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		YEAR 2020-21	


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Interface between planned Intellectual Property Protection and Agriculture Bio Diversity Conservation: International Initiatives	Dr. Archana K.	2020	
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Copyright Protection in India	Dr.Bheemabai S. Mulagi	2020	


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		YEAR 2021-22	
From The Hope Of Transformation Into an Egalitarian Society	Prof. Dr. C. S. Patil	2021	https://www.iuu.ac/pdf/PragyaanLaw.pdf
Welfare of the Informal Sector Workers Under the Occupational Safety and Health Hazards Code, 2020: Scope and Extent	Dr.DipaGautalair	2021	
International Labour Organizations Standards on Conditions of Employment Relating to Informal Sector Workers: An Analysis	Dr.DipaGautalair	2021	
Judicial Accountability in India: Issues and Challenges	Dr.Rangaswamy D.	2021	https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.7111734


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Compulsory Licensing of Drugs and Pharmaceuticals: A Balance between Human Right to Health and Right of a Patentee	Dr.DipaGautalair	2021	
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Textualism in Constitutional Interpretation: Facets, Canons and Antinomies and Significance	Dr.Ishwara Bhat	2021	https://kslu.karnataka.gov.in/storage/pdf-files/KSLUJournalVolumeIX.pdf
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Deconstruction of Dichotomy Between Order and Award in Jurisdictional Issues	Dr. Sharada Shindhe	2021	https://kslu.karnataka.gov.in/storage/pdf-files/KSLUJournalVolumeIX.pdf
Impact of the Growth of Science and Technology on the Reproductive Rights of Women: A Legal Analysis	Dr Anu Prasannan	2021	
		YEAR 2022-23	
The Changing Contors of internent Service Praviders' liability for Copy Right infringement on Intrnet	Dr. Sunil Bagade	2022	https://vbclaw.edu.in/dist/files/journal/vbcl.pdf
Need for Multi Method Research in Socio Legal Research	Dr. Archana K.	2022	https://doi.org/10.1093/oso/9780199493098.001.0001
Compenation to Victim of Crime: Historical Perspective	Dr.Rangaswamy D.	2022	https://silt.mgu.ac.in/wp-content/uploads/2023/03/2022Volume16.pdf
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Legal Analysis of uman Behavior of risoners in the Light f Restorative Justice rinciples in India	Dr. Anu Prasannan	2022	
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Scanned by CamScanner

99. Role of Law in Achievement, Paradox and Trenchantization..... 100
 Sri Jee Kanna and Justice Wale [Post Graduate, Department of Law, Bangalore]

100. Constitutional Growth of Fundamental Rights: Unity Meets a Challenging Today..... 100
 Himesh Mittal, Assistant Professor in Law at Law College, D. J. Somaiya, University of Baroda, Vadodra, India
 Avantika [Student at Law College, Vadodra, University of Baroda]

101. National Security vs. Right to Privacy: A Conflict of Interests..... 101
 Prachi Chakravarty and Hays Gaudhi [Students of P. M. J. Somaiya School of Law, Noida, India]

102. Legal Standing of Hereditary Land Rights (Weweng) in Indonesia..... 102
 Shalwa Riyadi, Legu Kurnika and Han Puwadi [Lawyers, Jakarta, Indonesia]

103. Domestic Violence: The Shadow Pandemic..... 103
 Adhishet Tiwari [Student at Kanya University, India]

104. Corporate Responsibility for Workers' Rights after Termination..... 104
 Sri Harini, Gieswami Sekar Pate and Rudy Budharian [Lawyers in the Khaldin Buro, Indonesia]

105. Agrarian Distress in India..... 105
 Rama Singh [Independent Advocate in India]

106. Groundwater Law and Management in India: Towards an Equitable Framework..... 106
 Harshini [Student at National Law School of India University, Bangalore, India]

107. Sex Laws and Constitutional Rights in India: A Quintessential Paradox Concerning Gender Neutrality..... 107
 Desikan GV [Research scholar at Alliance School of Law, Alliance University, Bengaluru, India]

108. Reversing the redundancy of Doctrine of Consideration in the Indian Contract Act, 1872 with special reference to 11th Report of Law Commission..... 108
 Hays Jitendra Gaudhi [Student at P. M. J. Somaiya School of Law, Noida, India]

109. Role of Governor and Constitution of India..... 109
 Namrata Tripathi [Research Scholar at National University of Study and Research in Law, Ranchi, India]

110. Reconstructing Gender in Indian Rape Laws..... 110
 Pabitra Mohan Panda [LL.M. Student at National Law University Odisha, India]

111. The 2022 Global Political Cataclysm: A Critical Appraisal..... 111
 Ishita Chandra [Student at National Law University, Sonapat, Haryana, India]

112. Piercing the Veil of Environmental Liability in India Comparative Analysis Between India and USA..... 112
 Prachi Rathore [Student at Jindal Global Law School, India]

113. Illicit Drug Trafficking at International Airports..... 113
 Satavasan Gopal [Superintendent of Central Tax at Office of Pr. Chief Commissioner of CGST & CX (DZ), New Delhi, India]

114. Human Rights Violations against Persons with Disabilities even in the State of Emergency: Critical Legal Analysis..... 114
 Dr. Anu Prasanna [Assistant Professor at Karnataka State Law University, India]

Handwritten signature and stamp: "Dr. Anu Prasanna" and "Registrar" with a circular stamp.

Human Rights Violations against Persons with Disabilities even in the Midst of Pandemic: A Critical Legal Analysis

DIYANE PHASANNAN¹

ABSTRACT

Until very recently the persons with disabilities were largely excluded from the purview of anti-discrimination and human rights laws. The legal recognition for them was confined to the spheres of welfare and charity law. Though this was only a partial recognition when compared to the rights of persons with non-able-bodied counterparts, the situation was gradually changing, especially in the aftermath of global disability rights movement since the 1970s. This movement culminated in the adoption of the United Nations Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities and also its Optional Protocol in 2006 (UNCRPD). Despite the fact that they are positive steps forward, there were still huge problems underlying these rights of persons with disabilities. Although the existing human rights laws seem to provide equal rights for the disabled, in reality, these instruments have failed to protect the human rights and fundamental freedoms guaranteed to disabled people in the national scenario in spite of four major legislation relating to disability and the comprehensive disability legislation of the Persons with Disabilities (Equal Opportunities, Protection of Rights and Full Participation) Act, 1995 (PWD Act), the lacuna and defects in the legislation was realised very late which ultimately resulted in the Rights of Persons with Disabilities Act, 2016 (RPWD). In spite of all these developments in the disability legislation the human rights violations against these persons are still prevalent and in fact more rampant in the midst of COVID pandemic. Their condition was likely to be worsened if the government proceeded with the amendment to the RPWD Act, 2016, to decriminalize minor offences for improving business sentiment and unclogging court processes. All these call for a need to look into the evolution of the law, its development both in the international and national scenario and the recent move of the government to amend the legislation opening up once again the imminent question as to whether the rights of the persons with disabilities are truly protected.

Keywords: Persons with Disabilities, United Nations Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (UNCRPD), The Rights of Persons with Disabilities (RPWD) COVID Pandemic, Amendment, Human Rights Violations



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Contents

Articles	Page No.
Innovations and Reforms for Enhancing Humanism, Vibrancy and Coherence of The Legal System: A Note on Justice V.R. Krishna Iyer's Judgments in Constitutional Law - Prof.(Dr.) P. Ishwara Bhat	1-13
CSR and the Environment: Two Sides of a Same Coin Mrs. Anaspoorna Shel	14-20
The Relevance of the Excess Act in Modern day Perspective: A Sociological Study Prof.(Dr.) T.R. Subramanya and Deharati Chakraborty	21-29
Due Process: Meaning, History, Kinds and Comparative Study Dr. S.G. Gundappaiah and Dr. Anil Handlar	30-43
Legitimation of Euthanasia: The Conundrum of Principle and Policy Dr. Venugopal B.S. and Mrs. Shivani Dutta	44-75
Real Estate, Good Governance and Property Right - Interface and Interlinkages Dr. D. Rangaswamy	76-87
Analysis of Environmental Disputes under GATT/WTO Mr. Jyoti N. Bagade	88-97
Privacy Issues in Online Transaction: A Challenge for the Internet Age Dr. Shashi Nath Mondal	98-109
LGBT as Special Groups Seeking Asylum Rights Kajal Chatterjee	110-116
An Appraisal of the Role of FSSAI to Regulate Genetically Modified Food Mrs. Jayamol P.S. and Dr. D. Rangaswamy	117-130
Marital Rape Myth Exploded: Desideratum for Legislative Space Dr. Venugopal B.S.	131-163
A Rights Based Approach to Incorporation Sharath Mathew and Prashanth Shukla	164-173
Maintenance of Muslim Divorced Women and the Role of Judiciary Ms. Dips H. Gaudalair	174-184
Statutory Protection of Farmers Rights as to Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture in India -Gloria D'souza	185-200

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Real Estate, Good Governance and Property Right – Interface and Intricacies

Dr. D. Rangaswamy*

Introduction

The role of the property for the betterment of the human society is remarkable.¹ In the context of its vital importance, right to property has been accorded concrete jurisprudential foundation.² According to *Smith and Lee* property rights are not simply equally important to other rights, but are the most important of all rights. It is a guardian of every other right.³ It is fundamental in a society based upon private ownership of the means of production.⁴ As explored by the *Carol M. Rose*, Bentham regards property not as a right but as a creature of law, and indeed as “nothing but a basis of expectation.”⁵ According to *Bentham* the security of property is vitally important not because property is a right with a political rule, but because a society that safeguards property is wealthy.⁶ Being wealthy, that society can satisfy more individual preferences than a society in which property is at risk. The State being protector of the interest of the citizens, has to play a pivotal role in protecting and promoting the property of the society. When ownership is insecure, it may leads to social revolution. Crucial components of economic development such as Investment and effort in trade or business may be dampened when “Mafia” thugs threaten the successful, or when vaguely-authorized officials siphon off the fruits of

*Assistant Professor of Law, Karnataka State Law University, Law School, Hattihalli, Karnataka.

1. Not generally. See also William Egan, “Property in the Law of Economics” *Yale Law Journal*, VOL. 67, (1957): 1287 – 1336. Explores the nexus between property, transactions, markets and social control. Warren Swaine, J. B. Van Oosterhout, “Property Rights and Economic Development,” *Review of Social Economy*, VOL. 36, (2011) April, 199-217. I explore the economic perspective of property in the context of traditional and modern property rights. David W. Ladd, “Property Rights, Processes and Economic Growth,” *Political Science Quarterly*, VOL. 44, (1974) (Winter), 199-217. Explores the relationship between property rights and economic growth and analyzes the relative performance of democratic and property rights.

