No Legacy is as rich as Honesty
Message
from the Chairman

It is true that the legal profession is not only about knowledge of the law and oratory skills but also about ethics, justice and humanity. Institutions are not market places, and education is not a commodity traded on demand and supply.

Institutions are knowledge spaces and education is a value in itself to distinguish between fair and unfair, just and unjust. It has to inculcate values like sacrifice, sensitivity to sufferings, courage to fight for justice and fairness, to stand up for the dispossessed and marginalized and to stand against the odds for the sake of justice. Prospective lawyers have to be exposed and sensitized to all these issues in order to ensure that they serve the profession with commitment.

With above vision, as a tribute to Sardar Patel, Charutar Vidya Mandal established R.N. Patel Ipcowala School of Law & Justice. Our guiding principle is constant change, motivation and upgradation, creating state-of-the-art knowledge infrastructure for our students, instilling in them the ability to learn so that they can face any challenge anywhere in the world. I, therefore, like to share with all the students that the Law School will be of international repute in the field of Law. The syllabus of the course is formulated in such a way that students passing out from this Law School will be in a position to practice Law not only with Judiciary but also with Law firms within and outside the country. The management has not left any stone unturned to provide world class infrastructure and academic input, which will be intellectually stimulating and highly rewarding.

Dr. C L Patel
Chairman
Charutar Vidya Mandal
Message
from the Secretary

Charutar Vidya Mandal has initiated a historic and momentous step to start R.N.Patel Ipcowala School of Law and Justice.

Looking to the need of industry, legal system and social requirement, there is a mismatch between demand for legal experts and supply of legal experts. Charutar Vidya Mandal wants to step in and provide highly talented and educated legal professionals. The syllabus is framed keeping in mind the changing environmental and legal factors. In R.N.Patel Ipcowala School of Law and Justice, the students will find dedicated and highly qualified team of faculty. The library is enriched with books and journals that will help the students to acquire additional knowledge. An exhaustive volume of All India report (AIR) starting from 1950-2012 and Supreme Court cases (SCC) are processed for the benefits of the students. I welcome all students to the C. V.M. family.

Prin. S. M. Patel
Secretary
Charutar Vidya Mandal
Message from the Principal

In 21st century, one of the most significant changes in the humankind is the increased recognition of 'Legal System'. As we are aware that law has been around us for centuries, since the existence of earth. The idea of law was intended for creating a stable and safer society. From writers to politicians to freedom fighters, lawyers have donned many hats. Mahatma Gandhi, Dr. Rajendra Prasad, Jawaharlal Nehru, Sardar Patel, Franz Kafka, Abraham Lincoln, Obama... – all came from law background. As citizens many of us have faced various situations, which require legal assistance. In most instances, there are many rights and defenses that can help us in becoming assertive, if we know what and how to do it within the time limits provided by the law. On the other hand, Law is a career as legal education which requires analytical and logical skills. It takes hard work and dedication to become a successful professional. Power of logical reasoning, a quick brain, power of concentration, patience, perseverance and ability to discuss matters with all types of people are some of the skills required to be a successful professional. To achieve this the 'legal education' is an essential part and thus

We feel very proud to highlight that over the last one year the R.N. Patel Ipcowala School of Law & Justice has made a special place for itself in legal, social and cultural circles. Moreover, it would be a reminder to the present generation that the institutions like ours have been built by the sacrifices of many and it is their bounden duty to preserve, protect and perpetuate the hoary culture of our blessed land by publications.

Dr. K. Arunachalam
Principal
RNPI School of Law & Justice
Path Traversed

Vallabh Vidyanagar which has a short past but a long history, is a living memorial of Sardar Patel, the epic person. He dreamt of a modern and prosperous Independent India in terms of regeneration of villages through (1) the education, (2) advanced agriculture and (3) cooperative ventures. We are indeed very fortunate that we have here all the three : Vallabh Vidyanagar is the realisation of his first dream; Institute of Agriculture at Anand (now Anand Agricultural University) is the fruition of the second and Amul Dairy, the cradle of cooperative dairying, is the fulfilment of the third.

C. L. PATEL & BIRTH OF NEW VALLABH Vidyaganagar

Dr. Chhotubhai L.Patel, former Executive Engineer in Gujarat Electricity Board, succeeded Shri H.M.Patel as the Chairman of the Charutar Vidya Mandal on April 9,1994. Endowed with rich practical sense, sound realism and solid and unshakable endurance, he is the true and worthy successor of Shri Bhaikaka, Shri Bhikhhabhai Patel and Shri H. M. Patel: Shri Bhaikaka and Shri Bhikhhabhai created Vallabh Vidyanagar, Shri H. M. Patel created Vitthal Udyognagar and Arogyanagar near Karamsad and Dr. C.L.Patel is the creator of New Vallabh Vidyaganagar lushgreen mushrooming satellite township, over one hundred acres of land near Karamsad, Mogri and Gana. It has, besides educational institutions, like colleges of Engineering and Technology Pharmacy and Ayurveda college and hospital and Women Engineering College, Industrial Training Centre, staff quarters, shopping centre, playgrounds and auditorium. Steps are afoot to extend the area to four hundred acres.

Dr. C. L. Patel’s thirst for establishing new institutes is unquenchable. After initiating R. N. Patel Ipcovala School of Law and Justice, he plans to have Polytechnic for Girls, Institute of Defence Technology, Residential School-Primary & Secondary (Gujarati and English medium), Renewable Energy Studies and Research Centre, Research & Development Centre for Ayurvedic Research and Centre for Studies & Research in Management. In order to keep pace with the fiercely competitive world by revitalizing the society through quality education, the institutions established by Dr.C.L.Patel impart education in Valuation (Plant & Machinery), first of its kind in the world, Industrial Polymers, Industrial Chemistry, Computer Science, Information Science, Biotechnology, Food Processing, Environmental Science, Instrumentation, Information Technology, Electronics and Communication and Mechatronics etc. Postgraduate programme in E-commerce is one of the latest introduced under his dynamic stewardship.
About R. N. Patel Ipcowala
School of Law and Justice

The Iron man of India, Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, inspired establishment of Charutar Vidya Mandal (CVM) in 1945-'46 and, today, the CVM is the largest educational trust with global repute. It is running 46 educational institutions from KG to PG and Research having more than 40,000 students. Many stalwarts and legal luminaries received their virtual education from the CVM’s institution/s and they attained great heights in their later career. As a tribute to Late Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, R.N. PATEL IPCOWALA SCHOOL OF LAW & JUSTICE was established in the year 2012 and conducting 5 year integrated law courses such as BA, LL.B (Hons)/ BBA, LL.B (Hons)/ BCom, LL.B (Hons). Some of the salient features of the institute are:

- First in India, offering law honours degree with choice based credit system.
- Dual – Degree programmes with multiple specializations
- Vision to introduce Integrated LL.M., Ph.D. as per UGC norms similar to M.Tech.,Ph.D.
- Legal Research activities through Legal Research Centre

This Law School is moving towards glorious days ahead and can be very effective in providing necessary guidelines to promising and upcoming legal practitioners. We are confident that our path to make continuous and sustainable progress has been well set.
CHASING THE WIND: EDUCATION

“Your right is to work only but never to the fruit thereof. Let not the fruit of action be your object nor your attachment be to inaction”.

- Bhagwad Geeta

Introduction

One of the most important recent advances in libertarian theory has come in the field of education as right. Several writers notably, Rabindranath Tagore, among them have argued that education should form part of a proper libertarian law code as “…Where knowledge is free into that heaven of freedom my father, Let My Country Awake”. This is because, Education is aimed to

- Achieve the excellence
- Care deeply about people
- Care the students
- Do what’s right and not convenient

Education promotes young generation with an aim to make them competitive, meritorious, hardworking and efficient in skills so that they can transform the nation with universal outlook. Besides, education promotes among the people with high potentials to act with determination, judgement, integrity and dedication to serve the mankind. Therefore, everyone endeavour is to impart education at par with the repute institution and make out this as a center of knowledge and excellence.

Education as culture

Education embraces a country’s heritage and rich culture. It establishes a system to spread the light of knowledge. Every country has specific educational needs to administer his own resources as well as to face changes that the country may face. Education does not mean merely an accumulation of knowledge which not only gives students a technique to get jobs and earn a livelihood, but also a continuous process that makes him to achieve dedicated and committed personality. Education aims to encourage students holistically by encouraging them to strive hard towards excellence in every field. Education tries to inculcate in them awareness of their responsibilities towards society. As true academicians, therefore, we should allow students to blossoms freely. The need of the 21st century is to give students a comprehensive education fostering intellectual, social and aesthetic development.

Education as Instrument

Education is an important instrument for change in the lives of people. It helps in development of human personality, attitudes, values and ethics, and in strengthening the respect for human rights as well as freedoms. Education further helps in promoting understanding, tolerance, and friendship among all people and serves as a means to stress participation, innovation and generation of intellectual mobility. Education plays a good role. Therefore, education as a curriculum should be included in the course of their study at each level. This achieves the objectives as a long-term policy.

