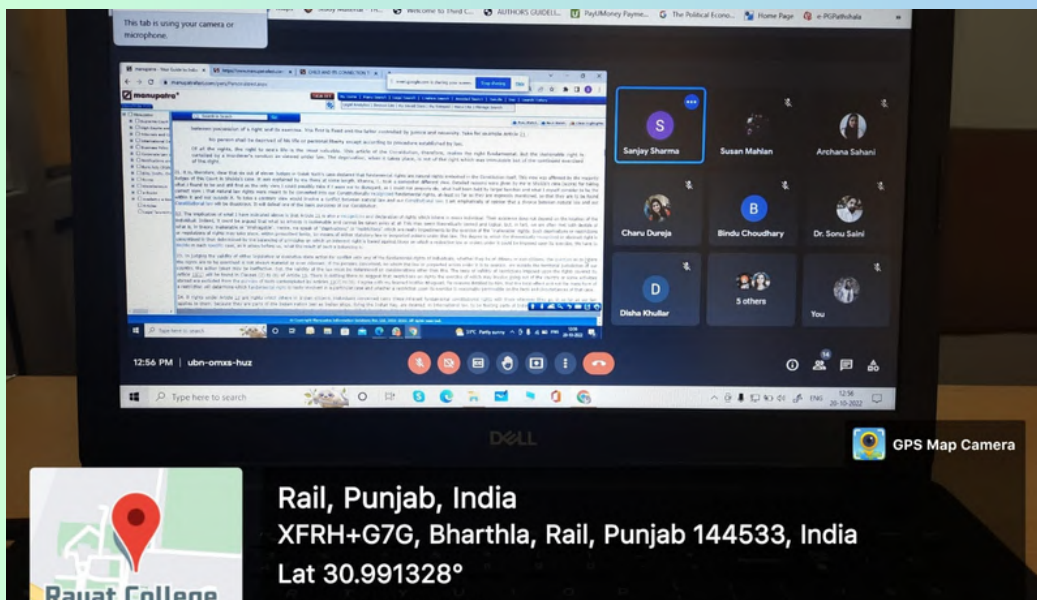
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Prevention is better than cure



WORKSHOP ON HOW TO USE MANUPATRA LEGAL SEARCH DATABASE

Library Committee of Rayat College of Law has organised a “Workshop/Training on How to use Manupatra Legal Search Database” on 20 Oct, 2022. The object of this workshop was to make aware Teachers about effective use of Manupatra Legal search database. The Resource person for the day was Mr. Sanjay Sharma, Head of technical operations at Manupatra. He has explained various techniques to use search engine and various important keywords for effective legal search for case laws, bare acts, law subjects and legal journals. Workshop was attended by more than 20 teachers of the college. Resource Persons also explain about the new features of the database such as updating the teachers about the latest judgment on their email id’s.



WORKSHOP

Computer basic skills



Committee for Professional development of Rayat College of Law organized workshop on computer basics skills on the topic basics of computer on 31 October, 2022. It was organized by the convener Ms. Sahibjot Kaur (Asst. Professor of Law) and Ms. Balwinder Kaur (Asst. Professor of Law) under the guidance of Principal Mam Dr. Monika Sharma .

Ms. Sukhwinder Kaur (Asst. Prof) department of Electronics and communication Engineering from Rayat Institute of Engineering and Information Technology joined as guest speaker in the workshop . She explained various concepts relating to emails browsing and internet, LAN, VAN, word processing and power point presentation. The participants learned a lot from the ppts shown and explained by her. The workshop revealed many aspects of power point presentation .



CYBER CELL

AWARENESS PROGRAMME



Legal aid Clinic of Rayat College of Law organised cyber cell awareness program on 18 Nov, 2022 under the guidance of Assistant Prof Sukhwinder Singh. This session was conducted by the Students of LL.B. 3 Years in Government Sen. Secondary School Lodhimajra Ropar. The Principal Pooja Goyal and Satnam Singh was also present in this program. The topic of this session was cyber frauds. The purpose of conducting this program is to provide awareness about cyber crimes. Student came to know many new things about online frauds, online gaming, cyber bullying etc. Overall this program was very interactive.



Special Thanks to Principal Dr. Monika Sharma for providing this opportunity to the Students.