2. See Robert Nozick, “Anarchy, State, and Utopia,” *Philosophy and Public Affairs*, VOL. 12, (1973) (Winter), 119-126. I explore the right of the property owner in the context of anarcho-capitalism, liberalism, and utilitarianism. Michael Ball, “A Theory of Property,” *Journal of Law, Economics, & Organization*, VOL. 20, (2004), 111-131. I explore the property right for the protection of natural resource, production theory, institutionalism, value theory, George B. Sweeney, “Theories of Property,” *Political Science Quarterly*, VOL. 117, (2002), 199-241. I explore the right to property in the context of legal philosophy of Hobbes, Locke, Rousseau, Fichte, Bentham and J.S Mill.

3. Cited in; Carol M. Rose, “Property Right as Key State Right” *Notre Dame L. Rev.*, VOL. 71, NO. 4 (1996): 129-137 at p. 133.

4. Michael E. Lipton, “The Right of Property and the Law of Theft” *Ec. J. Rev.*, VOL. 30, NO. 8 (1981), 1443-1473 at p. 1443.

5. Bentham, Jeremy, “Principles of the Civil Code” In *The Theory of Legislation*, by C.K. Ogden, ed., (1951) Cited in, Carol M. Rose, *Supranote 1*, at p. 530.

6. *Principles of the Civil Code*, at 113-14. Cited; Carol M. Rose, *Ibid.*, at p. 31.

Analysis of Environmental Disputes under GATT/WTO

Mr. Sunil N. Bagade*

I. Introduction

International trade has gained great significance in the present era. More specifically, it has been regarded as the vehicle of economic development. During the latter half of 19th century the international community realised the importance of free trade and started pursuing the same. At this juncture General Agreement on Trade and Tariffs came into existence presenting the norms of international trade. The important contribution of GATT was introduction of non-discrimination principle in the international trade.¹ This principle ensured the equal opportunity of trade to all the member countries. Thus, it prohibited the discriminatory practice in the trade. This in a major way helped to promote free trade.

No doubt, the development of free trade helped the countries to attain faster economic development, but at the same time it caused severe harm to the quality of environment. The negative consequences of environmental pollution compelled the nations to adopt environmental measures aimed at the protection of quality of environment. This paved the way for trade and environment conflict.

This article aims to explore the origin of trade and environment conflict. It also aims to understand the compatibility of environmental measures having bearing on trade with the core obligations of GATT/WTO. An effort is made to explore the role of Dispute Settlement Body in the resolution of trade and environment dispute.

II. Origin of Trade and Environment Conflict

The origin of trade and environment dispute dates back to the period when the countries were rigorously pursuing free trade policy. The economy of the nations was adversely affected by the great depression of 1930s and also by the Second World War. To attain faster rate of economic growth the nations started focusing on free trade policy. It is observed that the increase in the intensity of international trade exerted more pressure on the industries to manufacture goods in large quantity. To meet the increased demand the industries started overexploiting the natural resources which resulted into severe depletion of those resources. The very process of industrial production is pollution causing activity. The increased industries and the production resulted into various kinds of pollution. Water pollution, air pollution, land pollution etc. are the direct results of trade led growth. In the initial phase the pollution was confined to the territories. But with the industrialization and increased trade environmental pollution became global.²

* Research Scholar, P.G. Department of Studies in Law, Sri Siddhappuram Law College, Campus, Karnataka University, Dharwad-01, Karnataka, India.

1. P. K. Roy, *The World Trade Organization and the Environment*, Harlow, Macmillan Press Ltd 2000, p. ii.

2. See Hark Park and Walter Labys, *Industrial Development and Environmental* *Bank on the eve of Global pollution*, (USA, Edward Elgar Publications, 1998), p.

ARTICLES

- Fundamental Duties: Background, Impact and Potential
- The Idea of Constitutional Morality
- Anti-Detection Law: Loopholes and Remedies
- The Indian Constitution and Economic Justice
- Implementing the Central Legislation and Schemes by Local Self-Government
- Medicine and Social Transformation
- Statutory Protection to Biodiversity Conservation
- International Trade and Environment

CASE COMMENTS

- Dr. Subhash Kashinath Mahajan case

BOOK REVIEWS

- God Save the Hon'ble Supreme Court by Fali S. Nariman



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CONTENTS

ARTICLES

- ✓ Fundamental Duties: Background, Impact and Potential
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Mohan Shantaramgoudar 1-23
- ✓ Evaluating the Idea of Environmental Morality in Indian Jurisprudence
Hon'ble Mr. Justice S. Abdul Nasser 24-46
- ✓ Indian Anti-Detection Law - Loopholes Explored By Karnataka
Suggested Remedies
Shri. K. N. Bhat 47-54
- ✓ The Indian Constitution and Economic Justice
Prof. (Dr.) P. Ishwara Bhat 55-97
- ✓ Role of Local Self Government in Implementation of Central
Legislation and Schemes in Indian Federal System
Mr. Garish K. C. 98-115
- ✓ Analysing the Transferring Role of Law in the Realm of
Medicine and Medical Ethics
Dr. Anu Prasadnan 116-132
- ✓ Biodiversity Conservation - Need for Effective Statutory
Protection in India
Smt. Archana K. 133-155
- ✓ Critical Analysis of WTO's Trade and Environment Jurisprudence
Mr. Sumit N. Bagade 156-178

CASE COMMENTS

- ✓ *Dr. Subhash Kashinath Mahajan v. The State of Maharashtra* 179-184
and Anr.
Ms. Sharada R. Shinde

BOOK REVIEWS

- ✓ God Save the Hon'ble Supreme Court by Fali S. Nariman 185-189
Prof. (Dr.) Chidambara Reddy S. Patil

ix

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BIODIVERSITY CONSERVATION - NEED FOR EFFECTIVE STATUTORY PROTECTION IN INDIA

Smt. Archana K.

Abstract

Biodiversity is a combination of a wide diversity of plant and animal species and ecosystems including forest ecosystems. It gives notable support to the livelihood of its people. The biodiversity of the country generates economic benefits to the public and plays significant role in retaining ecological stability. Hence, the use and utilization of the biological resources are regulated by policies and legislations through regulatory instruments. However, many of the legislative enactments failed to control the rapid rate of loss of biodiversity of the country. As the depletion of biodiversity has direct and indirect consequences on the mankind, there is an urgent need for proper actions to protect the nature. In this background, this paper aims to analyse the effectiveness of the legislations in conserving the biodiversity of the country. It tries to identify the lacunas in the existing laws and ways for improving the Indian biodiversity and to prevent further loss through legislative measures.

Key Words: Forest, Wildlife, Environment and Biodiversity Conservation.

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July - December 2017
Volume 3, Number 2

Contents

Original Article

- Impact of Parent-Child Education on Severity of Internet Addiction and Parent-Child Relationship among Internet Addicted Teenagers
Kazama Begum, Prabhu K. Dasila, Rajesh Chidyal, Maninder Singh Sain 71
- Recent Articles
- Love-in-Relationship and Institution of Marriage: Socio-Legal Dimensions
Kannappa Nark, Devidas G. Maley 77
- The Origin of Linguistic Landscaping in South India: A Political and Economic Perspective
Havenghem Nandakishwer Singh 87
- Judicial Review and Pardon Power of President: An Analysis
Ajayma Singh 93
- Right to Access to Essential Medicine: A Study under Indian Legal Framework
Dipanta Biswas, Sheetal S. 102
- Critical Overview of Report of the Supreme Court Committee on Reforms in Cricket
Kashri Bhagat 110
- Protection of Children from Sexual Assault and Criminal Law in India: An Appraisal
Rajeev Kumar Singh 116
- The Right against Exploitation in the Indian Constitution
Haritha Ramamurthy 125
- Incompetency of Police in Maintaining Law and Order: A Critical View Point
Ram Pal Mishra, Meenu Dey 137
- Protection and Prevention of Children from Sexual Abuse in the Schools: An Assessment with Indian Perspectives
Jyoti Vishwanath, Jyoti C V 143
- Impact of Seed Privatization on Indian Agriculture and Farmers
Anand K. Singh 149

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Impact of Seed Monopolization on Indian Agriculture and Farmer

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Abstract

The farmers and agriculture sector contribution towards the conservation and sustainable utilization of the bio-resources are immense and irreversible. Farmers have the practice of agriculture is considered to be great service to the society and this practice was preserved in their tradition and culture. The recent Intellectual Property Rights (IPR) regimes are encouraging commercialization of seed development, monoculture, protection of new plant varieties, microorganisms, and genetically modified organisms. As a consequence, our rich biogenetic diversity is being eroded irreversibly. Earlier, farmers use to get their food grains without any difficulty through traditional method of cultivation, they use to enjoy the freedom of cultivation, crop selling and exchange within and outside their community without any discrimination in the society and this led to prevail harmony in the society. But, now Genetically Modified Seed/Hybrid Variety is destroying the originality of traditional variety. This paper will analyze how today the culture of seed saving and seed exchange which has been the basis of Indian agriculture is under great threat and how new technologies like the technologies of the green revolution and biotechnology, decrease the cultural and traditional knowledge embedded in the seed and eroded the holistic knowledge of the seed from the community.

Keywords: Seed Monopoly; IPR; Agriculture and Farmers Right

Introduction

Seed is ultimate gift of God and is the first link in the food chain. Therefore, it is considered as the ultimate symbol of food security. It is the embodiment of life's continuity and renewability, of life's biological and cultural diversity. The free exchange of seed among farmers an cooperation and reciprocity has been the basis of transmitting biodiversity as well as food security [1].

Seed not only plays an important part in the culture and life of communities, but also represents the accumulated wisdom of people's knowledge. Conserving seed is considered as conserving biodiversity, conserving knowledge of the seed and its utilization, conserving culture and conserving sustainability [2].

Seeds have religious significance in most parts of India and are an essential component of most religious festivals. According to Hindu mythology, seed is a gift of Lord Brahma. Brahma, the creator, who created seeds as primordial form and it was believed

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July - December 2022

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Contents

Original Article

- Criminal Justice System vis-à-vis ADR: A Study to Understand the Possibility of Introduction of ADR Mechanism in Criminal Administration 41
Parosh Kumar Kapur

Review Article

- Labour Welfare Measures for the Protection of Labour: A Legal Perspective 49
Saima Patro
- Effects of Physical Therapies in Treatment of Psychiatric Disorders 57
Ovesh Chandra, Samit Rai, Surabhi Verma, S P Subashree
- Environmental Pollution and Judicial Control 65
Saima Patro
- Judicial Response Towards the Protection of Prisoners Human Rights in India 75
Bhramari S Malage
- Genetics and Psychology: How Far Have We Reached 81
Neha Felhi, Siquib Ashiq, Surabhi Verma, S P Subashree
- Body Image: How I See Myself in the Mirror? 87
Surabhi Verma
- Human Rights of Street Children: A Study Regarding Odisha 95
Tarun Prasad Sahoo
- Subject Index 101
- Author Index 102
- Guidelines for Authors 103


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Judicial Response Towards the Protection of Prisoners Human Rights in India

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ABSTRACT

All the people are born free and equal in dignity and rights. The guiding principle of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, 1948 lives strong in the hearts and minds of peoples of people. Human rights, being the birth right, are inherent in all the individuals as they are consonant with their freedom and dignity and are conducive to physical, moral, social and spiritual welfare. Therefore, human rights do not mean merely the right to live with humanity but mean the right to live with dignity.