Educational activism

Education amplifies awareness and thereby to prevent abuse. But, unfortunate, we follow the same educational system of British India even after a century and a half of dominating India to our own advantage. Today, what we need is `educational activism’. Education has power to generate necessary values and the consciousness of ourselves as one human race. That education, we foresee.
Character of Education
A renowned French author, Quetelet, has very aptly described in his famous book, "Social Physics", that: "Society contains within itself the germs of all the crimes that are about to be committed, and the criminal is only the instrument, which executes them". The public life of 'good' society must reflect the nature of its members. The social environment in which a person is bred and brought up plays a dominant role in the moulding of his nature. Good nature of members, therefore, depends upon the good environment in which the members have grown. To achieve good environment, education plays an important role. This is because, education has many characters such as education is the teacher of teacher; education is the treasurer, which it can be preserved without the fear of laws; education secured material pleasure and happiness; education secure honour at the hands of the state; education is an index of growth and effective instrument for social change; education amplifies awareness and thereby prevent a abuse of power; education is the special manifestation of mankind; education plays a good role; education is an important instrument for change in the life of the people; education helps in development of human personality and attitudes for strengthening the respect for human rights; education also helps in promoting and understanding of tolerance and friendship among all people and serves as means to stress participation, innovation and generation of intellectual mobility; education has power to generate necessary values and the consciences of us as one human race; education is the foundation for good citizen; education plays an important role and prevents abuse of power; education by definition charitable; a good academician is always a better than the best Constitution...

Types of terrorism
Terrorism thrives, not because there are a lot of corrupt people out there looking for ways to thrive, but because the system finds indigenous ways to silence there who swim against the tide and punish those who choose the blow of whistle. The nature of information received and a board study revealed that the terror exists in various forms in which the latest one is the educational terrorism. There are many other forms of terrorism such as 'financial terrorism', 'cyber terrorism', 'death of innocents by terror leased by the Mafia', 'terror of death due to an unspecified disease', 'terror on scarcity of food', 'police gun down the alleged agents of terror', 'Narcotics terrorism', 'arms terrorism', 'terror and counter-terror' in various forms. The above list is illustrative and not exhaustive. Many of the above acts overlap and most of them also constitute crimes under the Penal Code. However, the characteristic of terrorism exists in almost all the above areas and they have international implications. Today, the most dangerous form of terrorism is commercialisation of education and thereby terrorising the mindset of students, parents, community, society, government and ultimately the nation.

Educational terrorism
Today the most dangerous form of terrorism is 'educational terrorism', i.e. commercialization of education through unethical and unjust means. This terrorizes the mindset of young generation. Answer to produce a good citizen always depends upon the education in which the character is build. Therefore, a good academician doesn't teach but educate ... Nevertheless, a news item, carried across the country by media on daily and sometime on hourly basis is scam and in particular the educational scam i.e. the educational crime. If unchecked timely, the Indian educational system fell in the trap of educational terrorism and thus the nation goes back to sleep.

Conclusion
Swami Vivekananda told, 'we want that education, by which character is found; strength of mind is increased; the intellect is expanded...; by which one can stand on owns own feet'. Nevertheless, patience under provocation is the hallmark of good academician but tolerance beyond limit is cowardice, in the present context. Hence this ...

“ ... Where knowledge is free into that heaven of freedom my father, Let My Country Awake”.
Rabindranath Tagore
The Right to Privacy is an illustration of the interpretative capabilities of the higher judiciary, as well as a right emanating as a result of widening the ambit specifically enumerated fundamental rights, which shall be critically examined in the context of the Supreme Court’s ruling in the case of *Kharak Singh v. State of Punjab*. (AIR 1963 SC 1295). The meaning of privacy, as defined in the New Oxford English Dictionary is the ‘absence or avoidance of publicity or display; the state or condition from being withdrawn from the society of others, or from public interest; seclusion.’ The Black’s Law Dictionary refers to privacy as “the right to be let alone; the right of a person to be free from unwarranted publicity; and the right to live without unwarranted interference by the public in matters with which the public is not necessarily concerned.”

The right to privacy remains a private right of an individual. Privacy as a concept involves what privacy entails and how it is to be valued. Privacy as a right involves the extent to which privacy is (and should be legally protected). “There is no mention about the clear cut definition what privacy is, but only what situations of privacy will be afforded legal protection.” It is interesting to note that the common law does not know a general right of privacy.

The right to Privacy is the hallmark of a cultured existence, as in the words of Louise Brandeis, J “the right most valued by civilized men”. At the international level, the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (of which India is a signatory), and more recently, the European Convention of Human Rights recognizes this right. (Art 8 of the ECHR & Art 17 of the ICCPR, 1976). However, the common characteristics underlying this are its being available against the state, as is the case with other human rights.

**The Right to Privacy is an illustration of the interpretative capabilities of the higher judiciary.**

The framers of Indian Constitution and the Legislatures, failed to expressly recognize the Right to Privacy. Judicial activism has brought the Right to Privacy within the realm of Fundamental Rights. Article 141 of the Constitution states that “the law declared by the Supreme Court shall be binding on all courts within the territory of India.” Therefore, the decisions of The Supreme Court of India become the Law of the Land. The Supreme Court of India has come to the rescue of common citizen, time and again by construing “right to privacy” as a part of the Fundamental Right to “protection of life and personal liberty” under Article 21 of the Constitution, which states “no person shall be deprived of his life or personal liberty except according to procedures established by law”. In the context of personal liberty, the Supreme Court has observed “those who feel called upon to deprive other persons of their personal liberty in the discharge of what they conceive to be their duty must strictly and scrupulously observe the forms and rules of the law.”
The Supreme Court has upheld the Right to Privacy in the following cases:

1. Kharak Singh v. State of UP (AIR 1963 SC 1295). In this case the appellant was being harassed by police under Regulation 236(b) of UP Police Regulation, which permits domiciliary visits at night. The Supreme Court held that the Regulation 236 is unconstitutional and violation of Article 21. It concluded that the Article 21 of the Constitution includes “right to privacy” as a part of the right to “protection of life and personal liberty”. The Court equated ‘personal liberty’ with ‘privacy’, and observed, that “the concept of liberty in Article 21 was comprehensive enough to include privacy and that a person’s house, where he lives with his family is his ‘castle’ and that nothing is more deleterious to a man’s physical happiness and health than a calculated interference with his privacy.”

2. Gobind v. State of M.P. (1975 2 SCC 148) is another case on domiciliary visits. The Supreme Court laid down that “…privacy-dignity claims deserve to be examined with care and to be denied only when an important countervailing interest is shown to be superior. If the Court does find that a claimed right is entitled to protection as a fundamental privacy right, a law infringing it must satisfy the compelling State interest tests…”

3. State v. Charulata Joshi, (1999 4 SCC 65) the Supreme Court held that “the constitutional right to freedom of speech and expression conferred by Article 19(1)(a) of the Constitution which includes the freedom of the press is not an absolute right. The press must first obtain the willingness of the person sought to be interviewed and no court can pass any order if the person to be interviewed expresses his unwillingness”.

4. R. Rajagopal v. State of Tamil Nadu, (AIR 1995 SC 264) the Supreme Court held that the petitioners have a right to publish what they allege to be the life-story/autobiography of Auto Shankar insofar as it appears from the public records, even without his consent or authorization. But if they go beyond that and publish his life story, they may be invading his right to privacy, they will be liable for the consequences in accordance with law. Similarly, the State or its officials cannot prevent or restrain the said publication. It Stated that “A citizen has a right to safeguard the privacy of his own, his family, marriage, procreation, motherhood, child bearing and education among other matters. None can publish anything concerning the above matters without his consent- whether truthful or otherwise and whether laudatory or critical. If he does so, he would be violating the right to privacy of the person concerned and would be liable in an action for damages…….”

Careful analysis of the above judgments given by the Hon’ble Supreme Court, one can find that:

1. that the individual’s right to privacy exists and any unlawful invasion of privacy would make the ‘offender’ liable for the consequences in accordance with law;
2. that there is constitutional recognition given to the right of privacy which protects personal privacy against unlawful governmental invasion;
3. that the person’s “right to be let alone” is not an absolute right and may be lawfully restricted for the prevention of crime, disorder or protection of health or morals or protection of rights and freedom of others;

On the basis of a dispassionate perusal of the aforementioned judicial rulings, it is evident that there is an implied, unremunerated, but judicially-evolved and recognized right to privacy under the Indian Constitution. The shift in judicial interpretation is most notably observed following the Maneka Gandhi case, wherein this right is recognized, subject to legal restrictions satisfying the requirements as laid down in the Maneka Gandhi case. However, if the courts were to address the issue of right to privacy under Article 21 afresh, there is little doubt that it would conclude that there does exist a right to privacy. On a harmonious interpretation of the legal principles as laid down by the Supreme Court at different points of time, it is sufficient to conclude the existence of right to privacy under Part III of the Constitution. Privacy is also a feature of the dignity of an individual that the preamble to the Constitution assures every individual. Thus the right is not merely a negative mandate upon the state not to encroach upon the private space of the individual but is also a positive affirmation on the state to create adequate institutions that would enable one to effectively protect his private life.

Legacy 9
AN OVERVIEW OF IRRETRIEVABLE BREAKDOWN OF MARRIAGE- BREAKDOWN THEORY OF DIVORCE

Concept of Irretrievable breakdown

Marriages are made in heaven, marred on earth. Ever since the evolution of human society, institution of marriage has been recognized and revered. Particularly in Hindu Law, marriage is considered as a sacrament. However, when the sanctity of this sacrament is endangered for reasons whatsoever, it raises critical issues not only for the individuals concerned but also the children, family and society as a whole.

The foundation of a sound marriage is tolerance, adjustment and respecting one another. Tolerance to each other's fault to a certain bearable extent has to be inherent in every marriage. Petty quibbles, trifling differences should not be exaggerated and magnified to destroy what is said to have been made in heaven. All quarrels must be weighed from that point of view in determining what constitutes cruelty in each particular case and always keeping in view the physical and mental conditions of the parties, their character and social status. A too technical and hypersensitive approach would be counter-productive to the institution of marriage.

The Supreme Court in Naveen Kohli v. Neelu Kohli recommended to the Union of India to seriously consider bringing an amendment in the Hindu Marriage Act, 1955 to incorporate irretrievable breakdown of marriage as a ground for divorce.