AWARENESS PROGRAMME



NRI MARRIAGES – DO'S AND DON'T'S

RCL in collaboration with the National Commission for Women, New Delhi, Department of Law, Panjab University, Chandigarh, District Legal Services Authority, Ropar and Nawanshahar has organised seminar on NRI Marriages- Do's and Don't on 29 November, 2022

OBJECTIVE

“The objective of this Programme is to make people aware regarding challenges faced in NRI marriages.

GUEST SPEAKERS

Honorable guest Advocate Sapna Jaggi, D.L.S.A. Nawanshahar, addressed lack of awareness in society and common issues in NRI marriages. Professor B.S Satyal, Registrar of Lamrin Tech Skills University, shared his experiences on this programme. Advocate Rajbir Singh Rai, D.L.S.A. Ropar proceeded the programme by focusing on the do's and don't of NRI marriages. Shri Gurvinder Singh DSP NRI Wing, SAS NAGAR discussed the various cases and remedies to prevent ourselves from this kind of marriage scam.



FOLK DANCE COMPETITION TO CELEBRATE BAISAKHI



The cultural committee on 13 April, 2022 under the guidance of Ms. Rajni Bala (Assistant Professor) organized folk dance competition on 12 April, 2022 to celebrate Baisakhi.

Dr. Monika Sharma Principal, expressed her views on the importance of Baisakhi festival. Various students participated in the competition. All the participants very efficiently expressed their creative choreography on the beats of songs.



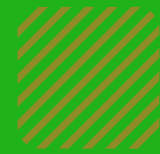
The results were as follows-

First- Jasman Bains B.A.LLB
2nd year

Second- Jasleen Chaudhary
B.A.LLB 1st year

Third- Mehak Sharma B.A
LLB 1st year

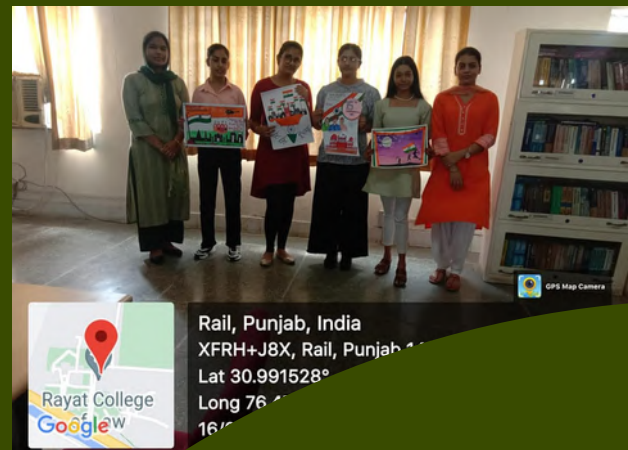
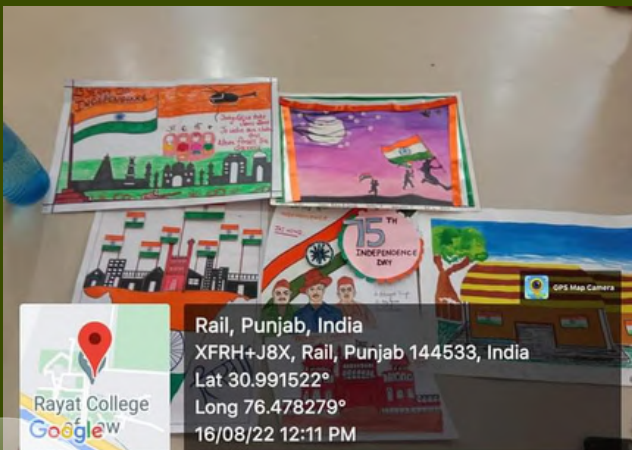
Environment Quiz Competition



Environment Committee organised the Environment Quiz Competition on 1st June 2022 and topic for the competition was "The environment protection act, 1986, Water(Prevention and Control of Pollution Act, 1974, Air(Prevention and Control of Pollution Act) 1981, The national green tribunal Act, 2010". The organizing team comprised of Ms. Nitika Soni (convener), Ms. Bharti Ms. Manpreet Kaur and Ms. Balwinder Kaur. Yamini, Diya, Hema were the Student Coordinators and the host for the competition. The competition was blessed with the presence of Dr. Monika Sharma, Principal, Rayat College of law. A total of 20 participants were present for the competition. The competition started with a brief introduction and opening speech by Coordinators to explain the rules and regulations to be followed by the participants throughout the competition. The 1st position was bagged by Shivam Vashisht the 2nd position was bagged by Lakshay and the 3rd position was bagged by Puneet Jassar.