The fundamental objective of the Indian Constitution is to provide protection of the fundamental rights to provide the citizens. There are many laws and regulations for the protection of the fundamental rights. It has to make provisions of protection for the fundamental rights. However, it does not mean that the prisoners have no rights. Except right to movement, right of meeting, association, right to marry, etc. and some of the other rights, prisoners are equally entitled to enjoy every constitutional and human rights like any other citizen.

As per the Constitutional provisions every citizen's including for a great responsibility to protect the human rights of their citizens. Through judicial intervention that has in the Indian context, progressively expanded the human rights content of the law and the Supreme Court in the recent past has been very vigilant against violation of the human rights of the prisoners. But, in many cases still prisoners are denied the most rights that are fundamental in their being a human being. With this view, the author attempted to analyze the judicial response in strengthening the means to enhance the fundamental rights of prisoners in the past few instances.

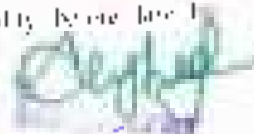
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INTRODUCTION

Judiciary is the most important and independent organ of the government, which is expected to function as the custodian of the constitution, protect the rights of the citizens and to act as a check against the arbitrary actions of the administrative apparatus of the state. The main function of the judiciary is to ensure equality before law.

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• G. Babitha

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• Anamta Chaudhary and Raghuveer Singh

Factors Influencing Succession Planning Of Family Business: A Conceptual Framework

• R. Meghmani

An Empirical Study Of Effects Of Online Social Networking On Attitudes Of Indian Users

• Supriya Kulkarni

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• Karrik Singhal and Garima Bains

Role Of Japan In Infrastructure Finance In India

• Shubha Kiran Samudrala

Product Strategies of the Commercial Banks

• Shashika Rajendran

A Study On The Saving And Spending Pattern Of Youth Working In IT Companies In Bangalore

• Jisha A. George

A Study On Impact Of GST On Sales Sectoral Income Of Indian Small Merchants

• P. S. Vasantha

Personal Marketing Strategies Through Digital Media

• Kalyaneshwari Venkateshwarra and P. Rajeswari

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Abstract

The present paper is a part of a research project funded by the Indian Council of Social Science Research (ICSSR) and the research grant is gratefully acknowledged.


Persons with disabilities have been fighting for and contesting various rights to live decent, dignified and meaningful lives. It is a matter of social justice and the state has a duty to ensure that persons with disabilities have access to the same opportunities as persons without physical disabilities.

There are people who are disabled by birth or acquired disability during the life time. Due to such disability their requirements are more or others. A disabled person is neglected or ill treated and even their own affliction is not extended as a person to ordinary persons. In many instances their basic needs are not attended. They are subjected to unequal treatment or deliberately forgotten. They are entitled to all rights and opportunities bestowed in the Constitution of India.

The persons with disabilities are equally entitled to the mandates of Articles 14, 16 and 21 as their able bodied counterparts. They equally have the right to a decent and honourable living. State and its instrumentalities in turn have duty towards them and must endeavour to protect and preserve their rights. However, the reality is that there is still ill treatment and this ill treatment or neglect has become a universal phenomenon and mandates a need to create legal awareness on persons with disabilities. The study calls for a need to analyse the problems associated with disability, extent of disability factors that led to the need for an International Convention on Disability, a new legislation on disability in India and the difficulties that arise across in its implementation in order to enable the persons with disabilities to enjoy the rights and opportunities on the same wavelength as par with other citizens.

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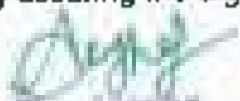
Need To Create Legal Awareness On Persons With Disabilities: An Onerous Duty On States

Anu Prasanna

Keywords: Disabled Persons with Disabilities, Constitution, International Convention, Implementation, Legal Awareness

Introduction

Disability was viewed as a stigma in the society discriminated persons with disabilities all over the world irrespective of their gender and they continued to suffer from discrimination, lower standards of living and problems of social exclusion. In other words, despite their varied living conditions the disabled had one thing in common? experience of being exposed to discrimination and exclusion. They were excluded from the mainstream of society and denied their basic human rights. As the response to disability started changing since 1970s there is a growing tendency to view disability as a human rights issue. The shift from the medical model towards viewing disability as a human rights issue has been gradual and well within the legislative and administrative framework. However, it is disheartening that human rights abuse against persons with disabilities, especially in institutional settings, are prevalent even today in several States of the world in one way or the other. The disabled communities very often tumble upon discrimination when they struggle in their journey for gaining education, employment and social integration. This is despite the fact that the Constitution of India applies uniformly to every legal citizen of India, whether they are able or disabled either physically or mentally. Although the Preamble to the Constitution clearly states "...secure to all its citizens; Justice, Social, Economic and Political, Liberty of thought, expression, belief, faith and worship; Equality of status and of opportunity and to promote among them all Fraternity assuring the dignity of the individual and the


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July - December 2022

Volume 3, Number 2

Contents

Original Article

- Criminal Justice System vis-à-vis ADH: A Study to Understand the Possibility of Introduction of ADH Mechanism in Criminal Administration 41

Poojesh Kumar Gupta

Review Article

- Labour Welfare Measures for the Protection of Labour: A Legal Perspective 49
Suman Patra
- Effects of Physical Therapies in Treatment of Psychiatric Disorders 57
Divya Hanant, Smita An, Surabhi Verma, SP Subshant
- Environmental Pollution and Judicial Control 66
Suman Patra
- Judicial Response Towards the Protection of Prisoners Human Rights in India 75
Bheemabai S Mulage
- Genetic and Psychology: How Far Have We Reached 81
Vedha Bedhi, Saqun Arhan, Surabhi Verma, SP Subshant
- Body Image: How I See Myself in the Mirror? 87
Surabhi Verma
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- Author Index 102
- Guidelines for Authors 103


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ABSTRACT

All the people are born free and equal in dignity and rights. The guiding principle of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, 1948 encompasses the basic and essential attributes of people. Freedom rights, being the basic rights, are provided to every individual so they can interact with their freedom and dignity and responsibility to physical, mental, social and spiritual welfare. Therefore, human rights encompasses mainly the right to live with dignity, but also the right to live with dignity.

The fundamental rights of arrested persons become a fundamental responsibility for the arrested and to provide the welfare. These persons have a special system for the maintenance of law abiding members of the community. The maintenance of arrested persons for the maintenance of law abiding members of the community. The maintenance of arrested persons for the maintenance of law abiding members of the community. The maintenance of arrested persons for the maintenance of law abiding members of the community.

In the past the Constitutional provisions, every country's judiciary has a great responsibility to protect the human rights of their citizens. Though judicial independence has been in the Indian context, progressively expanded the human rights issues of law and the Supreme Court in the recent past, has been very active against violations of the human rights of the prisoners. But in many cases still prisoners are denied the very rights that are guaranteed to them under a human rights. With this view, the author endeavored to analyze the present scenario in maintaining the human rights of the arrested persons in the past.

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O
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O
C
I
A
T
I
O
N



INDEX

No.	Title of the Paper	Author's Name	Page No.
01	Effect of Different Light Qualities on Spore Germination in Some Lenticular aquatic Ferns	Ritu Jain, H.L. Yadav	05
02	Digital Library - A Study	Mrs. Shilpa Hirekhan	09
03	Social and Political Women Empowerment - Issues and Challenges	Prof. Dr. Sandhya V.	14
04	Hypothesis - A way of research	Vasanti Bhagwat	20
05	Impact of New Education Policy 2020 of India on Library & Library Professionals	Sou. Vandana Gawade	24
06	Judicial Perspective in Protecting the Human Rights of Prisoners in India	Pradya Yadav	28
07	Workers in Unorganized sector A Study in Bangalore	Dr. S. J. Priya	32
08	Impact Of Covid -19 In Banking Sector	Prof. Geeta Kuikarni, Prof. Ramachandra Naik	38
09	Method Development and Validation of Nitrosamine Impurities in Levamisole Drug Substance by GCMS Technique	Parvati Gajure, Rama Lakshmi, Kavi Varde	43
10	Krishi Vigyan Kendra (KVK) - an Important Role in Agricultural Extension Programs	Dr. Dilip Patil	48
11	Challenges and Opportunities in Patent	Dr. Savita Rasam	54
12	Moodle - An Effective E-Learning Platform in Higher Education	Ms. Karthika Mahajan, Dr. Vaidhathi Gnanabalan	60
13	Need For Multi-Method Research Approach in Social-Legal Research	Dr. Archana B.	67
14	Students' Life - From Destruction To Recovery	Mr. Amit Chheda	72
15	Automated Fill in the Blank Question Generation Using NLP	Aditi Save	75
16	The Study of the Causes of Changing Dimensions of Research in Social Work in the Present Scenario	Dr. Vinayak Sakharakar	80
17	Legal Education in India - Challenges & Issues	Dr. Soukita Sharma	85
18	The Economic Thought and Philosophy of St. Thomas Robert Malthus	Dr. Shankar Sawargaonkar	91
19	Based on Quinquye Method: Educational Needs of Children With Autism Spectrum Disorder Presented By Parents	Prithwi Raj	94
20	Citation Analysis of Doctoral Dissertation. A Study of Doctoral Dissertation Awarded by R. T. M. Nagpur University, Nagpur During 2008-2005 in Commerce	Dr. Pournima Ganthade	100
21	Rural Development Through Information Literacy Programme	Mrs. Deepa Datta Sherga	108
22	Institutional Repository Software for Digital Libraries In Digital Environment	Dr. Sonali Deshmukh	116
23	Electronic Information Resources On Fisheries in Maharashtra. A Study	Mrs. Megha Ghogare, Dr. Deep Mestri	119
24	A Study on Extension Education Program in Mango Fruit Processing Implemented Through Dr. Balasach Sawant Kolan Krishi Vidyaapeeth, Dapoli	Dr. Dilip Patil, Ajay Lokhande	144



Need for Multi-Method Research Approach in Socio-Legal Research

Smt. Archana K.⁶

Introduction:

Research plays a vital role in understanding and application of law in the society. Legal researches are essentially socio-legal in nature, because to hold the knowledge of law, research requires an interdisciplinary or multidisciplinary approach to analyse and interpret the law and its relation with the society in its widest sense. Hence it is the point where the law meets the science of society. Hence, Socio-Legal Research is theoretically, practically and methodologically dependent on the social sciences.

Laws are the part of the society and it is formulated by perceiving the social values, attitudes and behavior of people. Law also endeavors to control these values, attitudes and behavioral patterns of the people. To understand the law in its widest sense, socio-legal researches assist the researchers. Socio-legal research is a systematic way of understanding the truth and conceptualizing the theories, while explaining the legal phenomenon and suggests the appropriate course of action to be adopted to resolve the problems.

The socio-legal researchers are the daily professional routine for the academicians, students, law makers, judges, lawyers and so on to understand the societal problems emerged due to the lack of legal provision or inefficient implementation of such legal provision. These researchers apply multiple methods and tools of research used in social research to derive the conclusions. The present work deals with the nature and scope of socio-legal research, and the multimethod approach used in such researches. It also analyses the procedure and potentiality of socio-legal research.