In V. Bhagat v. D. Bhagat the Supreme Court held: “Irretrievable breakdown of the marriage is not a ground for divorce by itself. But while scrutinizing the evidence on record to determine whether the ground(s) alleged is made out and in determining the relief to be granted, the said circumstance can certainly be borne in mind.”

There is no use of keeping two persons tied by the matrimonial relationship when they cannot live peacefully. Where wedlock has become a deadlock, since parties are living separately, and after marriage the wife has lived only for a few months in the matrimonial home, wife having made allegations of cruelty and desertion against the husband and husband having made counter-allegations against her, the court in Krishna vs. Som Nath held that marriage is irretrievably broken and it is in the interest of justice that decree of divorce be granted so that both the parties can live in peace.

1. March 21, 2006
2. AIR 1994 SC 710.
In *Naveen Kohli v. Neelu Kohli* the Supreme Court recommended to the Union of India to seriously consider bringing an amendment in the Hindu Marriage Act, 1955 to incorporate irretrievable breakdown of marriage as a ground for divorce in the following words:

“Before we part with this case, on the consideration of the totality of facts, this Court would like to recommend the Union of India to seriously consider bringing an amendment in the Hindu Marriage Act, 1955 to incorporate irretrievable breakdown of marriage as a ground for the grant of divorce. A copy of this judgment was sent to the Secretary, Ministry of Law & Justice, Department of Legal Affairs, Government of India for taking appropriate steps in uniform code of marriage and divorce and to provide by law for a way out of the unhappy situation in which couples like the present have found themselves.”

It is pertinent to notice that the Law Commission of India has already submitted a very comprehensive 71st Report on irretrievable breakdown of marriage as a ground of divorce. The matter had been taken up by the Commission as a result of a reference made by the Government of India. The Law Commission under the Chairmanship of Shri Justice H. R. Khanna presented its Report on April 7, 1978. The Report considered the suggestion and analyzed the same in extenso. Before embarking upon further action on the suggestion that irretrievable breakdown of marriage should be made as a ground for divorce, the Law Commission considered it appropriate to invite views on the matter by issuing a brief questionnaire.

**Conclusion.**

The irretrievable breakdown of a marriage provides the ground for a no-fault divorce in many jurisdictions. The clause of irretrievable breakdown of marriage will be in addition to the existing grounds for divorce. At present, various grounds for dissolution of marriage are laid down in law. These include adultery, cruelty, desertion, conversion to another religion and unsoundness of mind.

Marriage Laws (Amendment) Bill, 2010, introduced in Rajya Sabha on 2nd May 2012, seeks to make “Irretrievable breakdown of marriage” a new ground for grant of divorce. According to the amendments while a wife can oppose a husband’s plea for a divorce under the new “Irretrievable breakdown of marriage” clause, the husband will have no such rights to oppose if the wife moves the court on the same grounds. The Union Cabinet of India on 23rd March 2012 approved the redrafted Marriage Laws (Amendment) Bill, 2010 to give the wife and children a clearly-defined share in the husband’s immovable property in case of divorce. Union Cabinet in its meeting held on 17th July 2013 approved the amendments to the marriage law enabling married women to get a share of her husband’s ancestral property in case of divorce. On 26th August 2013, Rajya Sabha passed the bill to amend the Hindu Marriage Act as well as Special Marriage Act that provide for irretrievable breakdown of Marriage as a ground for divorce and grants women the right to share in the property of husbands. But the Supreme Court on 1st July 2013 while deciding this case, viz. Darshan Gupta v. Radhika Gupta (Civil Appeal Nos. 6332-6333 of 2009) failed to take into consideration the latest legal changes and the proposed Marriage Laws amendment Bill which was pending before the Rajya Sabha.

In the various cases as discussed above we can see that the Judicial Decisions of ‘Irretrievable Breakdown of Marriage’ was taken for the marriage which was completely dead. If the marriage has just remained the shell but not the substance then also the Divorce cannot be withheld. Hence The Hindu Marriage Amendment Act 2010 has included the ground of ‘Irretrievable Breakdown of Marriage’ as the ground of seeking Divorce by either of the party but it is ultimately the Courts to decide its finality on case to case basis.

6. AIR 2006 SC1675
7. http://www.livelaw.in/comment-on-darshan-gupta-v-radhika-gupta
Higher education in the India

India's higher education system is the third largest in the world, next to the United States and China. The main governing body at the tertiary level is the University Grants Commission, which enforces its standards, advises the government, and helps coordinate between the centre and the state. Accreditation for higher learning is overseen by 12 autonomous institutions established by the University Grants Commission.

Indian higher education system has expanded at a fast pace by adding nearly 20,000 colleges and more than 8 million students in a decade from 2000-01 to 2010-11. As of 2011, India has 42 central universities, 275 state universities, 130 deemed universities, 90 private universities, 5 institutions established and functioning under the State Act, and 33 Institutes of National Importance. Other institutions include 33,000 colleges as Government Degree Colleges and Private Degree Colleges, including 1800 exclusive women's colleges, functioning under these universities and institutions as reported by the UGC in 2012.

Some institutions of India, such as the Indian Institutes of Technology (IITs), Indian Institutes of Management (IIMs), National Institute of Technology (NITs), Mody Institute of Technology and Science and Jawaharlal Nehru University have been globally acclaimed for their standard of education. The IITs enroll about 8000 students annually and the alumni have contributed to both the growth of the private sector and the public sectors of India. However, India still lacks internationally prestigious universities such as Harvard, Cambridge, and Oxford.

Ranking

Three Indian universities were listed in the Times Higher Education list of the world’s top 200 universities — Indian Institutes of Technology, Indian Institutes of Management, and Jawaharlal Nehru University in 2005 and 2006 Six Indian Institutes of Technology and the Birla Institute of Technology and Science - Pilani were listed among the top 20 science and technology schools in Asia by Asia week. The Indian School of Business situated in Hyderabad was ranked number 12 in global MBA rankings by the Financial Times of London in 2010 while the All India Institute of Medical Sciences has been recognized as a global leader in medical research and treatment. The Quacquarelli Symonds (QS) World University Rankings published in 2013 ranked IIT Delhi - 222 with a 49.4% score, IIT Bombay- 233 and IIT Kanpur to 295 , with no Indian university making to top 200 .

10 Indian universities in list of top 100 in BRICS countries

India has claimed 10 of the top 100 places in Times Higher Education’s BRICS & Emerging Economies Rankings 2014 — the world’s first ranking of universities in Brazil, Russia, India, China and South Africa, as well as 17 other emerging economies. In this much smaller, more level-playing field, with only 22 countries surveyed, India has predictably fared much better, with its highest-ranked institution Punjab University coming in at joint 13th place.

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Higher_education_in_India
China’s Peking University and Tsinghua University take the top two spots in the overall rankings. University of Cape Town, South Africa, comes in at third place, followed by Taiwan’s National Taiwan University and Turkey’s Bozaici University, in fourth and fifth places, respectively.

China emerges as the frontrunner in the rankings with 23 institutions in the table. Taiwan comes next in terms of maximum representatives on the list (21), followed by India with 10.

In Times Higher Education’s BRICS & Emerging Economies Rankings 2014, Indian institutions make up 10% of the list, including nine in the top 50 places. Panjab University, the alma mater of prime minister Manmohan Singh, leads the way, followed by the Indian Institutes of Technology (IITs) at Kharagpur (30th), Kanpur (34th), Delhi (37th), Roorkee (37th), Guwahati (46th) and Madras (47th). Jadavpur University, Aligarh Muslim University and Jawaharlal Nehru University are in the 47th, 50th and 57th spots, respectively.

In sharp contrast, India had absolutely no representation in the top 200 of the Times Higher Education 2013-14 World University Rankings. Only five universities made it to the top 400, with Punjab University only making it to the group of universities ranked between 226th and 250th place.

China’s Peking University and Tsinghua University take the top two spots in the overall rankings. University of Cape Town, South Africa, comes in at third place, followed by Taiwan’s National Taiwan University and Turkey’s Bozaici University, in fourth and fifth places, respectively. China emerges as the frontrunner in the rankings with 23 institutions in the table. Taiwan comes next in terms of maximum representatives on the list (21), followed by India with 10.

It was Friday, the fifth hectic day of the week at work. Moreover, I could not manage to get a seat in train back home. I got down at platform and started walking towards home. In my mind thinking about my life which I felt had become a 'routine'. I was cursing the commuting woes. I was seeking for a break from the routine. While walking listlessly, I found a young boy barely ten to twelve years old carrying a heavy basket on his head, walking beside me. Walking barefooted the boy was humming a latest Bollywood track.

Out of my curiosity I asked the young boy, “What do you do?”

“Sell vegetables.” He replied with a smile.

My Teacher’s heart inspired me to ask, “Do you go to school?”

“Yes. In the morning I go to school. In the evening I sell vegetables.” replied the boy in rustic accent.

After learning this fact I was inspired to know more about him. “What does your father do then?” I asked.

“I have no father. My mother is a labourer.” He replied with no expression on his face.

The more I knew about him, the more I was feeling pity for him. Just to lighten the talk I enquired, “How much did you earn today.”

“Earned 30 Rs. Could not sell much.” He told.

Shocked by hearing that amount, I asked, “Only 30! Is it enough for the day! What will you do tomorrow?”

“Why to worry about tomorrow. Allah he naa…” saying this he changed his path again humming that Bollywood track.

That two minute talk with that young boy shuddered me. Knowing about his hardships and his struggle, I started feeling my woes are too small and trivial. I started feeling quite blessed and fortunate. Though he was loaded with burdens of life, he was singing, smiling and walking cheerfully. Not have even chappal to wear and still what a faith on God! That small boy proved to be wiser than me.