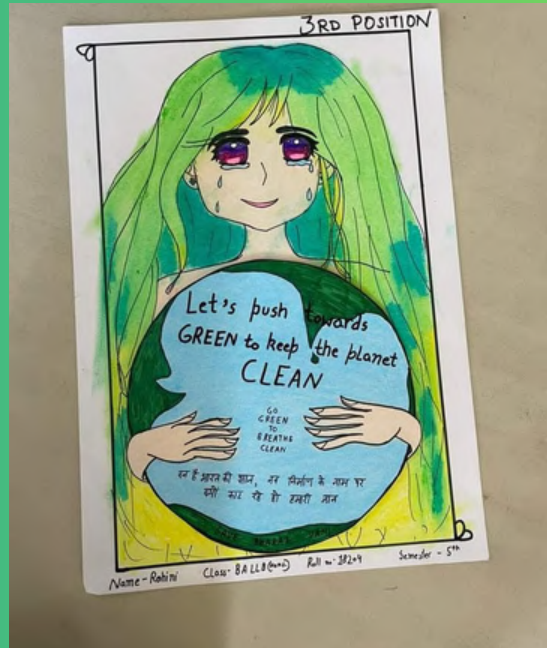


POSTER MAKING COMPETITION



In order to make students aware of the Har Ghar Tiranga campaign, Rayat College of Law has organized a poster-making competition on 16 August, 2022 where students were invited to show their creativity highlighting the campaign. The students participated enthusiastically in the competition and competed really well with each other. Their attempt to raise awareness regarding the "Har Ghar tiranga" campaign was outstanding. The winners for the event were Simranjit Kaur B.com.LL.B 3rd Sem and Japnit Kaur B.Com.LLB. 3rd Sem & Rohini B.A.LLB. 5th Sem.

Slogan Writing Competition 29Sept, 2022

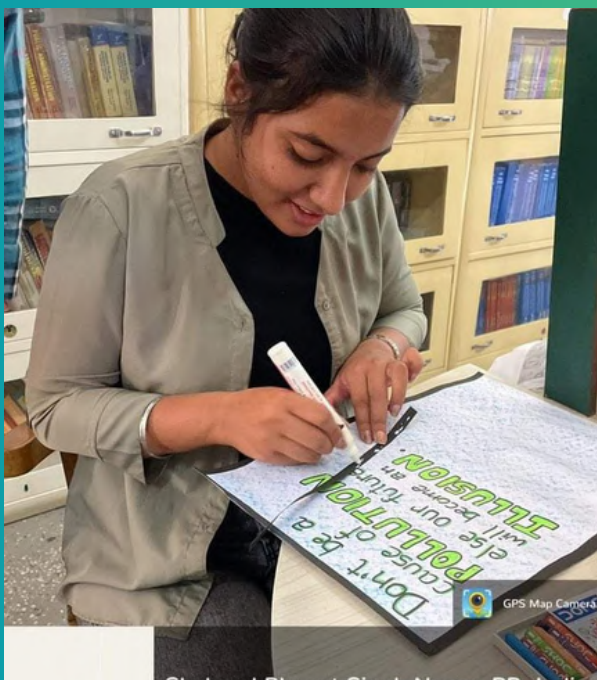


The organising team comprised of Ms. Nitika Soni (Convenor), Ms. Disha, Ms. Rajni and Ms. Bharti.

The theme for slogan writing was
"Curb Pollution Save Earth" & "Go
Green Breath Clean"

Winners of the inter college slogan writing competition-

- * Khushi Jain B.A.LLb 3rd sem
- * Inderpreet B.A.LLb 3rd sem
- * Rohini B.A.LLb 5th sem



INTRA COLLEGE CLIENT COUNSELLING COMPETITION



RAYAT COLLEGE OF LAW'S CAREER DEVELOPMENT CUM PLACEMENT CELL ORGANISED INTRA CLIENT COUNSELLING COMPETITION ON 11 OCT, 2022 UNDER THE GUIDANCE OF DR. SOHNU AND MR. AJITABH. TOTAL 12 TEAMS AS WELL AS 12 CLIENTS PARTICIPATED IN THE COMPETITION.