Nature and Scope of Socio-Legal Research

Legal research is a systematic, thorough and rigorous process of its origination to increase the knowledge of law. The term 'legal research' takes into its ambit a systematic finding or ascertaining law on an identified topic with a view to acquiring an insight into it or finding an apt solution for the research problem. For legal research, the researcher analyses relevant statutes, recent amendments made on such laws and other rules, regulations, orders, directives and government resolutions which supplement these statutes along with the judicial pronouncements of the highest authority. Researcher's hypothesis on the research problem guide him to conduct systematic research by arranging the analysed data in a proper order to do legal reasoning or rational deduction.⁷

However, the research in law cannot be complete unless it includes the socio-economic factors responsible for the problem and societal values and norms, which influence with law.⁸ The socio-legal research deals with the social aspects involved in the research; it deals with the behavioural patterns and attitude of the people, towards the law. In other words, it is the

⁶ Assistant Professor, Karnataka State Law University's Law School, Bangalore, Hubballi.
⁷ Krishna Vibhute and Filipos Aytalem, *Legal Research Methods, Justice and Legal Systems Research Institute*, 2019, 27.

⁸ Ernest M Jones, "Some Current Trends in Legal Research" in S.K. Verma and M. Afzal Wani (Eds.) *Legal Research and Methodology* (Indian Law Institute, New Delhi, 2006) 32-34.

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CONTENTS

1	BANKING SECTOR IMPROVEMENT AND THE CHALLENGES IN ESTABLISHING A BETTER WORK-LIFE BALANCE	Manjiv Sonko Dr. Han Munde at	1-5
2	AN ANALYTICAL STUDY ON CORPORATE SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY WITH REFERENCE TO SOCIAL MEDIA	Vishal Katoor Prof. Pramod Kumar	10-17
3	A PRO-PHOBIC TOURISM MODEL FOR RURAL KERALA	Apr. Mary Cherian Dr. P. Natarajamurthy	18-22
4	AGRICULTURE SYSTEM IN MODERN INDIA	Dr. Bhramaraj S. Mithage	23-28
5	FUND MANAGEMENT PRINCIPLE AND ITS APPLICATION IN THE CONTEXT OF REPRODUCTIVE AND CHILD HEALTH DISTRICTS OF WEST BENGAL, INDIA-A CASE STUDY	Dr. Gangi Bhattacharya	29-42
6	FACTORS ASSOCIATED WITH ENTREPRENEURIAL BEHAVIOUR OF DAIRY FARMERS	Dr. R. R. Chaudhari	43-47
7	A CRITICAL EVALUATION OF PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM IN INDIA	Dr. Arinash B. Shender	48-55
8	E-BANKING AND FINANCE RELATED ISSUE IN INDIA WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO KADURGUDI DISTRICT-BANGALORE -67	G.V. Sejarla	56-59
9	DEMOGRAPHIC DETERMINANTS OF ECONOMIC EMPOWERMENT IN WOMEN HEADED HOUSEHOLDS- A STUDY ON THE MULLAIVATTI DISTRICT OF SRI LANKA	Gnanasubramanian Gnanachandran Dr. J.A. Anil, Kollapur	60-71
10	ELECTRONIC COMMERCE: A QUALITATIVE STUDY ON BENEFITS, CHALLENGES AND FUTURE IN AN EMERGING ECONOMY	Ms. Jeejith Anandachari Anandaj Nair	72-75
11	नर्स पेशीची से सामाजिक एवं तंत्रज्ञानिक योजन्यादारी की शक्यताएँ एवं ऐतजानिक निवेदना	मनोज खन्ना तुनील कुमार उनी	76-82
12	IMPACT OF EMOTIONAL INTELLIGENCE ON THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN MANAGERS AND PROFESSIONALS: WILLINGNESS TO KNOWLEDGE SHARING: A COMPARATIVE STUDY OF SELECT MANAGEMENT PUBLIC AND PRIVATE HIGHER EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS IN INDIA	Vijaya Lakshmi Dr. Sudhar Anand Babu	83-95
13	TRIAL BETWEEN THE AND MEDIANSHIP: A CASE STUDY IN PRIVATE PLA	Prof. J. Vinay Neddi Srinani	96-105
14	EFFECTIVE INVENTORY CONTROL TECHNIQUES	Dr. S. V. P. Mohan, VSM Prof. M. R. N. Reddy	106-114


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AGRICULTURE SYSTEMS IN MODERN INDIA

Dr. Bhoomalai S. Mulage

Assistant Professor, Karnataka State Law University's Law School, Savadgaon, Hubballi

INTRODUCTION

Agriculture plays a vital role in India's economy. The farm sector is contributing greatly to the industrial and stability of the country's economy. Due to which it has been believed that agricultural progress is fundamental to national prosperity. The rural households depend on agriculture as their principal source of livelihood. The importance of agriculture in the economic development of any country, rich or poor, is borne out by the fact that it is the primary sector of the economy which provides the basic ingredients necessary for the existence of mankind and also provides most of the raw materials which when transformed into finished products serve as basic necessities of the human race.

1. BRIEF HISTORY OF AGRICULTURE SYSTEM IN INDIA

Agriculture is the backbone of our country. It exercises a stabilizing effect on the political life of a nation. People engaged in agriculture are simple, honest, peace loving, straightforward, patriotic and contented. Around ten to twelve thousand years ago, man began to domesticate animals for food. Before this, people relied on hunting and gathering to obtain food supplies. The beginning of agriculture did not just occur in one place but appeared almost simultaneously around the world. People through trial and error methods with different plants and animals or by long term experimentation. No much difference is there between the first agricultural revolution that took place thousands of years ago and the seventeenth century agriculture system and it can be said that they were almost the same.

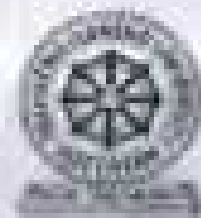
A second agricultural revolution took place in the seventeenth century, with increased efficiency of production as well as distribution which allowed more people to move to the cities as the industrial evolution got under way. In the eighteenth century, the European countries became the source of raw agricultural and mineral products for the industrializing nations.

Now, many of the countries which were once colonies of Europe, especially those in Central America, are still heavily involved in the same type of agricultural production as they were hundreds of years ago. Farming in the twentieth century has become highly technological in more developed nations with geomatics, technologies like Geographic Information System (GIS),¹ The Global Positioning System (GPS),² and Remote Sensing (RS)³ while less developed nations continued with the practices which are similar to those developed after the first agricultural revolution, thousands of years ago.

¹ L.C.Sharma, *Human Geography of India*, Dharam Rawat Publications, 2013, p.1
² S.Nadha and Suresh Singh, *Law and Policy of Intellectual Property*, (Mumbai: Himalaya Publishing House, 2006), p.12.
³ Shri. U.120 and A. B. Kapoor, *Land and Agriculture of India*, (New Delhi: Metaps Book House, Private Ltd., 1993), p.1
⁴ A geographic information system or geospatial information system (GIS) is a system designed to capture, store, manipulate, analyze, and manage data to represent different types of spatial or geospatial data.
⁵ The Global Positioning System (GPS) is a "constellation" of 24 developed satellites orbiting the Earth at a distance of 10,000 miles for most of the day.

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CONTENT

Comprehensive Victim of Crime: Historical Perspective <i>Dr. Rajeev Kumar D.</i>	05
International Legal Framework for Search and Seizure or Non- Seizure Now <i>Dr. Anu Datta K.</i>	31
The PMLA, 2002 in the context of V. Jayaraman's Case <i>Dr. Anasua Marani Indur</i>	47
Product Liability and Consumer Protection in India <i>Madhavi Aravindan & Anshika Aravindan</i>	71
Enrta Sukanya to Gov. The Supremacy Section 2, Art 43 of the Architecture & Construction Act, 1999 <i>Sreya Sreed</i>	89
Production of Water Resources and The Doctrine of Public Trust with Special Reference to Karnataka Case <i>Anandh D S</i>	97
An Ordinal in Effectiveness of Existing Laws Protecting Reproductive Rights of Women <i>Anupriya Chinn & Parvathy A R</i>	105
Authoring 'TG. Venkatesh & Report of Commission <i>Shritha Prasad</i>	125
Securities and Exchange Board of India <i>Apollon V Abhinav Rajan - Sangeetha</i> <i>Shantanao Anandrao Madhankar</i>	137


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Compensation to Victim of Crime: Historical Perspective

*Dr. Rangaswamy D.**

Introduction


The well-known Latin legal maxim *non debet alterius injuria magis commoveri inferri* endorses moral, legal and philosophical ideology of human society. It spells out that 'the condition of one man ought not to be worsened by the act of another'.¹ Though this principle is analysed by the scholars in connection with civil wrongs, it is equally applicable to the crimes. Crime being a wicked deed of the offender against the stability of the society and hampers the comfortableness of the victims. This trade-mark is regained with polluted motive of criminals is criminalised across all the civilised nations. Virtually, this ~~is~~ old phenomenon is distinctive feature of society since earliest period. Penalising a criminal is


* Assistant Professor of Law, Karnataka State Law University, Nanjangud, Hubballi, Karnataka.

1 JOHN KEURLE, FIFTEEN MORE PRINCIPLES AND MAXIMS OF JURISPRUDENCE (1915).

2 The essential definition of crime is given by WILSON CLARK, HANDBOOK OF CRIMINAL LAW (1994).

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ASSESSING CONTRIBUTION OF INDIAN JUDICIARY FOR THE REFORMATION OF MUSLIM PERSONAL LAW IN INDIA

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Abstract

India is a secular country. Secularism is the basic structure of the Constitution of India. The secular nature of the constitution resulted in unrestrained practice, profess and propagation of their religion according to their own choice. Accordingly, religious diversity is freely practiced and propagated in the country. However, the fundamental religious practices of these religions and their dissimilarities have triggered serious debate in terms of gender justice and the Uniform Civil Code (UCC) of the country. It is a longstanding agenda of the government strategically avoided, but judicially continuously activated in the country. The argument put forward for the support of the UCC is that as the personal laws yield uneven and unjust practice, UCC should be materialized by the government. Contrary to this argument, the argument put forward for the recognition of personal is secular nature of the Constitution. In this context, it is interesting to note that the Indian judiciary has immensely contributed and heralded for the innovation of secularism. Notwithstanding such decisions, the judiciary has equally articulated the inherent injustice associated with the personal practices of Muslim law. The purpose of this paper is to evaluate the Muslim personal law of the country in the backdrop of the judicial verdicts.