There are many people in this world who are living with more difficulties and less facilities than we have. Let’s learn to smile and sing and appreciate whatever we are blessed with!!

(A Short story from my collection: “Relish the Life”)
Today in the modern era of “kaliyug”, every individual is different from the other. We are social animal but how? We do daily routine like eat, drink, sleep and be merry. Similarly animal do their routines like us, so what is the difference between them and us? We don’t know! Why God gave us the birth as human? We really do not know the answer of this question. In “shastras” it is mentioned that our rebirth depends upon our karmas and that is the only thing that will come along with us after birth. In spite of that, people’s mind are crazy on making more and more money but they forget love, grace, brotherhood etc. Today, we hardly see genuineness in any kind of relationships in the society. We could see only selfish love and self-centered people. People do friendship either for a purpose or for profit or pleasure. Such selfish relations are short-lived.

What is that to BE HUMAN? What should be our virtues as a human? We are getting true virtues and way of life from the sage, saint and great persons like Swami Vivekanand, Mahatma Gandhi and Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel and many more. But we are not living like that as they told and also not passing it to our next generation. In short, we forgot our culture and brotherhood. Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel united the Princely States. But today we can not unite for a purpose. For their hard work, we have to build up our self as a being human with honesty, truth, devotion and should think about another human (people). Also, we have to change our mind into devotion factor like 'Bhakti', 'mediation', 'love and affection'.

As far as we know, human beings are the only animal capable of introspection—the ability to examine our own mental processes. We not only think, but can observe ourselves in the act of thinking, a function also called metacognition. While philosophers and theologians have long trumpeted the importance of our introspective powers, until now scientists have known little about the brain networks involved. For example, is introspection one capacity, or does it vary depending on what we’re reflection on?

We have to think on our self like, who I am? For whom? Why as a human? There is only one answer is devotional love to brotherhood under the fatherhood of God. However, we forgot creator of the whole world is God. In addition to one more example of Swami Vivekanand said that difference between India and America in only one sentence was “In America, Tailors makes man perfect, but in India character makes man perfect”.

In conclusion I would say to be human means to maintain relation with others as selfless, divine brotherhood, 'other is no other but he is my divine brother' concept, change our mindset about others for that only one way to change our life is “Bhakti” and “good thoughts”.
DUTY OF LAWYER TO DEFEND

Several Bar Associations all over India, whether High Court Bar Associations or District Court Bar Associations have passed resolutions that they will not defend a particular person or persons in a particular criminal case. Sometimes there are clashes between policemen and lawyers, and the Bar Association passes a resolution that no one will defend the policemen in the criminal case in court. Similarly, sometimes the Bar Association passes a resolution that they will not defend a person who is alleged to be a terrorist or a person accused of a brutal or heinous crime or involved in a rape case, such resolutions are wholly illegal, against all traditions of the bar, and against professional ethics. Every person, however, wicked, depraved, vile, degenerate, perverted, loathsome, execrable, vicious or repulsive he may be regarded by society has a right to be defended in a court of law and correspondingly it is the duty of the lawyer to defend him.

Further it is upon the individual lawyer that whether to represent on behalf of such alleged or not thus no Bar Association can decide collectively or pass such resolutions deciding the same.

The Indian Constitution in Article 22(1) provides: No person who is arrested shall be detained in custody without being informed, as soon as may be, of the grounds for which arrest nor shall he be denied the right to consult, and to be defended by, a lawyer of his choice. So if any Bar Association infringes the right of the alleged as provided to consult any lawyer of his choice by passing such illegal resolutions which actually violates the mentioned provision of Indian Constitution.

The Rules framed by the Bar Council of India states about 'Standards of Professional Conduct and Etiquette', as follows: An advocate is bound to accept any brief in the Courts or Tribunals or before any other authorities in or before which he proposes to practice at a fee consistent with his standing at the Bar and the nature of the case. Special circumstances may justify his refusal to accept a particular brief.

It is often observed that an implied or expressed threat is given to all lawyers as to protest against that lawyer or lawyers whosoever goes against such resolution and in fear of that threat none of the lawyers accept to represent on behalf of such alleged person which also violates the mentioned proviso in 'Standards of Professional Conduct and Etiquette'.

The fictional American lawyer Atticus Finch in Harper Lee’s famous novel 'To Kill a Mocking Bird' courageously defended a black man who was falsely charged in the State of Alabama for raping a white woman, which was a capital offence in that State. Despite the threats of violence to him and his family by the racist white population in town, and despite social ostracism by the predominant white community, Atticus Finch bravely defended that black man (though he was ultimately convicted and hanged because the jury was racist and biased), since he believed that everyone has a right to be defended. This novel inspired many young Americans to take up law as a profession in America.

The Holy Gita envisages message that 'It is the duty of a lawyer to defend no matter what the consequences'. If a client is willing to pay the fees of lawyer and if the lawyer is not otherwise engaged, he must not refuse to represent on behalf of such alleged, by keeping in mind such unlawful resolutions as the same is against the Professional ethics. The action of any Bar Association in passing such a resolution that none of its members will appear for a particular accused is against norms of the Constitution and professional ethics. Such a resolution is, in fact, a disgrace to the legal community further for the want of democracy and rule of law to be upheld in the country one should not be compelled by such resolutions and should ignore the same.
Oh! God, I am not yours, not lost in you,
Not lost, although I long to be
Lost as a candle lit at noon,
Lost as a snowflake in the sea.
You love me, and I find you still
A spirit beautiful and bright,
Yet I am I, who long to be
Lost as a light is lost in light.
Oh plunge me deep in love -- put out
My senses, leave me deaf and blind,
Swept by the tempest of your love,
A taper in a rushing wind.
Oh! God, I am not yours, not lost in you,
Sometime I walk in shadow
Sometime in sunlight and rain
Everywhere I Have felt presence of yours!!!!!
The abuse of drug has become an international problem. Almost every country nowadays is facing the menace of drug abuse. Whether it is America, the most powerful country or it is India, one of the developing countries, the problem bothers both alike.

The evil is increasing by leaps and bounds in the places like hostels and campuses of the universities and technical and professional institutions where a big number of students are freely using ‘charas’, ‘ganja’, heroin, smack or brown sugar etc.

No doubt, drugs have been used by mankind from the very beginning but for medical purposes. Nowadays they are being misused by our young generation. Sometimes our young boys and girls take drugs and narcotics to alleviate pain but most of the time to get a thrill at the persuasion of their friends. By and by they become addicted to this bad habit. In India their number has been increasing at an alarming rate.

Several reasons are responsible for this great evil. It has been seen that growing boys and girls, due to lack of enough parental love and care go astray. In the modern set up of families both husband and wife are in service and consequently are unable to share some time with their sons and daughters. As a result the young mind feels frustrated and lonely.

At this delicate juncture their so called friends, who are themselves drug-addicts, easily mislead them and induce them to find solace by taking drugs and narcotics. Once tasted, it becomes a habit very soon.

It has been found that the drug-addicts cannot do without the drug even for a short while. They become immoral and commit crimes of various types in order to get drugs. They must get their dose of it at the fixed time and if they do not get it, they feel weak and become incapable of the least movement.

They lose their conscience, self-control, will power and memory, in absence of which they become anti-social elements by indulging in anti-social activities. Sometimes the evil results in suicide and the ruin of the whole family. If not suicide, the drugs and narcotics have fatal effects which invite untimely death. More than 80 percent of heroin-addicts in India are in the age group of 12-25 years. This is really alarming.

Hence, this evil must be eradicated at any cost. Public opinion must be created against it and the different media of mass communication must put in strong effort to combat the evil. The young boys and girls must be made aware of the fact that they will be crippled by the rampant use of drugs. Not only must this, a concentrated drive against smugglers who smuggle various drugs and narcotics into the country, be made by all means. These smugglers are the real enemies and they must be given strict punishment.

De-addiction centres should be established by the government to provide medical treatment for the addicts. We must not forget that the drug addicts need our sympathy. Their case must be handled delicately because this is the only way to win their heart and put them on the right track.

It is a good sign that our government is very strict on this point. Programmes aimed at the eradication of this evil E ire televised frequently. De-addiction centres for the treatment of these helpless people have already been established in some major cities. Huge quantity of various intoxicants is also being seized practically every day. This will surely discourage the problem of drug abuse.
Help! Help! Can someone listen to me? Please help. I am life please free me from these SHACKLES.

Confused? If you are, then it is because you are not able to listen to this calling by your life. You must be wondering this is vague; what shackles have to do with life? Which shackles restrain life? There are many it is just that they remain unnoticed and it is because we never try to see them. There is a normalcy about our life and most of us live and die the same way. For me it is a life without life in it. Life is not about learning, earning, retiring and dying. It is about enjoying and cherishing every possible moment of joy and happiness. Real happiness is all about doing things that you are interested in, the things which bring joy to you. I know it sounds too impractical at first but it is not if you give it a deep thought. For instance travelling gives you joy then it is not necessary you have to go for a long holiday instead you can plan for several small holidays.

Since childhood we are taught you have to study to be successful, during primary we are told you need to be sound with the base, during secondary that it is foundation of career, during boards that you should be sincere about them then enjoy at university. As soon as you go for university you learn that OMG! You were fooled so far you need to work hard here or get your future screwed. You think we will enjoy while working but job pressure and deadlines don’t allow you to do that. In the latter half of life we sacrifice things to keep family together. Something that is lost in midst of all this is the life within your life. It is necessary to seize that very moment which you have, to be happy don’t plan things rather be spontaneous. The real fun is not in getting reservation of some train and going to Goa on a pre-decided date. Real fun is in waking up one fine morning, stuffing some clothes in a backpack, calling your buddies catching the first train available or in your own car going to Goa. It sounds crazy but it is worth a shot. Life is about doing mad things, doing things out of the way because if you don’t do anything out of the way it makes no difference whether you live or die.