THE WINNING TEAM WAS:

ICC12

HARSHIV KUNDR

MANKARAN MEELU

BEST CLIENT WAS:

CLT07

ROHINI



10TH RCL NATIONAL MOOT COURT COMPETITION

5-6 NOV, 2022



The competition begins with the inaugural ceremony by welcoming Hon'ble Justice Mr. A.S Sangwan, Hon'ble Judge, of Punjab and Haryana High Court, as the Chief Guest of the day. Dr. Sandeep Singh Kaura, chancellor, Lamrin Tech Skills University as the guest of Honour, Dr. Monika Sharma, Principal Rayat College of Law And Professor B.S. Satyal, Registrar, Lamrin Tech Skills University as the guest of Honour .

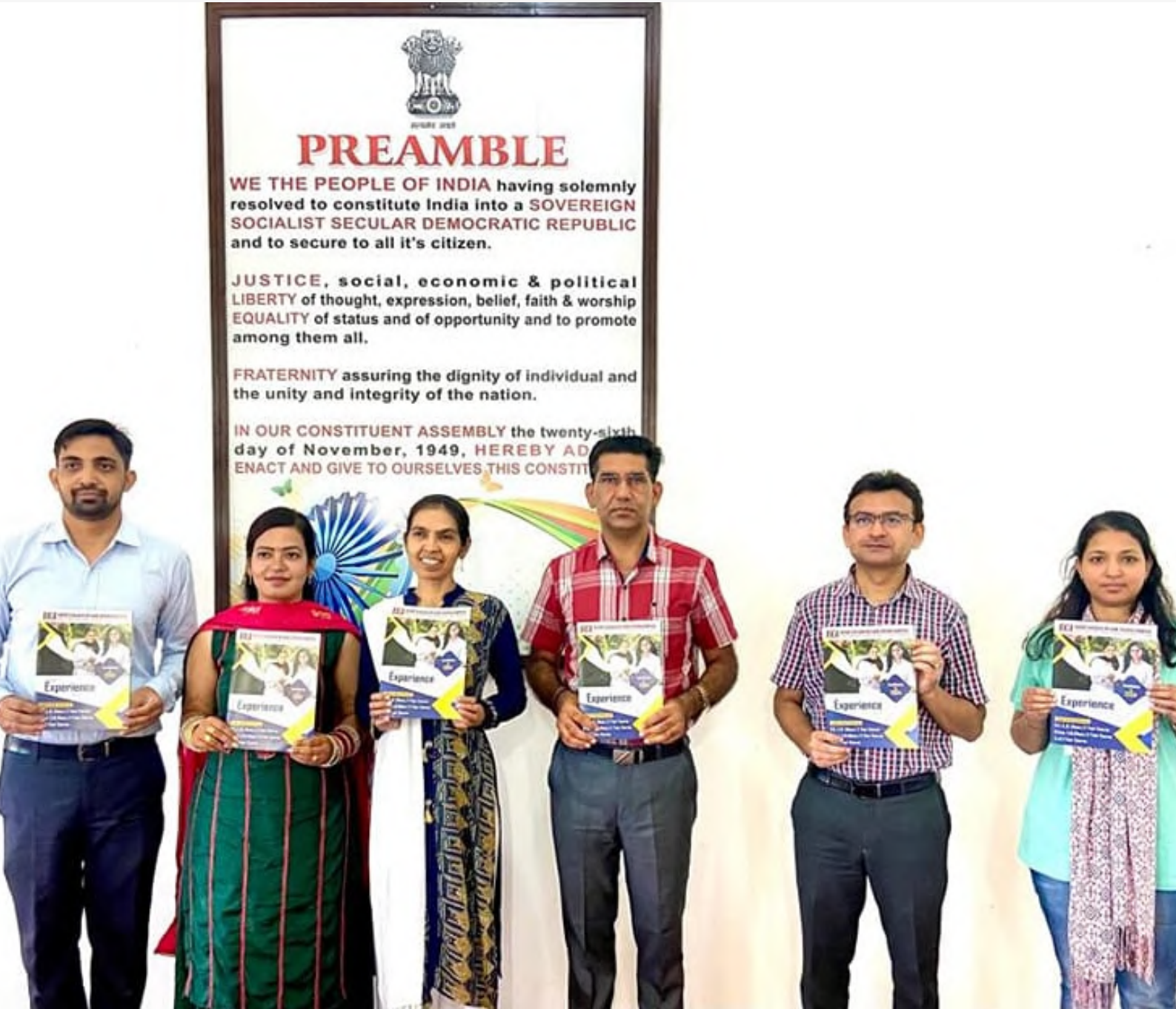
A team from School of Christ University comprising Palguna, Bhumika, Jonah Jesuraj were adjudged the winners of RCL Moot Court Competition 2022, on Sunday.