Keywords:

Judiciary, Personal laws, Uniform Civil Code, Gender Justice

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CONTENTS

1	BANKING AND EMPLOYEES FACING CHALLENGES IN ESTABLISHING A HEALTHY WORK-LIFE BALANCE	Manika Sankar Dr. Rami Manohar	1-9
2	AN ANALYTICAL STUDY ON CORPORATE SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY WITH REFERENCE TO NIFTY MEDIA	Vaishali Sankar Prof. Pramod Kumar	10-17
3	A HISTORICAL TOURISM MODEL FOR RURAL KERALA	Ann Mary Cherian Dr. P. Nairrajamurthy	18-21
4	AGRICULTURE SECTOR IN ANDHRA PRADESH	Dr. R. S. Sankar	22-28
5	FUND MANAGEMENT PRINCIPLE AND ITS APPLICATION IN THE CONTEXT OF REPRODUCTIVE AND CHILD HEALTH DISTRICTS OF WEST BENGAL, INDIA-A CASE STUDY	Dr. Ganesh Sankar	29-41
6	FACTORS AFFECTED WITH ENTREPRENEURIAL BEHAVIOUR OF DAIRY FARMERS	Dr. R. R. Sankar	42-51
7	A CRITICAL EVALUATION OF PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM IN INDIA	Dr. Avinash D. Shinde	46-56
8	E-BANKING AND FINANCE RELATED ISSUES IN INDIA WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO KARNATAKA DISTRICT-BANGALORE AT	C.V. Sankar	56-59
9	DEMOGRAPHIC DETERMINANTS OF ECONOMIC EMPOWERMENT IN RURAL HEADED HOUSEHOLDS: A STUDY ON THE REGULATIVE DISTRICT OF SRI LANKA	Dr. S. Sankar Dr. S. Sankar	60-71
10	ELECTRONIC COMMERCE: A QUALITATIVE STUDY ON BENEFITS, CHALLENGES AND FUTURE IN AN EMERGING BUSINESS	Dr. Sankar Sankar Sankar Sankar	72-75
11	शुद्धता के माध्यम से स्वास्थ्य और पर्यावरण की सुरक्षा का वैज्ञानिक विवेक	मनोज यादव सुनील कुमार वर्मा	76-88
12	IMPACT OF CRITICAL INTELLIGENCE ON THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN MANAGERS AND PROFESSIONAL WELLBEING OF KNOWLEDGE WORKERS: A COMPARATIVE STUDY OF SELECT MANAGEMENT PUBLIC AND PRIVATE HIGHER EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTION IN DELHI	Dr. Nandini Sankar Dr. Nandini Sankar	86-98
13	TRUST BETWEEN INDIA AND HAITI: A CASE STUDY OF PEACORP	Pouja Yadav Nishi Sankar	99-105
14	EFFECTIVE INVENTORY CONTROL TECHNIQUE	Dr. Sankar Sankar Prof (Dr) RK Rai	106-114


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AGRICULTURE SYSTEM IN MODERN INDIA

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INTRODUCTION

Agriculture plays a vital role in India's economy. The farm sector is contributing greatly to the stability and stability of the country's economy, due to which it has been believed that agricultural growth is fundamental to national prosperity.¹ The vast households depend on agriculture as their principal means of livelihood. The importance of agriculture in the economic development of any nation, such as India, is based not on the fact that it is the primary sector of the economy which provides the basic ingredients necessary for the existence of mankind and also provides most of the raw materials which when transformed into finished products serve as basic necessities of the human race.²

I. BRIEF HISTORY OF AGRICULTURE SYSTEM IN INDIA

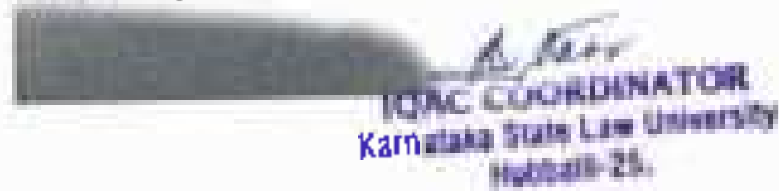
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A second agricultural revolution took place in the seventeenth century, with increased efficiency of production as well as distribution which allowed more people to move to the cities as the industrial revolution got under way. In the eighteenth century, the European colonies became the sources of raw goods and mineral products for the industrializing nations.

Now, many of the countries which were once colonies of Europe, especially those in Central America, are still heavily involved in the same type of agricultural production as they were hundreds of years ago. Farming in the twentieth century has become highly technological in more developed nations with geographical technologies like Geographic Information System (GIS),⁴ The Global Positioning System (GPS),⁵ and Remote Sensing (RS)⁶ while less developed nations continued with the practices which are similar to those developed after the first agricultural revolution, thousands of years ago.

1. C. Sharma, *Economic Geography of India*, (New Delhi: Eastern Book Publishers, 2013), p.4.
2. A.N.Saha and Amarjit Singh, *Fundamentals of Agricultural Economics*, (Mumbai: Himalaya Publishing House, 2000), p.12.
3. Shy Chand and A.N.Kapoor, *Land and Agriculture of India*, (New Delhi: Metropolitan Book Co., Private Ltd., 1959), p.1.

4. A geographic information system or geographical information system (GIS) is a system designed to capture, store, process, analyze, manage, and present all types of spatial or geographical data.
5. The Global Positioning System (GPS) is a "constellation" of 27 artificial satellites that orbit the Earth and make it possible for people with ground receivers to precisely determine geographic location. The function necessary is mySere from 100 to 10 meters for most applications.



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1. Law in Changing Society in India: An Overview	Dr. Mohammad Farooq	(1-6)
2. Intellectual Property Rights: The Genesis, Growth, Challenges And Protection: An Analysis	Dr. Anitesh	(7-14)
3. Whether Criminal reflective attitude of Intellectual bourgeoisie with undervalued special capacity in the formation of criminal trials during restrictions on Human being?	Dr. Prayanshu	(15-18)
4. The Impact Of Covid-19 Pandemic on Rights To Health	Deep Kumar	(19-24)
5. Did the world ever think of lockdown and global pandemic? (COVID-19) and the Missing Regulatory Aspects	Ms. Shikha	(25-33)
6. India's Oil and Gas Sector: An Overview	Shweta Singh	(31-34)
7. Sexual Harassment Of Women At Their Place In India: A Criminal Analysis	Rajni Gupta	(39-43)
8. Human Rights of Transgender in India: A Socio-legal analysis	Dr. Priyadarshi Nagda & Dr. Sum J. Abraham	(44-48)
9. Freedom of Expression in South Asia: A Critical Approach in Indian Context	Pranod Tiwari & Deepu Kumar	(49-57)
10. International Criminal Tribunal Framework And Policy	Dr Anupam Munhas & Tanuja Sharma	(58-62)
11. Law Relating To Self-Defence Under Indian Penal Code	Ms. Upasana Borah	(63-66)
12. Global terrorism and its cause	Dr. Anurag K. Sharma	(67-68)
13. Committee of Criminal Under Indian Penal Code, 1860	Dr. Anil Kumar	(69-70)
14. Non-Performing Assets and its Impact on Banks in India	Dr. Vinod Kumar	(71-74)
15. Issues And Challenges Of Criminal Justice System In India: A Review	Rashmi Tiwari	(75-77)
16. Domestic Violence and the Law	Kumar Baghel & Dr. Dharendra Singh	(78-80)
17. Teaching English through Grammar Translation Method in India: A Terrible Execution	Prashant Kumar Dixit	(81-83)
18. An Overview of the Law Regulating Employment Rights of Persons	Prof. (Dr). Priyaranjan Kumar Shukla	(84-88)
19. Policy Reforms in Agriculture	Dr. Vinod Singh Chauhan & Anurajan Sharma	(89-90)
20. Role of Judiciary in the Prevention of Women Against Sexual Violence	Mohd Aakash & Anshika Shrivastava	(91-93)
21. A Legal Analysis of the Medical Negligence of Physicians in the Light of Restorative Justice Principles in India	Dr. Vinod Kumar	(94-99)
22. सामाजिक न्याय एवं सशक्तिकरण	Dr. Anil Kumar	(100-102)
23. सशक्ति-19 में हस्त बाग मुदाओं के प्रभावों का विश्लेषण	Dr. Anil Kumar & Prashant Kumar	(103-106)
24. लोकश्रुति विकास और महिलाएं जनन विज्ञान के सन्दर्भ में	Dr. Anil Kumar	(107-110)
25. Impact of yoga in educational sector	Khushbu Dhakad & Ritu Harjpalani	(111-117)

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A Legal Analysis of the Human Behaviour of Prisoners in the Light of Restorative Justice Principles in India*

Dr. Anil Kumar

Abstract

The purpose of this study is to analyze the human behaviour of prisoners in the light of restorative justice principles. The study is based on the findings of a survey conducted in various prisons in India. The study reveals that the behaviour of prisoners is largely influenced by the socio-economic and cultural factors of their community. It is found that the majority of prisoners are from the lower socio-economic class and have a low level of education. The study also highlights the need for a holistic approach to the rehabilitation of prisoners, which should take into account their social and cultural background. The study concludes that the implementation of restorative justice principles in the Indian prison system can lead to a more effective and humane approach to the rehabilitation of prisoners.

Key words: Restorative justice, imprisonment, prison reforms, theories of punishment, human behaviour, the culture of property, capital punishment.

I. Introduction

What is by nature a fighting animal, is it reasonable to keep him in a cage and deny him the use of all his faculties? The history of all ages and societies have been witness to the unrelenting struggle as to the extent of the responsibility of the state to the welfare of those persons convicted. For those states who are in fact either the most or least advanced in the management of their and their people's resources, the quality of their law-making especially in the area of crime and punishment remains clear that the state and therefore those in its service are to be held with a responsibility for the behaviour of their citizens. This is achieved only through law. Human behaviour is therefore, a complex and dynamic phenomenon which is shaped by the individual, the community, cultural and political conditions prevalent in the society which results in instances of crime. It is thus to say that crime is not an isolated phenomenon which is independent of the social order through law is inevitable. Law is the central force that can set an independent mechanism for the well and thereby bring social order in the otherwise chaotic society. The various theories of punishment can be classified as follows: (i) retribution, (ii) deterrence, (iii) rehabilitation, (iv) protection of society and (v) reform. As we cannot imagine a society that does not punish and therefore the existence of prison and its various theories are inevitable part of every society. In India a well organized system of punishment is still a long way ahead from the western world. The system of imprisonment represents a serious contradiction of different objectives of punishment which has been changing progressively. These various contradictory theories have to be brought into one moulded by the government and bring reformation in the convicted and thereby reduce the social burden on them. This can be done only through a progressive and restorative approach of justice. It would be better to:

1. recognize the true nature of human beings,
2. understand the importance of law in human order in the society and to seek to secure justice in human,
3. realize the transition in the theories of punishment,
4. remove the obstacles in the progress of prison reform,
5. understand the implementation of restorative justice programmes, operational theoretical models and
6. know the restorative justice with responsibility in the criminal justice system in India.