The SHACKLES that bind life are: what will people think? My friend won’t like if I do it without him/ her. I can’t do this alone. I should try it some other time. I have to live in a society and my community will never approve it. My examinations are approaching. I have to finish this work before deadline. Will I be able to do this? These are the barriers which I consciously remember but there are many more, just look around you if not that then at least look into yourself you will definitely find the SHACKLES restraining you.

Break the SHACKLES. Try new and different things. Stop caring what people will think about it or say? Leave it upon them it is their work. Do little things that matter. You need not search for happiness it is around you and within you just recognize it. Free your life let it flow let happiness come to you. It is not difficult to remain happy we are the ones making it complex. If we stop giving excuses for not doing things we actually like to do we can really make a lot of difference in our lives.

At the concluding note I would like to tell about myself that even I can’t do all things I like to do but I am trying and what I have learned is it really makes a difference. Try it, it does not cost anything but you can gain the biggest treasure of your life.
About the Champion

On **November 22**, 2013, a 23 year young lad became the youngest World Chess Champion and the No.1 ranked player in the world is Carlsen. Full name of new chess champion Magnus Carlsen is *Sven Magnus Carlsen*. He was born on 30 November 1990 in Tonsberg, Vest fold, Norway. His peak rating is 2872, the highest rating in the history. On 1 January 2010, at the age of 19 years, 32 days, he became the youngest chess player in history to be ranked No.1. on the January 2013 FIDE rating list, Carlsen reached an Elo rating of 2861, at that time the highest in history. In November 2013, Carlsen defeated the World Chess Champion Viswanathan Anand in the World chess Championship 2013, thus he became the new World Chess Champion.

Carlsen showed an aptitude for intellectual challenges at a young age of two years, he could solved 50 piece JIGSAW PUZZLES and at four enjoyed assembling Lego sets with instruction intended for children aged 10-14. His father taught him to play chess at the age of 5 years, although he initially showed little interest in the game. The first-ever chess book he read was Bent Larsen’s FIND THE PLAN. Carlsen developed his early chess skills by playing alone for hours at a time-moving the pieces around the chessboard, searching for combination, and replaying games and position shown to him by his father. He participated in his first tournaments the youngest division of the 1999 Norwegian Chess Championship—at the age of 8 years and 7 months, scoring 61/2/11.

Calsen was later coached at the Norwegian College of Elite Sport by the country’s top player, Grandmaster (GM) Simen Agdestein. In 2000, Agdestein introduced Carlsen to Torbjorn Ringdal Hansen, an international master (IM) and former Norwegian junior champion, and they started weekly training sessions in March. Carlsen made great progress with Hansen, gaining over a thousand rating points in little more than a year. His breakthrough tournament occurred in the Norwegian junior teams’ championship in the September 2000, where Carlsen scored 31/2/5 against the top junior player of the country, and a performance rating (PR) of about 2000.

Carlsen played almost 300 rated tournaments game as well as several blitz tournament and other minor events from 2000 to 2002. After finishing primary school, Carlsen took a year off to participate in international chess tournaments held in Europe during the fall season of 2003. That same year he finished in a tie for third in the European under-14 Boys Championship.
Playing style of the master

As a youth, Carlsen had an aggressive style of play and, according to Agdestin, his play was characterised by “a fearless readiness to offer material for activity. As became matured, carlsen found that the risky playing style was not as well suited against the world elite. When he started playing in top tournament; he was struggling against top player, and had trouble getting much out of opening. To progress, Carlsen’s style became more universal, capable of handling all sorts of position well. In the opening, Carlsen starts with both 1.d4 and 1.e4, as well as 1.c4 and 1.Nf3 on occasion thus making it harder for opponents to prepare against him. Viswanathan Anand has said about Carlsen that “The majority of ideas occur to him absolutely naturally. He’s also very flexible, he knows all the structures and he can play almost any position Magnus can literally do everything. In the interview of Valdimir Karmnik attributed much of Carlsen’s success against other top players to his “excellent physical shape” and his ability to avoid “psychological lapses”, which enables him to maintain a high standard of play over long games and at the end of tournaments, when the energy levels of others have dropped. Carlsen’s end game prowess has been described as among the greatest in history. He drives his opponents into errors, plays on for ever, calmly, methodically and, perhaps most important of all, without fear: calculating superbly, with very few outright mistakes and a good proportion of the “very best” moves. This makes Carlsen as a monster and opponents wilt.

Honors to Carlsen

Carlsen won the Chess Oscars for 2009, 2010, 2011 and 2012. The Chess Oscar, conducted by the Russian chess magazine 64, is awarded to the year’s best player according to the worldwide poll of leading chess critics. The Norwegian tabloid Verdens Gang has awarded him “Name of the Year” (Aretsnavn) twice in 2009 and 2013. VG named him “Sportsman of the year” in 2009 he won the Folkets Idrettspris, a people’s choice award from the newspaper Dagblabet. He was given the Peer Gynt prize, a Norwegian honor prize in 2011. Time magazine named Carlsen one of the 100 most influential people in the world in 2013.
The Constitution of India provides equal rights and opportunities to women. This does not mean that our women are completely free from problems. On the contrary, the changing situation is causing them new problems. They are now beset with new stresses and strains. Some of the major problems haunting the modern women may briefly be analysed here.

Women in independent India are comparatively in a more respectable position. Development in the field of science and technology, universalization of education, socio-political movements, modernisation and similar developments have changed the approach of people towards women to a certain extent.

2. Increasing Violence against Women:

2.1 Women as Victims of Violence: Who is most likely to be victimised by violent crime? Women are less likely to be victimised by violent crime than men, though or some crimes and among some groups of women, victimisation is higher than men. Violence against women is not a new phenomenon in India. “Women in Indian society have been victims of ill-treatment, humiliation, torture, and exploitation for as long as written records of social organisation and family life are available. But, regretfully, female victims of violence have not been given much attention in the literature on social problems or in the literature on criminal violence.

2.2 Increasing Crimes against Women: Crime against women is an ever-increasing problem. This problem has been growing more and more acute in India during the recent years. Crimes against women include violence against women, rape, molestation, dowry harassment, wife-battering, kidnapping female children to be sold into brothel homes, forcible embracement, forcible religious conversion, cheating young women with a promise to marry them or fetch them a job and various types of sexual harassments and abuse of women including eve teasing.

As per the report [1994] of the “Crime Record Bureau” of the Central Home Ministry, crimes against women increased to a great extent in the year 1993-94. As per this report, in India on an average:

(i) Every day for every 6 minutes one atrocity is committed against woman;
(ii) For every 44 minutes a woman is kidnapped;
(iii) For every 47 minutes a woman is raped;
(iv) Every day 17 dowry deaths take place.
The same report says that crimes against women increased two times in the last 10 years; instances of rape by 400% in the last two decades; instances of kidnapping and blackmailing women by 30% between 1974 and 1993. In 1993 alone about 82,818 instances of crimes against women were registered. Many cases are not registered. It is said that only 10% of the rape cases are reported.

3. Violence against Women within and Outside Family:-

3.1 Violence against Women within the Family or Domestic Violence:- Women are often subject to violence within the family, a place which is expected to protect their dignity and assure their safety. This type of violence includes crimes such as — dowry related harassments including death, wife-battering, marital rape, sexual abuse of female children and women of one’s own family, deprivation of sufficient food to female members, committing incestuous offences, inducing female members of the family to resort to sex-trade, female genital mutilation, abusing female servants of the family, and so on.

Kidnapping, raping and murdering women are very serious offences. The society at large itself is to be blamed for many types of violence's that are committed against women especially outside the family.

Such violence's include compelling women for abortion and to undergo tubectomy operation, eve-teasing, kidnapping girls of pre-matured age and forcing them to marry, sexual harassment of women employees in work place, immoral trafficking in women and girls, forced prostitution, kidnapping and mutilating the organs of female children to use them for the purpose of begging, resorting to forcible religious conversion of young women, throwing acid at the faces of girls who refuse to marry, the police and the jail personnel committing sexual crimes against female prisoners and so on.
There was a pause,  
Without any cause.  
They stood so near,  
And were so dear.  
To each other,  
But said nothing to one another.  
They moved apart,  
And shook hands near the heart.  
One drew his hand first away,  
The other wiped a tell-tale tear away.  
What were their feelings no one could say,  
They promised to meet again.  
And both friends went their own way,  
The watching people said  
“This is how it is when two friends part”
India is a nation of diversities. There has always been one slogan “Unity in Diversity” with which everyone in the nation is familiar. The issue which has always been the part of national debates is that what exactly unifies the nation which is diverse from its very fabric of nature, from cast, creed, colour to climate to the food habits, language along with the income and the living standards of the people as well.................................

The Constitution of India guarantees right to equality amongst every citizen of India and prohibit unreasonable discrimination on basis of sex, religion, caste, race or place of birth between the citizens of India. While on the other side of the coin there have always been questions to this fundamental right. Is every citizen treated equally? Is equal opportunity given to two people following different religions? Is a person from minority and a person from upper cast treated equally? These questions have remained unanswered since the inception of independent India.

With one more community been gifted the title of minority. What could be the worst combination for a person? “Young male - upper caste - majority religion/community - physically fit - non defence, non freedom fighter background - non domiciled”. The merit system in educational institutions would be thrown out of window. The focus would be shifted from hard work and preparation to acquiring the minority certificate. While the people in general quotas have to stand in line, the citizens with reservation will get VIP entry at any and every stage starting from lower education to higher studies and even job opportunities. The day is not far when there will be so many communities identified as ‘MINORITY’ that the majority will itself become a minority.