The team from the Symbiosis Law School, Pune comprising Samridhee Singh, Harsh Asija, Sai

Mani were declared as the runner-up of the competition. The best speaker of the competition was awarded to Samridhee Singh representing the Symbiosis Law School, Pune. The best memorial was awarded to Symbiosis Law School, Pune. The valedictory ceremony was held in the presence of chief guest Justice Mr. Kanwaljit Singh Bajwa District and Sessions Judge, Nawanshahr, Dr. Monika Sharma Principal of Rayat College of Law, Railmajra, Dr. B.S Satyal, Registrar, Lamrin Tech Skills University.

Mr. Kanwaljit Singh Bajwa, in his address to the session, talked about piousness of legal profession and guide the students for having kindness and patience and not to rush for monetary gain. In her concluding address, Dr. Charu Dureja delivered the vote of thanks by thanking all the dignitaries, faculty members, participants, and all the students present there.





BROCHURE RELEASE

**RAYAT COLLEGE OF LAW RAILMAJRA, RUPNAGAR CAMPUS
RELEASED THE INFORMATION BROCHURE REGARDING
ADMISSIONS FOR THE SESSION 2022-23 .**

NO TOBACCO DAY

STREET PLAY ON ANTI- TOBACCO DAY

A nukkad natak was performed by the students of 2nd sem at various places inside the College Campus. It was directed by Ms. Rajni Kaur Asstt. Prof. in commerce. In the end nukad natak was staged outside the college in the presence of Principal Mam Dr. Monika Sharma and in the presence of the whole faculty members. Students also pledged to abstain from drug consumption and also vowed to further spread this message among friends and relatives.



RALLY ON ANTI-TOBACCO DAY!



A rally was organized by attendance and results committee on 31 May on the occasion of World Anti-Tobacco Day. Organizing committee comprised of Ms. Archana Saini (Convener), Ms. Bharti, Ms. Disha Khullar, Ms. Deepika, Ms. Rajni Kaur, Ms. Susan, Ms. Manpreet summons all the students of Rayat College of Law at the front of college and the rally was started and students raised the slogans “be smart don’t start “and “band kro band kro dhumrapan band kro” to spread awareness on the ill effects of tobacco consumption.

FAREWELL PARTY



Hasta la vista

Farewell party titled, "Hasta la Vista" was arranged by all the law students from BALLB, BCOMLLB and LLB for final year students on 02-06-2022 at Multipurpose Hall. Farewell party was celebrated by juniors performing many cultural activities. Farewell is basically a get together kind of celebration for the seniors who will be soon stepping out of that particular institute. Hence juniors wish their seniors a good luck for their next big adventures in various forms like singing, dancing etc. Different tags were awarded to the students and finally Ms. Ritisha was crowned with title of Miss Farewell and Mr. Himanshu with the title of Mr. Farewell from BA/BcomLLB course. And Ms. Geetanjali was crowned with title of Miss Farewell and Mr. Ajay Aggarwal with the title of Mr. Farewell from LLB course.

Teej Celebration

Teej festival is a yearly celebration that marks the advent of monsoons or sawan. It is also called the festival of swings.



A Teej Mela was set up in the college ground on 2nd August, 2022. Female faculty members of the college brought sweets, bangles, jewellery, handicrafts and flowers. They were very excited and keen to apply heena on their hands and play on the swings.

TEACHER'S DAY

CELEBRATION



गुरुर्ब्रह्मा गुरुर्विष्णुः गुरुर्देवो महेश्वरः। गुरुः साक्षात् परं
ब्रह्म तस्मै श्री गुरवे नमः॥

Teacher's truly are the backbone of society. Teachers play many roles in our life like Knowledge House, Lifelong Mentor, Career guide or Sounding Board. The teachers create a good life and a good future for us. To show the gratitude, affection and love towards them, on 5th Sept. 2022 teacher's day was celebrated at the campus. The students had performed Bhangra for Teachers and gave complements to the teachers. Students had made videos to express their gratitude towards teacher's and also shower their love by giving them roses and mementos. The overall student coordinators were Sehajpreet, Arshpreet, Kartik and Ashutosh from BALLB 7th sem.