Dr. Anil Kumar

Theories of Punishment and the evolution of modern prison system in India

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INDEX

No.	Title of the Paper	Author's Name	Page No
01	Effect of Different Light Qualities on Spectral Characteristics of Some Leptosporangiate Beams	Ritu Jain, B.E., Yadav	05
02	Digital Library: A Study	Mrs. Shilpa Hirekhan	09
03	Social and Political Women Empowerment – Issues and Challenges	Prof. Dr. Sandhya V.	14
04	Hypothesis – A way of research	Vasant Bhagwat	20
05	Impact of New Education Policy 2020 on Indian Librarians & Library Professionals	Sau. Vandana Gawande	24
06	Judicial Perspective in Protecting the Financial Rights of Teachers in India	Pradaya Yadav	28
07	Workers in Unorganized sector: A Study in Bangalore	Dr. S. J. Priya	32
08	Impact Of Covid - 19 On Banking Sector	Prof. Geeta Kulkarni, Prof. Ramachandra Naik	38
09	Method Development and Validation for Nitrosamine Impurities in Essential Drug Substance by GC/MS Technique	Pavan Jagare, Rama Lokhande, Ravi Yadav	43
10	Krishi Vigyan Kendra (KVK) – an Important Role in Agricultural Extension Programs	Dr. Dilip Patil	48
11	Challenges and Opportunities in Patent	Dr. Savita Rasani	54
12	MOODLE: An Effective E-learning Platform in Higher Education	Ms. Karthika Mahajan, Dr. Vaishali Godadhe	60
13	Need For Multi Method Research Approach in Social Legal Research	Dr. Anil Kulkarni	67
14	Students' Life - From Destruction To Recovery	Mr. Anil Chheda	72
15	Automated Fill in the Blank Question Generation Using NLP	Aditi Save	75
16	The Study of the Causes of Changing Dimensions of Research in Social Work in the Present Scenario	Dr. Vinayak Sakharbar	80
17	Legal Education in India – Challenges & Issues	Dr. Sankata Sharma	85
18	The Economic Thought and Philosophy of Sir Thomas Robert Malthus	Dr. Shailesh Sawargaonkar	91
19	Based on Qualitative Method, Educational Needs of Children With Autism Spectrum Disorder Perceived By Parents	Prithwi Raj	94
20	Citation Analysis of Doctoral Dissertation – A Study of Doctoral Dissertation Awarded by R. T. M. Nagpur University, Nagpur During 2000-2020 in Commerce	Dr. Purnima Gattade	100
21	Rural Development Through Information Literacy Program	Mrs. Dawa Datta Sherpa	108
22	Institutional Repository Software for Digital Libraries in Digital Environment	Dr. Sonali Deshmukh	116
23	Electronic Information Resources On Fisheries in Maharashtra – A Study	Mrs. Megha Chogare, Dr. Deep Vastri	119
24	A Study of Extension Education Program in Mango Fruit Processing Inaptentiated Through Dr. Balasaheb Sawant Kekar, Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Dapoli	Dr. Dilip Patil, Ajay Lokhande	144

**Need for Multi-Method Research Approach in Socio-Legal Research**

Smt. Archana K.*

Introduction:

Research plays a vital role in understanding and application of law to the society. Legal researches are essential socio-legal literature because to build the knowledge of law, research requires an interdisciplinary or multidisciplinary approach to analyze and interpret the law and its relation with the society in its widest sense. Hence it is the point where the law meets the science of society. Hence, Socio-Legal Research is theoretically, practically and methodologically dependent on the social sciences.

Laws are the part of the society and it is formulated by perceiving the social values, attitudes and behavior of people. Law also endeavors to control these values, attitudes and behavioral patterns of the people. To understand the law in its widest sense, socio-legal researches assist the researchers. Socio-legal research is a systematic way of understanding the truth and conceptualizing the theories, while explaining the legal phenomenon and suggests the appropriate course of action to be adopted to resolve the problem.

The socio-legal researches are the daily professional routine for the academicians, students, law makers, judges, lawyers and so on to understand the societal problems emerged due to the lack of legal provision or inefficient implementation of such legal provision. These researchers apply multiple methods and tools of research used in social research to derive the conclusions. The present work deals with the nature and scope of socio-legal research and the multimethod approach used in such researches. It also analyses the procedure and potentiality of socio-legal research.

Nature and Scope of Socio-Legal Research

Legal research is a systematic, thorough and rigorous process of investigation to increase the knowledge of law. The term, legal research, takes into its ambit a systematic finding or ascertaining law on an identified topic with a view to acquire an insight into or finding an apt solution for the research problem. For legal research, the researcher analyses relevant statutes, recent amendments made on such laws and other rules, regulations, orders, directives and government resolutions which supplement these statutes along with the judicial pronouncements of the higher judiciary. Researcher's hypothesis on the research problem guide him to conduct systematic research by arranging the analysed data in a proper order to do legal reasoning or rational deduction.

However, the research in law cannot be complete unless it involves the socio-economic factors responsible for the problem and societal values and norms, which influence such law.¹ The socio-legal research deals with the social aspects involved in the research, it deals with the behavioural pattern and attitude of the people towards the law. In other words, it is the

* Assistant Professor, Karnataka State Law University's Law School, Navanganal, Hubballi. *Khandal Vibhuti and Pooja Anandam, Legal Research Methods: Justice and Legal System Research Institute, 2006: 22.*

¹ Ernest M Jones, 'Some Current Trends in Legal Research', in S.K. Verma (ed), *M. Atal Warid (eds), Legal Research and Methodology*, Indian Law Institute, New Delhi, 2006: 32-34.



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accountability system of the country and identifies legal deficiencies in judicial accountability. The researcher argues that the Indian legal system shall be further streamlined in line with the best practices of the other countries.

Introduction

The role to be played by the judiciary for the articulation and augmentation of the constitutional values such as justice, equality and democratic principles is remarkable. The intricacy between liberty and sovereignty is a central issue of contemporary politics across the globe. A State being a sovereign has every authority possible to curtail and restrict the liberty of the individual by virtue of its sovereign power. Since the earliest period, it is the concern of the political philosophies and constitutional principles to balance these two extreme ends. In fact, man's human liberty is only found in a State capable of providing the necessary legal order (Lion, 1940, p.167). In the background of the growing political theories and State practices, various mechanisms have been created, proposed and adopted by the civilised society to limit the power of the State and to ensure proper protection for the liberties of the individual. One among such instrument adopted across the globe by States to organise and regularise the sovereign power is *intra-organ* test i.e., control of the power of one organ of the State by the other organ.

Judiciary being a core organ of the State is the fundamental feature of *intra organ* theory of governmental power. This principle imposes obligation on the judiciary to discipline the other organs of the State in articulation of the liberty, freedom and fundamental rights of the individual. Sovereignty

CONTENTS

S. No.	TOPICS	Page No.
1	CITIZEN'S ACCESS TO CRIMINAL JUSTICE: SOME REFLECTIONS Prof. (Dr) T.R. Subramanya & Mr. Sana Raza Bolechikar	1-10
2	SOCIAL REFORMS ADDRESSING POVERTY AND EMERGENCY Dr. Shurada T. Nirvani	11-20
3	THE RULE OF DUAL CRIMINALITY AND EXTRADITION: A COMPARATIVE STUDY Dr. Ramesh A. & Mr. S.B. Boregowda	21-30
4	HUMAN TRAFFICKING: VICTIMS PERSPECTIVE Dr. D. Rangaswamy	31-39
5	SECTION 34 OF INDIAN PATENT ACT: HURDLE OR ADVANTAGE TO THE INDIAN PHARMACEUTICAL SECTOR Dr. Anandhathi Kulkarni	41-52
6	GOVERNMENT PRIVILEGE TO WITHHOLD DOCUMENTS FROM COURTS: RECENT TRENDS Dr. Anita M. Jaliseti	53-61
7	THE EMERGING OF PATENTS IN THE PHARMACEUTICAL INDUSTRY Mr. Raghunath K.S & Prof. (Dr) Prakash Kanive	63-70
8	TIME TO STEP TOWARDS DIGITAL RESOLUTION FOR CONSUMER GRIEVANCES Mr. Akshay Yadav & Ms. Shivanjali Mane	71-85
9	INTERNATIONAL COURT OF JUSTICE AND COVID-19: AN OVERVIEW Mrs. Surekha .K	87-91
10	IMPACT OF INTERNET RESTRICTION IN THE UNION TERRITORY OF JAMMU AND KASHMIR Mrs. Preethi Harish Raj	93-100
11	CONTEMPT OF COURT IN INDIA: A CRITICAL ANALYSIS Dr. Shrinivasa Prasad R	101-111
12	CYBER CRIMES: NEW DIMENSION OF CRIME AND CHALLENGES Dr. C.B. Naveen Chandra	113-120

HUMAN TRAFFICKING: VICTIMS PERSPECTIVE

Dr. D. Rajeswari

ABSTRACT

Human trafficking is the most heinous form of the crime against humanity in post-war world. A considerable amount of progress has been made by the process of law to protect them against the devastating impact of the crime perpetrated against them. The Anglo-Saxon criminal justice system does not consider the interests of the criminals completely, whereas the victims are treated as objects for a considerable period of time. The present paper discusses the psychological trauma of victims, due to the impact of crime committed against them. In particular, it is not adequately addressed by the legal system of the country. It is a bad state of affairs that the victims of human trafficking, including the victims of other crimes, are overlooked and their grievances are not dealt with with due sense. All the existing laws relating to human trafficking have given negligible interest to the compensation of any kind or amount of money to the victims. The CrPc provision relating to the rights of the victims of the crime is also proved to be insufficient in making out the nature of the crime. The compensation, redressal, and rehabilitation concerns of the victims related to victims of human trafficking is reviewed. In this context, the present paper is an effort to explore the unaddressed distress of the victims of human trafficking. The paper concludes that there is a need for the revision of the law relating to victims of human trafficking in the context of the emergence of state liability.

Key Words: Human Trafficking, Victim, Victimology, Redressal, Rehabilitation, Compensation

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Human Rights Violations against Persons with Disabilities even in the Midst of Pandemic: A Critical Legal Analysis

DR. ANE PRASANNA¹

ABSTRACT

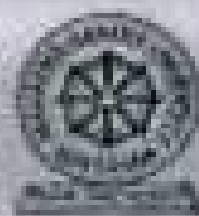
Persons with disabilities were largely excluded from the process of globalization and economic rights. The legal recognition for them was confined to the process of welfare and charity law. Though this was only a partial recognition which did not place an equal status on par with their able-bodied counterparts, the situation underwent a radical change especially in the aftermath of global disability rights movement. This movement culminated in the adoption of the United Nations Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities and also its Optional Protocol in 2006 (UNCRPD). Despite the fact that they are positive steps forward, there were still huge gaps existing in the rights of persons with disabilities. Although the existing human rights laws were supposed to equal rights for the disabled in reality these provisions have not protected the human rights and fundamental freedoms guaranteed to disabled people in the national scenario in spite of four major legislation relating to disability and the comprehensive disability legislation of the Persons with Disabilities (Equal Opportunities, Protection of Rights and Full Participation Act, 1995 (PWD Act), the lacuna and defects in the legislation was realized very late which ultimately resulted in the Rights of Persons with Disabilities Act, 2016 (RPWD). In spite of all these developments in the disability legislation to combat rights violations against these persons are still prevalent and in fact more rampant in the midst of COVID pandemic. Their condition was likely to be worsened if the government proceeded with the amendment to the RPWD Act, 2016, to decriminalize "minor offences for improving business sentiment and unclogging court processes." All these call for a need to look into the evolution of the law, its development both in the international and national scenario and the recent move of the government to amend the legislation opening up once again the imminent question as to whether the rights of the persons with disabilities are truly protected.