For instance The Ant works hard in the withering heat all summer building its house and laying up supplies for the winter. The Grasshopper thinks the Ant’s a fool and laughs & dances & plays the summer away. Come winter, the shivering Grasshopper calls a press conference and demands to know why the Ant should be allowed to be warm and well fed while others are cold and starving. The Ant is fined for failing to comply with an appropriate answer and having nothing left to pay his retroactive taxes, it’s home is confiscated by the Government and handed over to the Grasshopper in a ceremony covered by NDTV.................................

The laws which were to be curbed within a decade of country’s inception are still prevalent. The literal interpretation of term equality is that everyone shall be treated equality. Looks like the law makers have another view for the same. While people have to use ladder to reach a stage others are given elevator for the same.................................

While the constitution propagates secularism the leading political parties follow “HINDUTAVA” agenda. The question is how the communities will unite in the current scenario. “INDIA NEEDS ANSWER”. 

PARTH SHAH
S.Y. B.COM. (LL.B.)

The day is not far when there will be so many communities identified as ‘MINORITY’ that the majority will itself become a minority.
Introduction:

India has had a long history of personal laws. Uniform civil code of India is a term referring to the concept of an overarching civil law code in India. A uniform civil code administers the same set of secular to govern all people irrespective of their religion, caste and tribe. This supersedes the right of citizens to be governed under different personal laws based on their religion or caste or tribe. Such codes are in place in most modern nations.

What’s a uniform civil code?

The term civil code is used to cover the entire body of laws governing rights relating to property and otherwise in personal matters like marriage, divorce, maintenance, adoption and inheritance. As things stand, there are different laws governing these aspects for different communities in India. Thus, the laws governing inheritance or divorce among Hindus would be different from those pertaining to Muslims or Christians and so on. The demand for a uniform civil code essentially means unifying all. This debate on Uniform Civil Code dates back to the colonial period.

UCC Include:

The common areas covered by a civil code include laws related to acquisition and administration of property, marriage, divorce and adoption.

TOP 7 REASONS WHY INDIA NEEDS A UNIFORM CIVIL CODE

1. It Will Integrate India.
2. It Will Help in Reducing Vote Bank Politics.
3. Personal Laws are a Loop Hole.
4. Every Modern Nation has it.
5. It will Give More Rights to the Women.
6. All Indians should be Treated Same.
7. It Promotes Real Secularism.

A Uniform Civil Code administers the same set of secular civil laws to govern different people belonging to different religions and regions. This supersedes the right of citizens to be governed under different personal laws based on their religion or ethnicity. The common areas covered by a civil code include:

- Personal Status
- Rights related to acquisition and administration of property
- Marriage, divorce and adoption
UCC in Relation of Indian Constitution:

Art. 44 of the Constitution of India declares that "The State shall endeavour to secure for the citizens a Uniform Civil Code throughout the territory of India".

The former Chief Justice of Supreme Court advocates a common civil code for the country, the view endorsed by a recent Supreme Court pronouncement. On the road to secularism, Indian democracy took an important step by enacting different Bills relating to the personal law of the Hindus and thereby constituting a new Hindu Code.

Thus, the issue under Art. 44 today is not whether the provision under Art. 44 is undesirable but only whether its implementation should be started now. The quotation of Hassan Imam, a member of Constituent Assembly, would be a befitting climax to this long discussion-

“Talk of making India strong; it is all right and a very desirable thing to have a uniform law. It is a must thing because otherwise we would be guilty of making a nation within a nation, a community within a community”.

Conclusion:

The reality in India is much more complex than Western societies which have been totally secularized. The need is to work on the existing laws in such a way that they don’t go against any particular faith or religion. In our constitution we have Right to Equality (Art. 14-18) than why there are different rules and laws for different religion people. India recognizes no religion. It is a secular country, all religion are respected. After 67 years of Independence it’s a high time to make a Uniform Civil Code which will filter all the religion people into one law. It will solve half the problem of the country. Thus it’s an important step in democracy.
Life is very simple, but people make their life complicated. Humans create their problem themselves only. Problem is nowhere but in HUMAN MENTALITY. Problem look complicated because of human nature. There is no situation which is bad. Every situation is good but human mentality makes them look bad. There is always something positive in whatever happens, we should know how to look at things. Everyone thinks that it is bad time for them or there is a problem in their life and they are helpless about it but it is not like that it is upon us how we face situation. If someone takes all the things negatively then no one can help him/her and if something good also happens, he would not feel good about because his mind is habituated to think in that way only. The example of glass filled half with water is best for this situation. It may look half empty to some and half filled to rest.

Whenever you feel that there is something which is going wrong stay calm and face that very positively. Whatever it is be peaceful and solve that. Panic never helps in fact it creates troubles. If anything happen against our will, at times it will create anger in our mind but don’t be angry at that time because adjusting is part of our life. If you do all the things in a positive and peaceful way then you won’t feel that anything is going wrong in your life, so think positive and be positive. Things will come to you as you want them to so it is your perception that matters it decides your happiness and unhappiness. Think about it, try it if you find it right do it because at the end of the day PERCEPTION MATTERS.

“The more man meditates upon good thoughts; the better will be his world and the world at large.”

— Confucius

Life is the way you look at it. World is the way you take it. Think good, do good and good things automatically occur to you. Optimism is the extreme which can never be achieved because the person, who says he is optimist, indirectly means that others are not; that itself is negativism or a negative perception about others. Just be positive because its practical optimism is just in theories.
Since last long decades our judiciary is struggling to overcome many problems, which has never been an easy task, but certain reformative and innovative visions has always made it possible. The sole duty of a judiciary is to see that people do not lose faith in it and resort to rebel or violence to show their dissatisfaction. Seeing the current scenario it has been observed that people have slowly started losing faith in the judiciary due to its lacuna in dispute resolving process, by this they have kept the judiciary in the “box of allegation”. According to the latest survey made it was observed that 3 crore cases are pending in Indian courts, which is an unacceptable level. Despite 1,000 Fast Track courts being established to move the wheels of judiciary faster there are 32 Million of cases still pending, thus Fast Track Courts have also failed to prove it. Chief Justice of United States Supreme Court Jhon Marshall had also once said that “Power of Judiciary lies not in deciding cases, nor in imposing sentences nor in punishing for contempt, but in the trust, faith and confidence of the common man.” Seeing the above facts it is obvious that common man in India has completely lost the faith, confidence and trust in the judiciary due to huge pile up of cases and we also cannot deny the fact that backlog of cases has reached such an extent that if a person has become litigant for once then he will remain the same for remaining of his life. Further the judiciary has failed to fulfill the “right to justice” as committed to “the people of India” in the preamble of the India Constitution. Hence, now the judiciary is standing in such an arena with no option left other than to prove itself.

By passing of time people have started getting aware of their rights as a result the filling of cases has been increased. Due to this there is traffic in the main through-fare, so a bye-pass is to be established in order to lessen the pressure on the through-fare. The process of mediation and conciliation so called as pre-litigation method has to be adopted as a bye-pass. In this method the outcome is not “win-win” but the problem is resolved through mutual understanding, hence the chances of appeal also get lessened. This is a process where the dispute resolution is done through the guidance and assistance of a neutral and impartial third party. It is a voluntary process and most of the people are attracted through this process as it promotes the interests of entire family including those of children, also the economic and emotional cost associated with the resolution has been
reduced. The mechanism to settle the dispute by reference to a third person had been in practice in ancient India, where in ancient India when people needed their disputes resolved by arbitrator or tribunal not established by the King. People used to get their disputes resolved by arbitrators or tribunals not established by the King. Yajnavalkya and Narda stated that Village Councils (Kulani), Corporation (Sreni) and Assemblies (Gorth/Puga) used to decide law suits. These institutions have been described as arbitral tribunals which have a status of Panchayat in modern India. This panchayats has played an important role and exercised considerable influence in many racial and cast questions. The need of the day is to explore the possibilities of creating a dispute resolving machinery other than court so emphasis must be laid to the need of establishing culture of amicable solution of disputes prior to the litigation stage. The counseling yields better results when attempted before litigation. Pre-litigation counseling is a stage where polarization has yet not taken place. Very often at this stage the allegations against each other are vague. At this stage, the parties are more likely to forgive and forget. At this stage, they are perhaps more hopeful of a solution and, therefore, ready for more sacrifices and adjustments. When the litigation starts the need to be sharp and focused makes the parties to be acute in their allegation and very often these allegations are exaggerated. In order to sound more convincing false stories are woven into the pleadings giving rise to heightened animosity. The exchange of pleadings very often takes the parties to the point of no return and increases the unnecessary burden on the judiciary. Therefore, by way of strategy every effort to resolve the dispute should be made before the litigation actually commences. Pre-litigation can mitigate two major issues of judiciary; one, pendency of cases second, common man’s lost faith in litigation process.
EXPLORING WITHIN

“What lies behind us and what lies before us are tiny matters as compared to what lies within us.”

-Ralph Waldo Emerson

AAKARSH SHAH
S.Y. B.B.A (LL.B.)

Each and every entity in this world is different. All of us living in this world have our own unique identity. What makes each one of us different or unique as an individual in this universe? They are the qualities that lie within us.

In this novice era of techno savvy world, now days we are converging more into what is around us. Whatever things that are going on in the world allures us more and more and so for the world we try to change ourselves. We have stopped focusing on the unique qualities within ourselves. We are living in such a competitive world where everyone wants to become the best and in order to become the best we try to see the qualities of others and try to execute them into ourselves forgetting that we are best only when we are ourselves and not the copy of any individual.