Awards were given to two university gold medalists students Ms. Parampreet and Ms. Ritika from BALLB and LLB respectively.



It was concluded by vote of thanks proposed by Dr. Akashdeep Singh, Associate Professor and Dean Student Welfare who was also the co-ordinator of the event.

The eminent Chief Guest of the programme who graced the occasion with his presence was Dr. Sandeep Singh Kaura, Chancellor, LTSU. The programme also witnessed the presence of Dr. Ashutosh Sharma, Principal, University School of Management, LTSU and Dr. B.S. Satyal, Registrar, LTSU.

ORIENTATION AND AWARD DISTRIBUTION PROGRAMME 16 SEPTEMBER, 2022

The students were formally welcomed by Dr. Monika Sharma, Principal, Rayat College of Law. Dr. Sandeep Singh Kaura in his special address emphasized the importance of setting goals for learning as well as the core values to be followed for academic achievement and motivated the students and wished them good luck for their bright and glorious future.





A 5 DAY TOUR FOR STUDENTS TO MANALI-ROHTANG-MANIKARAN WAS ORGANISED ON 21-26 SEPT, 2022. FACULTY INCHARGES WERE MS. MANPREET KAUR AND DR. KARAN SINGH

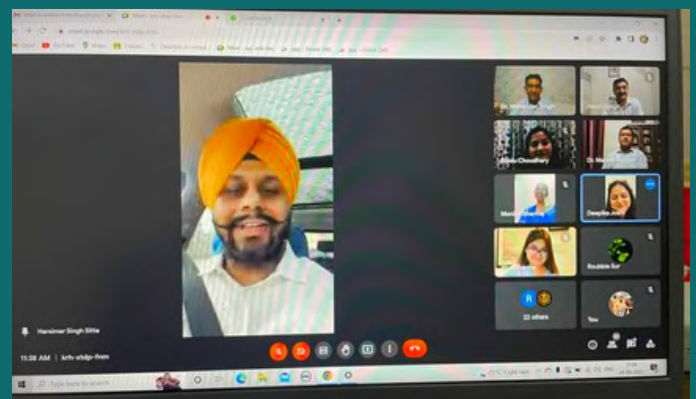
TRAVEL TIPS • BUDGET STAYS • HOW TO PACK LIGHT • AND MORE

ALUMNI MEET

“RECONNECT,
REMINISCE AND
REJOICE” THIS HAS
BEEN THE IDEA OF
THE VIRTUAL
ALUMNI MEET, 2022

The Alumni Meet was organized on 24 Sept, 2022 for the batches of 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020 and 2021.

The event started off with a warm welcome of Dr. Monika Sharma, Principal, Dr. Mahender Singh, Vice Principal, Dr. Manish Kumar, Dean Academics, Dr. Akashdeep Singh, Dean Student Welfare, all the Faculty Members and all the attendees. A brief introduction to the Rayat College of Law was given to everyone as well. Dr. Monika Sharma, Principal, Rayat College of Law gave the welcome address and interacted with the alumni followed by such interactive and inquisitive sessions by the other faculty members. In these sessions all the faculty members expressively shared their experiences so far and created an atmosphere of harmony.



Mr. Harsimran Singh Sitta, Student from the first batch and the Chief Guest for the event comprehensively spoke about his journey. The highlight of the event was the Quiz organized by the Committee that was a success as almost each and every one participated and thoroughly enjoyed it. At the end of the event a video was played that filled everyone with with warmth and nostalgia. At last the Alumni Association Convener Ms. Balwinder Kaur thanked the Alumni for their presence and the event was concluded on a happy note.