Keywords: Persons with Disabilities, United Nations Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (UNCRPD), The Rights of Persons with Disabilities Act, 2016, Amendment, Human Rights Violations.

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CONTENT

Composition of Various of Crime: Historical Perspectives (Dr. Anand Kumar R)	05
International Legal Framework for Search and Rescue at Sea: Scripting New (Dr. Anand Kumar R)	31
The PMDA, 2012 in the context of Vajra Medical Charitable Case (Dr. Anand Kumar R)	47
Product Liability and Consumer Protection in India (Anand Kumar R & Anand Kumar R)	71
Erata Sukanta in COS - The Saga under Sections 7 and 45 of the Arbitration & Conciliation Act, 1996 (Anand Kumar R)	85
Procedure of Water Resources and The Doctrine of Public Trust with Special Reference to Karnataka Case (Anand Kumar R)	97
An Outlook on Efficacy of Existing Laws Protecting Reproductive Rights of Women (Anand Kumar R & Anand Kumar R)	105
Analyzing TCI Verkhate v Registrar of Companies (Anand Kumar R)	125
Securities and Exchange Board of India Appellants v. Abhijit Ramesh (Respondent) (Anand Kumar R)	137

Compensation to Victim of Crime: Historical Perspective

Dr. Rangaraj R.*

Introduction

The well-known Latin legal maxim '*non debet alteri per alterum iniuria committi inferri*' endorses moral, legal and philosophical ideology of human society. It spells out that 'the condonation of one man ought not to be witnessed by the act of another'.¹ Though this principle is analysed by the scholars in connection with civil wrongs, it is equally applicable to the crimes. Crime being a wicked deed of the offender, against the stability of the society and hampers the comfortableness of the victim. His *rehabilitatio* cannot be attained with polluted motive of criminals is criminalised across all the civilised nations.² Virtually, this age-old phenomenon is distinctive feature of society since earliest period.³ Penalties of a criminal is

* Assistant Professor of Law, Karnataka State Law University, Navanagar, Hubballi, Karnataka.

1 JOHN DEBBAGE FIELDMORE, PRINCIPLES AND MAXIMS OF JURISPRUDENCE 2-35 (1854).

2 The meaning, definition and nature of the crime see W.M.C. CLARK, HANDBOOK OF CRIMINAL LAW (1994).

3 See generally, L.K. OWSE PIKE, HISTORY OF CRIME IN ENGLAND (1975) and JAMES FITZJAMES STEPHEN, A HISTORY OF CRIMINAL LAW IN ENGLAND (1851).

DOMESTIC VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN IN INDIA DURING COVID-19

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Abstract

We all know that the whole world has been shaken by the impacts of the coronavirus outbreak. This is a crisis which none of us have ever faced in our life and neither any one of us have ever expected that something like this can ever happen. This pandemic of Covid-19 though it was first reported in Wuhan, China, but now has stretched its arms in the entire globe and affected every sector. This has led to a great increase in domestic violence against the women who are confined with their abusive partners. Pandemics provide for an enabling environment of fear and uncertainty that may exacerbate diverse forms of violence against women. Economic insecurity, financial instability, isolation from the world, fear of the disease, and day-to-day exposure of the women with their perpetrators are few explanations for the increase in the instances of domestic violence during such times. However, in India, the attempt at legally defining domestic violence reached a milestone with the passing of the Domestic Violence against Women (Prevention and Protection) Act of 2005. This Act was the outcome of the Government's initiative as well as years of concerted efforts by the women's movement in India. The law is an important tool for changing the situation of domestic violence in the country, now the mindset of the people have also changed, instead of pointing fingers at women have accepted that domestic violence is a crime. The paper will explore the problem of domestic violence and guides how it needs to be tackled in a comprehensive manner.

Keywords: Domestic Violence, Women's Rights and Law


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CONTENTS

Sl. No.	Title	Author(s) Name	Page No.
1	Globalization: It's Effect on Political Space, Culture and Language Choice in India	Dr. Shakira Jabeen B. N. Krishnaswamy, Harvinder Negi & Sandesh Rai	01
2	Political and Social Reality of Linguistic Human Rights	Dr. Veenadevi	12
3	Citizenship Amendment Act: Problems and Fallouts	Dr. Gurpreet Singh Brar	18
4	Political Parties and Anti - Defection Law in India:	Dr. Siddharaju C. Smt. Manjula T.	24
5	Political Philosophy & Political Science: Complex Relationships	Dr. Shrikant Nityanath Chimuna	32
6	Centre - State relations in India: Conflicting Areas	Mr. Raghavendra Rao G. S.	45
7	Social Justice and Welfare of the Informal Sector Workers under the Indian Constitution	Ms. Dipa Gantalair	51
8	Right to Privacy: The Unenumerated Right under the Constitution of India	Mr Hanumanthappa G.T	56
9	The impact of S R Bomma V S Union of India case on imposition of Article 365	Dr. Basavarajeshwari. R. Patil	60


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 Bangalore - 560 025.

Social Justice And Welfare Of The Informal Sector Workers Under The Indian Constitution

Ms. Dipa Gautalair

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Abstract


Justice ensures fair treatment, equal rights and access to the legal system. The Concept of Social Justice is an indispensable element for a Welfare State. Constitution of India has adopted this concept in the Preamble to the Constitution in the form of Ideals and Philosophy like 'Socialist', 'Social and Economic Justice', 'Equality' etc. and is reflected in the various provisions of the Constitution. This paper is an attempt to analyse the concept of Social Justice and identify the Social Justice related provisions as enumerated in the Indian Constitution which are more relevantly pertaining to the informal sector workers

(Keywords : Justice, Social Justice, Constitution of India and Informal Sector Workers)

Introduction:

The Constitution is a legal document which has a special legal sanctity, it sets out the structure and primary functions of the organs of the government of a State and lays down the norms governing the operation of these organs. It reflects the philosophy and ideology of a Nation State on the basis of which individual's interests and personality is protected. Hence among other ideals and philosophy reflected in the Indian Constitution is the Philosophy of socio-economic justice. The preamble to the Constitution of India promises social, economic and political justice, The fundamental rights in Part III of the Constitution confer certain justifiable socio-economic rights and further the Directive Principles of State Policy in Part IV of the Constitution fix the socio-economic goals which the State must strive to achieve. Hence this paper is an effort to explore the concept of social justice as reflected in the Constitution of India and to identify the relevant Indian Constitutional proclamations relating to the social justice ensuring welfare of the informal sector workers in India.


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CONTENTS

	Page Nos.
1. Fundamental Milieu of Identification and Aadhaar- Should the Citizens Really Be Concerned? Dr. Vishwanath M. & Harshita Kulkarni	1
2. Crisis within Crisis – Reflections of Child Labour Vis-a Vis the Pandemic Dr. Anuja S	21
3. Reforming the UN System by Strengthening Economic and Social Council. An Analysis..... Dr. Anu Prasanna	47
4. Is India Cruel to Animals? Understanding Animal Protection Laws in India Dr. Shruti Nadkarni	65
5. Medical Negligence and Consumer Protection Law in India – An Analysis Prahlad A. Yajurvedi	79
6. Women in Defences Forces: Need for maintaining Gender Equality and putting an end to Inequality in Recruitment Process .. Kush Kalra	93
7. Law And Religious Control: Reflections on Love Jihad Law with Special Reference to Uttar Pradesh Prohibition Of Unlawful Conversion of Religion Ordinance, 2020 Amal Kazi	107
8. Tackling the Dual Disasters of Present Times: COVID-19 and Domestic Violence Shruti V. Kamat Dalal & Ameya A. Nayak	135
9. The Enforcement of Judicial Decisions of International Court of Justice with Special Reference to Article 94(2) of the United Nations Charter Surekha. K	153

Reforming the UN System by Strengthening Economic and Social Council: An Analysis

Dr. Anu Prasanna*

Abstract

While the Security Council exists primarily for settling conflicts...the Economic and Social Council exists primarily to eliminate the causes of the conflict

- Dag Hammarskjöld

These are the words of former Secretary-General highlighting the emphasis given to economic and social development in the Charter of United Nations. Established as one of the principal organs of the United Nations, Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) since its inception was to provide coordination of economic, social and cultural activities of the UN with the responsibility for advancing international economic and social cooperation and development. The year 2016 marked the 70th anniversary of the ECOSOC that posed some serious questions to be resolved by the international community. The first and foremost among them is (i) whether ECOSOC has fulfilled the expectations of the framers of the UN Charter (ii) in spite of the general recognition of the close link between economic and social development and peace whether this principal organ was given a status akin to Security Council and General Assembly (iii) whether the structural weaknesses of the United Nations in the area of international economic and financial policy are based on a constitutional flaw in the UN Charter itself. All these questions are directing towards reforms in the UN System which is again reflecting the need to improve the UN system by strengthening its principal organs. An attempt is

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S.No	TITLE AND AUTHORS	Pp
1	AN INSIGHT INTO THE ROLE OF BANKS ON LOANS AND ADVANCES IN THE NATIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL SCENARIO <i>Dr. Anu Prasanna & Ms. Dipa Gawalair</i>	120-127
2	A STUDY OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT ON AWARENESS AND PERCEPTION OF WOMEN FROM UNORGANISED SECTOR -WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO MANGALORE CITY <i>Mrs. Sharmila. P. Nayak & Dr. Kenuka K.</i>	128-132
3	CURRENT MARKET TRENDS IN EQUITY AND MUTUAL FUNDS <i>Thimmanna. G. Bhat</i>	133-136
4	A STUDY ON PERCEPTION OF UNDER GRADUATES ON MOBILE BANKING WITH REFERENCE TO MUDUBIDRE REGION <i>Mrs Divya N & Mrs Anjitha Acharya</i>	137-141
5	SUSTAINABLE ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT ENSURE EVERLASTING QUALITY OF LIFE: CHALLENGES <i>Ramachandra D & Madhava</i>	142-146
6	PERCEPTION TOWARDS DIGITAL PAYMENT SYSTEM: A STUDY WITH REFERENCE TO MEMBERS OF SELF HELP GROUPS OF UDUPI DISTRICT <i>Mrs. Saama Raz K</i>	147-149
7	STATUS OF INDIAN TOURISM: PRESENT AND FUTURE SCENARIOS- A STUDY <i>Sujashamma</i>	150-156
8	INVENTIVE TEACHING AND LEARNING METHODOLOGIES FOR HIGHER EDUCATION INSTITUTIONS <i>Mrs. HEMAVATHI & Mrs. SHANSHIKALA K G</i>	157-161
9	E-COMMERCE: MOST SUITABLE FOR ONLINE BUSINESS- A STUDY <i>Mohini Atinani</i>	162-166
10	PERFORMANCE EVALUATION OF ENTREPRENEURSHIP TRAINING INSTITUTES WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO KSETI, MANIPAL <i>Mr. Venkataram Bhat</i>	167-172
11	STUDENTS' DISCERNMENT TOWARDS ETHICS AND CSR: A STUDY WITH REFERENCE TO MANGALURU CITY <i>Mrs. Kavitha Prabha & Mrs. Madhushashi J. Raja</i>	173-182
12	CORPORATE SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY AND INNOVATIONS AS A CONTRIBUTING FACTOR FOR DEVELOPMENT OF BUSINESS IN INDIA <i>Meenakshi Achary, Sowmya Shetty & Prasanna R Shetty</i>	183-186
13	ROLE OF SOCIAL ENTREPRENEURSHIP IN ERADICATION OF POVERTY WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO UDUPI DISTRICT <i>Sowmya Shetty, Prasanna R Shetty & Meenakshi Acharya</i>	187-190
14	PROBLEMS AND PROSPECTS OF STREET VENDORS: A STUDY WITH REFERENCE TO KARKALA (URBAN) <i>GANESHA S</i>	191-194
15	PROBLEMS AND PROSPECTS OF MEDICAL TOURISM IN INDIA (A Study on World Heritage Sites and Super Specialty Hospitals in Karnataka) <i>Karti Gooli</i>	195-199
16	THE IMPACT OF MERGER ON THE EMPLOYEES' JOB SATISFACTION: A STUDY WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO EMPLOYEES WORKING IN VJAYA BANK IN UDUPI DISTRICT <i>Prof. K. Vinesh Shetty, Mr. Anand & Mr. Shrinivasan</i>	200-207