Though, people have argued that as the technology is enhancing, as this is a cut-throat world so it is even being helpful in the person’s development. But, what’s the benefit of such development in a person when he is ready to lose himself in the process of giving a zealous competition. When he is ready to forget his uniqueness, his individuality and then just become like someone who is very successful.

This creation would not be appealing when there are just the mirror images of the successful individuals only. As this world is the place where all types of individuals are found like successful, unsuccessful, helpful, faithful, optimistic, pessimistic, funny etc. and so only individuality in a person is respected the most, as it is the quality that makes them different from others.

Once if we know ourselves, if we quest out our internal talents we are capable enough to design our own future. If we learn to respect our own distinctiveness we can survive through whatever tough competition we have to face. As for each individual sky is the limit, one can do as much as it wants to do through its talents but it is possible only when one has the aggressive fire to give the best, the willingness and the desire to make the best out of its talents. With the evolution and the changes that took place; humans evolved from the animals but today humans have the ability to take their life the way they want whereas animals have to go the way their life takes them to. It is just because animals are all similar to each other but humans have individuality, creativity, internal talents and many other qualities which make them different from animals and so they are capable of planning and designing their own destiny. It is in the individual’s hand to live a long and happy life.

World around us can help us to understand what we ought to be but before the world helps us to understand it is necessary for us to reveal the obscure talents within ourselves. Once we become concerned for what is our capability then the world can definitely help us in bringing the best out of us, in making us value our own qualities and respect our uniqueness.

It is good to follow someone but it is extremely bad if you want to be just that same person. We need to cogitate on our internal talents rather than focusing more on the world. We have time to recognize other person’s flaws but we never try to figure out our own flaws. We have enough time in talking about any third person behind their back but we have no time in recognizing our own nature.

Once if a person recognizes his nature he will be able to feel strong and extremely positive. Whatever the world speaks about him it would not matter him as he himself would know his own pros and cons. Once a person accepts himself for whatever he is as an individual he would even find his negatives and try to turn them into positives and thus, once an individual recognizes his own nature then whatever that is going on in the world would not affect him. It will be all miniscule matters for him.

Moreover, it largely depends upon the situation any individual is passing through. It mainly depends on his thinking ability along with the time and circumstances he is going through. It also depends upon the environment a person has been brought up and the person’s perspective.

If we go deeper into ourselves to recognize our own worth, our true nature, our uniqueness, our individuality in this universe then only the world around us can aid us to perceive what we ought to be as humans. If we try to look what is within us then, what lies behind us and what lies before us would naturally not concern us more.

As it is truly said: “A happy life is one which is in accordance with its own nature.”
While people can cry and lament over the birth of a girl child, I celebrate the spirit of being a woman. After all, we are god’s miracles. Be proud of what you are instead of being a snagger.

Here are some observations made in my short life thus far, to make you feel oh-so-better about being a girl, if you are one. For the rest of you, oh be a man and read it. "I have enough clothes, shoes and accessories! I don’t need to go shopping for a long time" said no women ever. There is always a sale somewhere. We can window shop for hours. May be we learn that in the womb only.

Apart from being the fairer and the prettier sex, we are also the more creative amongst the two sexes. Really, can men tell the difference between mauve and purple, or decorate homes that make neighbours green with envy? Our refrigerator is never without food. And in most cases, we are better cooks. Us women prefer taking directions instead of getting lost, unlike our fellow species, who think just because Columbus didn’t need directions, they don’t them either. Though we may lack somewhat when it comes to technology albeit our entertainment isn’t limited to the X Box and watching sports on TV.

When it comes to personal hygiene, women are absolutely blessed. Also, we don’t have excessive body hair. Our voice doesn’t sound like a broken horn when we hit puberty. We take time out to brush our hair. Our finger nails are never dirty. We have mastered civilized eating. Also we can wear feathers and nail-paint. Guys have no idea what they are missing!

We never discuss about our pay packages, neither do we think of doing so. But yes we can talk for hours and hours, imagine the amount of calories being burnt by us by being constant chatterboxes.

Women can talk about their feelings, unlike men with whom such discussions are monosyllabic. We can cry freely without getting embarrassed. A society wherein men can afford to weep watching an emotional content on the screen can only be hoped for.

We have high tolerance level of pain. We are better dancers, better listeners and we don’t need to drive on a date. We make friends easily and ‘Girl –Talk’ will always remain secret and highly confidential. We can throw a punch at a man and not get hit in return. We can keep a ‘boy-cut’ hairstyle, but alas men can’t keep a ‘girl-cut’ one. We could always be our daddy’s princess and be tamed like anything. Women are so flexible that they adjust themselves into a totally new family, make them their own without any grievances unlike men who can never think of going out of their comfort zones. We don’t have egos the size of the North Pole. Reports suggest that in ninety-nine percent of criminal cases, serial killers, psychopaths, rapists and thieves are males.

We never advocate wars; we prefer to give the silent treatment. We are the vessels of God’s ultimate miracle – child birth. Enough reasons for us to be crowned victors in the Battle of the Sexes.

Men, we have nothing against you, but we did rather like being a woman. We may have quirks, but we have plenty other reasons to count our blessings on."GO GIRL POWER".
Juvenile Delinquency
In India

Juvenile delinquency is a growing problem in much of the world. India's juvenile crime problem is increasing but is not as acute as in advanced countries. Urbanization, mobility, and industrialization are influencing juvenile behavior; delinquency does not flourish in small, well-knit communities where everyone knows each other. As India becomes more developed, it pays the price in terms of more juvenile delinquency, crime, and other social problems. Future prevention efforts should emphasize compulsory religious and moral education. Young offenders should be segregated from older ones and aftercare programs should be established in each State. The main reason is that easy access to pornography, changing food habits. In the last three years, the number of girls who fell victim to these underage boys has grown 7 times the teenagers, these days, are not able to control the impulse prompted by hormonal changes. "It happens because of bad parenting, unnecessary pampering of children and lack of family support," Female offenders are less likely than male offenders to be arrested and formally charged for most offenses. Once charged, however, female offenders are more likely than male offenders to receive secure confinement. Most of rape cases by juvenile delinquents have been reported from urban areas. In cities, boys are exposed to various categories of violent pornography and try to emulate them.

In our country the time has come in order to bring some reform in the Juvenile laws as there is a steep rise in serious crimes involving youth of 16 – 18 years of age and they very well know that below 18 years is the 'getaway pass' for them from the criminal prosecution. The punishment should be made a bit deterrent in order to inject the feeling of fear in the mind of the criminal. The principal ought to have been followed for trying juvenile offenders is that Juvenility should be decided as per the state of mind and not just the state of body. In the recent Nirbhaya's rape case all the other co-accused are awarded death sentence but the person who committed the most brutal part of the case has been awarded a mere 3 years of remand as per JJ Act, 2000. Thousands of cases go unreported in our country just because of the stigma attached and most of the time victims are shunned from the society and are left unmarried. The juvenile who commits crime of this gravity should not be left to walk free after serving maximum of 3 years that too in special home. It is high time that the law should be amended on the same footing of countries like U.S, U.K etc where a juvenile is also tried in a criminal court depending on the gravity of the offence committed by the minor.
Social Factors Favoring Juvenile Delinquency:

- **Poverty**: Poverty compels sometimes both of the parents to be outside the home for a very long period to earn their daily bread. Such children may consciously or unconsciously join hands with gangsters and become delinquents. This mostly happens in slum areas and areas in which mostly working class people live.

- **Delinquency Areas**: The delinquents mostly come from the areas of poor housing and the areas in which cinema houses, hotels, night clubs, liquor shops are found in a large number. It is true that when a family is living in the heart of the town the chances are greater for the children of such families to pick up delinquent behaviour.

- **School Dissatisfaction**: Some students get dissatisfied with school life. Parental irresponsibility, unmanageable student-teacher ratio, indifference of the teachers may contribute to this. They may even form gangs of their own and become gamblers, eve-teasers, pickpockets, drunkards, smokers and drug addicts.

- **Emotional Problems of the Individual**: Mental troubles and emotional maladjustments are strong factors in delinquency. Emotional problems of inferiority, jealousy and being thwarted are very common among the delinquent children. “Delinquency is a rebellion and an expression of aggression which is aimed at destroying, breaking down or changing the environment”. Thus, delinquents are not born so, but they become so due to social circumstances and personal deficiencies.

Child activists rest on the shoulder of the Reformative theory of punishment plead that juvenile offenders should be given an opportunity to reform and become an equal part of the society. So far their pleas have been heard by the right quarters and thus we have the present Act. Therefore, we need to accept it with a pinch of salt that a juvenile criminal has absolute understanding about his physical act of crime, mental intention to commit the crime and its consequences. We need to seriously consider the changes in our present juvenile laws and tune them to the present times, let next brutal juvenile offender not roam freely on the streets and endanger our peace and dignity further.
Patriotism: What does that word mean to you? Let me tell you what I think it should mean. Patriotism is about realizing that my country has a problem and I will do something about it. A burning issue in India is corruption.

There are more than 1.21 billion people in India. 22% of the population is under the poverty line. Truckers in India alone pay US $ 5 billion in bribes annually. Billions of India's hard earned money is hoarded into foreign havens for private use. The population is being cheated out of their right to have an equal chance in society. Money coveted by corruption is estimated to be at a 100% rise annually. Trillions of rupees are being stashed away while 80% of the population works for 30-50 rupees per day. It's as if the honest are poor and the crooks are rich. India is a rich country with poor people.