RAYAT COLLEGE OF LAW

AFFILIATED TO PANJAB UNIVERSITY, CHANDIGARH
RECOGNISED BY BAR COUNCIL OF INDIA, NEW DELHI

WELCOMES

FIRST YEAR STUDENTS ON ORIENTATION DAY

OF

B.A LL.B (H) and B.Com. LL.B (H) BATCH (2022-2027)



CHIEF GUEST
Dr. SANDEEP SINGH KAURA
(Chancellor, LTSU)



GUEST OF HONOUR
Adv. ANJALI KHOSLA
(Practicing Advocate at
Punjab & Haryana High Court)

Orientation Programme for Freshers

Rayat College of Law welcomed the freshers batch of B.A.LL.B.(hons.) and B.Com.LL.B.(hons.) (2022-2027) on 27 Sept, 2022.

Chief Guests for the event were, Dr. Sandeep Singh Kaura (Chancellor, Lamrin Tech Skills University); Ms. Anjali Khosla (Advocate, Punjab & Haryana High Court).

The Orientation programme started with lighting of lamp along with Saraswati Vandana. Principal mam, Dr. Monika Sharma gave a warm welcome to the budding law professionals from all the faculty members of Rayat College of Law.

Our Chief Guests also shared a light of wisdom and welcomed all the fresher students. In one hand Dr. Sandeep Singh Kaura shared his experience about how much education is important for every individual, on the other hand, Ms. Anjali Khosla, being an Alumini, shared her college life experience and memories she created in the institution.



FRESHER'S PARTY



ENTRANT FIESTA



It was celebrated on 1st Nov, 2022. Ms. Vidhi was crowned with title of Miss Fresher and Mr. Gagandeep with the title of Mr. Fresher from BA/BcomLLB course. And Ms. Navdisha was crowned with title of Miss Fresher and Mr. Ansh Sharma with the title of Mr. Fresher from LLB course.



Constitution Day Celebrations

All the faculty member and Students of LL.B. have taken pledge under the Indian Constitution on 26 Nov, 2022. Dr. Akashdeep Singh, Associate Professor of Law has shared his view about the importance of the Constitution and the significance of its celebration. Faculty members and Students also held a rally to create awareness regarding fundamental rights mentioned in the Indian Constitution.



SILVER MEDAL



GREAT THINGS COME FROM HARD WORK AND PRESERVANCE

Our student HITIKA SABHERWAL of B.A.LL.B (2nd Sem) participated and represented Panjab University, Chandigarh in the Dragon Boat Race (D-10) (500 mtr) and won SILVER MEDAL at All India Inter University Canoeing, Kayaking and Dragon Boat Championship which was held at Sukhna Lake, Chandigarh from 15-18 March 2022.

WINNING AN AWARD IS ALWAYS A SPECIAL MOMENT



Rayat college of law is proud to announce as its student Hitika Sabherwal of B.A.LLB(HONS) 2ND SEM has won a silver medal in women's 500m race(D-20) in 10TH National Dragon Boat Championship. It was held at Lower Lake, Bhopal from 19th-22nd May 2022. Teams from many states participated in it. Our sports convener Dr. Mahender Singh and our worthy Principal Dr. Monika Sharma along with whole RCL team congratulated her for tremendous achievement.

SPORTS ACHIEVEMENT



Rayat College of Law, Railmajra is very proud of their girls where a badminton's team led by Harshpreet Kaur with Mehak Sharma and Pooja won Gold Medal amongst around 200 affiliated Colleges in Inter College Badminton Championship held at Panjab University, Chandigarh on 16th and 17th of November 2022. The College is very proud and extend our warm wishes to all the winners and participants.

**TIME
TO
REJOICE**



THE HARDER THE BATTLE, THE SWEETER THE VICTORY



OUR STUDENT, GURJEEV SINGH RIAR FROM BA-LLB COURSE 7TH SEMESTER UNDER THE GUIDANCE OF SPORTS CONVENOR DR. MAHENDER SINGH, REPRESENTED ROPAR CITY IN THE KHEDAN VATTAN PUNJAB DIYAN 2022 , HELD AT PAP JALANDHAR ORGANISED BY GOVERNMENT OF PUNJAB . HE HAS BEEN AWARDED FIRST POSITION IN PISTOL SHOOTING(25 METER STANDARD PISTOL MAN) AND VISHAVJEET SINGH FROM BALLB COURSE (4TH YEAR), REPRESENTED ROPAR CITY IN THE SENIOR STATE GAMES, HELD IN LUDHIANA. HE ALONG WITH HIS TEAMMATES HAS BEEN AWARDED FIRST POSITION IN BASKETBALL FOR THE SAME