Corruption has become a routine in many sections of the government. Politics is an example criticized every day. Parliament members are accused and tired of corruption related crimes and all kinds of ministers are brought down after being caught in scams. Bureaucracy corruption is a pain the common people face every day. A Study showed that 50% of the people had first-hand experience with using bribes or influence peddling to get a job done in a public office. It is disgusting to think that we have to pay bribes to a person just to do his job. In cities and municipal and other government officers, elected politicians, judicial officers, real estate developers and law enforcement officials, acquire develop and sell land in illegal ways. Tendering corruption is wrong and even dangerous.

Many state funded construction activities have a deep dark hidden hand behind them. These hidden hands are usually corrupt public works officials materials suppliers, politicians and contractors. These are only few example of corruption in our country.

Such corruption creates many obstacles for people that eventually it becomes virtually impossible to overcome. Government hospitals are ill funded leading to mistreatment over crowdedness and refusal of treatment. They are ill funded because the money needed is being lined into the pockets of corrupts officials.

The government of India has given you ways to protest. Criticize if you have proof. Strike with organizations such as the ICA. The JAN LOK PAL movement, which is a newer movement, which is gaining momentum. The Janlokpal Bill also referred to as the citizen ombudsman bill, is an anti-corruption bill drafted and drawn up by civil society activists in India seeking the appointment of a Janlokpal, an independent body to investigate corruption cases. The Janlokpal bill aims to effectively deter corruption, compensate citizen grievances, and protect whistle-blowers. To establish a central government anti-corruption institution called lokpal, supported by lokayukta at the state level and that makes refuse to give bribes. Report corruption to higher officials or anti-corruption organizations.

On 27 August 2011, a special and all exclusive session of Parliament was conducted and a resolution was unanimously passed after deliberation in both the houses of Indian Parliament by sense of the house. The resolution, in principle, agreed on the following subjects and forwarded the Bill to a related standing committee for structure and final report:

- A citizen charter on the Bill
- An appropriate mechanism to subject lower bureaucracy to Lokpal
- The establishment of Lokayuktas (ombudsmen at state level) in states

Anna Hazare welcomed this development, terming it as a battle “half won”. Once a dream by Anna Hazare has now turned into Reality. Let’s see how it helps India become corruption-free.
To be honest this is for not to support, either not to degrade any political party of our country. This is only for changing people’s mindset about “Politics”. So, kindly take it sportily and indulge yourself to understand Positivism of Politics. The contention would offer you to travel through Politics in force nowadays which also throws light on involvement of aamaadmi in accelerating the force of politics. Hearing the word ‘politics’, contemplation of only scams, corruption, scandals, and dishonesty will run through our minds. But never of involvement of him in these things can come. I’ll tell you why. The reason because we never think about what we do, the only thing comes is, what he has done or what he is up to for us. We only bother for our benefits. Here the limitation of thinking ventures. Let’s not talk about others, simply let’s talk about ourselves only by questioning, have you ever bribed a police man in hurry of attending marriage ceremony or in hurry of not being late in office, have you ever bribed a bureaucrat to sanction your land before time so that you can start your construction, have you ever accepted few notes of hundred just to render your duty of vote? Simply answer these three questions of mine, if the answer of two among three comes confirmatory then yes, you are no one but one of those people you are blaming. There are two sides of a coin, one positive and other 'not so positive', I won’t say negative. The person chosen by us might be doing right might be doing wrong. Action taken by him someone may like and other may dislike. But that does not signify that criticizing is the only solution. Choosing a representative is a basic right given by our Constitution, but nowhere it allows criticizing administrative and functioning of party in action. So, why to spend our time in such 'not so productive' discussions and waste our precious time. Statistics says in 4” Largest Economy of India there are so many unwanted and unforeseen things are discovered, Adarsh scam, Agusta Westland(VVIP chopper scam), Commonwealth and so on because we have these name on out fingertips. All such things are beyond our reach undoubtedly but we should stop criticizing the people working and sacrificing their lives for us. We are fortunate enough to witness the National Anti-Corruption Strategy (ACS) and The Central Vigilance Commission (CVC) with the endorsement of the Vigilance Advisory Council in action. Unfortunately corruption has already embedded its legs in our nation, but some has to take action against this. I would appreciate the recent action being taken by a Delhi party and its jurisprudence of participative democracy where people are involved. So action has already begun, let’s support the party we like, let’s be a responsible citizen by choosing representative having caliber and ability to govern. At the end only requested, not to criticize politics. We need to be responsible citizens and responsible voters and be the change we want to see in politics.
India’s political economy today faces an interesting phase of transition where some of the established and accepted notions often used to explain the emergent nation are being debated and questioned more critically than ever before. That such a debate is unfolding at a time when the country was being increasingly seen as a 'rising example' of how democracy and economic reforms together could make the lives of more than a billion people better, makes a critical assessment of the Indian experience all the more important. Nearly two decades of economic reforms coinciding with the era of coalitional-multiparty political system and the simultaneous challenges of rising expectations and increasing marginalization among the people do pose some fundamental questions before the Indian polity and the economy. Political instability is not only an Indian phenomenon today. People have become more informed and critical; thanks to the information revolution. They are becoming more concerned about the comparative benefits and needs of life. They expect the rulers to fulfill their rosy electoral commitments irrespective of caste, creed and community. Voters have begun to reject the wayward politicians in power. In a sense, it is a positive sign to invoke the Gandhian perception of Power for service for improving the system as a whole. This is too difficult a task because we are inured to the holier than thou approach wherein everyone shifts responsibility and blame on others. The chaos and conundrum that the Indian political system has become is due to decline in political culture and morality.
It is true that both crime and criminal are looked upon with greatest hatred by all sections of people in society, but it is also true that the study and research of law of crimes has always been one of the most attractive branches of jurisprudence since the early years of human civilisation. The law of crime has been as old as the civilisation itself. Whenever the people organised themselves into groups or associations the need for some sort of rules regulate the behavior of the numbers of that groups inter se has been felt, and where there were rules of society, its infraction was inevitable.

According to Terence Morries: "Crime is what society says is crime by establishing that an act is a violation of criminal law. Without law there can be no crime at all, although there may be moral indignation which results in law being enacted. The concept of crime has always been dependent on public opinion. In order to know the nature and content of crime we must first of all know what is law, because the two questions crime and law are so closely related with each other that it is very difficult to understand one without knowing the other. Law is the aggregate of rules set by men as politically superior, or sovereign, to men as politically subject. Law is command enjoining a course of conduct to be observed by all the members of society and is backed by a sanction. The command may be of a sovereign or the command of a political superior to political inferior or the command of a legally constituted body or legislation duly enacted by a legally constituted legislature and addressed to the members in the society in general. As we know that:

"Law is determined by political process....it accords with what most people recognise as minimum standards....not only the enforcement of law but the definition of behavior as criminal is part of the political process, the rejection of law by offenders is a form of social protest of which they may be only dimly aware".

Thus law prescribes certain standards of conduct to be observed by people in society. These standards have the approval of society in general. Any deviation from the standards of behavior fixed by the society is punished. Therefore, such conduct as does not accord with the prescribed standard is loosely known as CRIME. That being the definition of law, disobedience of law may be termed as a CRIME. But disobedience of all law is not crime for an act done in breach of law of contract, personal law or civil law may not be crime unless such breach is by some law declared as criminal.
To common man crimes are those acts which people in the society "consider worthy of serious condemnation". "Crime is said to be an act which is both forbidden by law and against the moral sentiments of society". Murder, Robbery, Theft, Forgery and Cheating etc. are the acts which people in civilised society do not approve and therefore, they are termed as CRIMES. Thus for an 'act' to be a crime, it must be one done in violation of law and at the same time it should be opposed to the moral sentiments of society.

**DEFINITION OF CRIME:-**

Russell has rightly observed that: "To define crime is task which has so far not been satisfactorily accomplished by any writer. Crime is defined as "an act punishable by law as forbidden by statute or injurious to the public welfare. It is very wide definition. Anything which is injurious to public welfare is a crime. In modern complex society many things may be against the public welfare. Selling contaminated food, molestation of young children, girls or women in railway trains and misleading advertisement may all be said to be injurious to public welfare.

Blackstone in his "Commentaries on The Law of England" has defined crime as "an act committed or omitted in violation of Public Law either forbidding or commanding it. Thus according to Blackstone crime is an act in violation of Public Law. But what is Public Law? It has several meanings. In Austinan sense 'Public Law is identical with Constitutional Law'. That being so, the crime would then mean an act done in violation of Constitutional Law. Besides, it is noteworthy to mention here before conclude about the crime as per my feedback, the chief elements necessary to constitute a crime are:

1. A human being under legal obligation to act in a particular way and a fit subject for infliction of appropriate punishment.
2. An evil intent on the part of such human being.
3. An Act committed or omitted in furtherance of such an intent. An injury to another human being or to society at large by such act.
Friendship is not just the name of an ordinary feeling, but it is the name of the feelings, of understanding, honesty, and frankness between two persons. And these feelings keep the two very special persons bonded together, and such a friendship lies in two of us.

Friendship is priceless, And can never be forgotten, Friendship is timeless, And never be hopeless,

It takes more than hugs and kisses To be a real friend, the nature of friendship, Requires a blend.

The road to a happy life, May sometimes make us stumble. But to have a friend to give us a hand, Teaches us to be humble.

Life is something you cannot fake you live and learn from each mistake Sunny days or cloudy skies Happy Greetings or Sad Goodbyes So don’t sit by and let time pass For live each day like your ..........

Good friends are hard to find, Hard to lose, And impossible to forget. But when they fly away, Your anger turns to regret

Sometimes in life, we need a special person To listen while we talk. A special person who will not discourage or judge, But encourage us as we walk.

Friends are there To help you along, The journey through friendship, Is always long.

In life, There are big ships, And there are small ships, But the best ship of all, Is friendship.
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