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AN INSIGHT INTO THE ROLE OF BANKS ON LOANS AND ADVANCES IN THE NATIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL SCENARIO

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&

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ABSTRACT

The commercial sector, particularly the banks, is a very important part of any country's financial system. It is the backbone of the economy, providing the necessary funds for the growth and development of the country. The banks play a crucial role in the financial system, acting as intermediaries between savers and borrowers. They collect deposits from savers and lend them to borrowers, thereby facilitating the flow of funds in the economy. The banks also provide various financial services to their customers, such as savings accounts, loans, and advances. The growth of the banking sector is essential for the economic development of a country. However, the banking sector is facing several challenges, such as the increase in non-performing assets (NPAs), bad debts, and the rise of digital banking. The government and regulatory authorities are taking various measures to address these challenges and ensure the stability and growth of the banking sector. This paper discusses the role of banks in the financial system and the challenges they are facing. It also discusses the measures taken by the government and regulatory authorities to address these challenges. The paper concludes that the banks are still playing a crucial role in the financial system and are essential for the economic development of a country.

Key Words: Financial Institutions, Loans and Advances, Bad Debts, NPAs, Regulatory and Administrative authorities.

INTRODUCTION

The financial system of a country determines its economic development which is built on the four main pillars namely (i) financial services (ii) financial assets (iii) financial markets and (iv) financial intermediaries. In this regard, financial institutions like central banks, commercial banks, investment banks have always contributed their primary roles in maintaining the economic stability. Banks which are the backbone of all financial system have always played a pivotal role in economic balance and development of the nations all over the globe. These banks by performing their primary function of accepting deposits from the customers and granting loans and advances have been balancing their own interest and that of the customers at the same time. However, recently the economy is witnessing a shift in the balance making the banks prone to numerous challenges in the name of bad debts, non-performing assets etc., which has been worsened by the increase in the farmer's suicides all over the nation opening up new controversies of writing off NPAs and waiving off loans. It is interesting to note that the banks get a percentage of around 7.5% to 8.5% of Non Performing Asset (NPA) as an allowable provision from their income which reduces their tax liability indirectly indicating that NPAs are helping the banks in reducing the taxes. Above all, loan waiver schemes are to be viewed only as propaganda by the political parties for gaining



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CONTENTS

S.No.	Topics	Page No.
1.	THE SOCIAL DIMENSIONS OF LAWS DURING PANDEMICS Prof. (Dr.) P. Ishwara Bhat ✓	1-23
2.	RIGHT TO LIFE OF INTER-STATE MIGRANT WORKERS AMIDST COVID-19: A CRITICAL ANALYSIS Dr. Rairadrakumar Hittaragi ✓	25-30
3.	VIRTUAL JUDICIARY AS A PRINCIPLE OF JUDICIAL CREATIVITY Dr. D. Rangaswamy & Smt. Jayantol P. S.	31-41
4.	THE ROLE OF WHO UNDER THE AEGIS OF UNITED NATIONS IN COMBATING THE CORONA PANDEMIC - AN ANALYSIS Dr. Anu Prasanna ✓	43-56
5.	AN ANALYSIS OF IMPACT OF LOCKDOWN ON THE ENVIRONMENT Dr. Santu N. Banerjee ✓	57-69
6.	EMERGING TRENDS IN PHARMACEUTICAL PATENTING IN INDIA Dr. M.L. Kalcharan	71-83
7.	HUMAN RIGHTS DIMENSIONS OF COVID-19 - STATES' OBLIGATIONS Mr. MAHANTESH G S	85-99
8.	RIGHTS OF HEALTHCARE WORKERS DURING PANDEMIC Mr Ashwaja S Chakrabarty & Prof. Ramesh	101-108
9.	IS EDUCATION SYSTEM SUFFERING DUE TO COVID 19? - A CRITICAL ANALYSIS Ms. Moon Moon Malik	109-117
10.	AAROGYA SETU APP AND DIGITAL SURVEILLANCE - A CRITICAL ANALYSIS ON THE ISSUES AND CHALLENGES RELATING TO PRIVACY Ms. Anrita Malik	119-127
11.	IMPACT OF INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY IN COVID-19 PANDEMIC Mr. Debojit Lai	129-138
12.	PATENTABILITY OF PHARMACEUTICAL DRUGS, MEDICINES, VACCINES AND ITS IMPACT Smt. Shobha Lakshmi P	139-143


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vii


Registrar
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RIGHT TO LIFE OF INTER-STATE MIGRANT WORKERS AMIDST COVID-19: A CRITICAL ANALYSIS.

Dr. Rajndrakumar Hittanagi*

ABSTRACT

It is now well known that one among the most affected segments of the society amidst COVID-19 pandemic during lockdown period in India is inter-state migrant workers. Normally, the inter-state migrant workers go to other state from their original state in search of work in the hope of leading dignified life. But due to lack of availability of desired work, and other factors they suffer a lot. It is important to make critical analysis of the right to life of the inter-state migrant workers during COVID-19 pandemic in India. Even though we have been at national and international level to protect the rights of inter-state migrant workers, we have observed that the rights of these workers have been seriously affected during this lockdown period. So there is urgent requirement of bringing changes to the existing legal system. There is also a need to analyse socio-political factors affecting the rights of such inter-state migrant workers. As the efforts for returning labour have not reached their last stage, workers have also started their march to protest against such efforts. There is a need to secure the rights of such migrant workers by treating the migration of labour as compulsory to nation. It is also important to note that the problems of the migrant workers were already serious in India, but only this COVID-19 pandemic has given an excellent opportunity to make in-depth analysis of the issues relating to the inter-state migrant workers. It is also pertinent to consider the theoretical underpinnings concerning migrant workers. The authors has specifically responded to this issue along with other regions of the state. The paper attempts to critically analyse the role of civil society and the state in protecting the right to life of such inter-

* Assistant Professor, Karnataka State Law University, Hubballi

the populations who work in the
recently relocated their families
villages and cities several times a

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VIRTUAL JUDICIARY: AS A PRINCIPLE OF JUDICIAL CREATIVITY

Dr. D. Rangaswamy* & Mrs. Jayanthi P.S**

ABSTRACT

Denial of access to justice is probably the greatest injustice done. In the middle of the threat posed by the pandemic covid-19 and the lockdown imposed aftermath all across the globe, the whole world order came to a standstill. In order to maintain social distancing, it became essential that public gatherings have to be avoided. Amidst all the pandemic concerns, dispensation of justice, which is the main function of the judiciary also disrupted. During this juncture, to cope up with the changing circumstances, the judiciary has risen up to the occasion and with the assistance of technology holding virtual hearings. The apex court of the country and all high courts have done virtual court proceedings. Taking in to consideration the huge number of backlogs pending and yet to be filed after the lock down period, there is a dire necessity to keep the courts open during a national lock down so that access to justice is not denied to anyone. This paper analyses how the Indian judiciary handled the situation of pandemic outbreak, its consequential lockdown period and also the changes it has made from shifting over to a virtual platform in imparting justice. The paper also tries to look in to the role of virtual courts to tackle the huge backlog of cases and conclude by putting forward certain suggestions in this regard.

Key Words: Virtual, Judiciary, Creativity, COVID-19

INTRODUCTION

It is an undisputable fact that the success of a democracy depends on free and impartial judiciary. Judiciary is the protector of the constitution and it has a major role to play for the prevalence of rule of law. Our judicial system is

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** Asst. Professor, Varanasi Balmiki College of Law, Udipi, Ka

THE ROLE OF WHO UNDER THE AEGIS OF UNITED NATIONS IN COMBATING THE CORONA PANDEMIC: AN ANALYSIS

Dr. Anu Prasanna*

ABSTRACT

There are no shortcuts to a healthier world. 2030 is fast approaching and we hold our leaders accountable for their commitments

-WHO Director General

Health of all people is fundamental to the attainment of peace and security and since its inception United Nations (UN) had been actively involved in promoting and protecting the global health. United Nations, the torch bearer of peace and security aims to achieve this objective through its principal Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC), ECOSOC co-ordinates the activities of the specialized agencies established by special agreement that brings UN and each of these agencies into relation with UN. Among the other specialized agencies, World Health Organization (WHO) established with the objective of attainment by all people of the highest possible level of health is playing a pivotal role in this direction. In the beginning of the decade WHO identified thirteen priorities covering a wide range of issues affecting people across the globe. With the spread of the pandemic, the deadly virus COVID-19 has taken the lives of innocent people raising the death toll to over 3 lakhs. The COVID 19 novel corona virus pandemic has laid its adverse effects in the economies such as China, US, UK, France, Germany, Italy, Japan etc., and they are at the verge of collapse. The international community is thus startled and shocked of its impact on the political, social, economic, religious and financial structures of the whole world. Because of the widespread impact that health issues have on the

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Art. 25 of the Charter.¹² To the WHO and each organ of answered is whether we will it lives of many who are still in

AN ANALYSIS OF IMPACT OF LOCKDOWN ON THE ENVIRONMENT

Dr. Sunil N. Bagade¹³

ABSTRACT

The outbreak of COVID-19 has brought the whole world to stand still. It can be observed that the affected countries are making all the efforts to prevent the spread of the disease and save the lives of the people. One amongst such measures is nationwide lockdown. As this lockdown is widespread, to prevent its spread the countries have imposed nationwide lockdown. This measure no doubt has caused greater inconvenience to the people both socially and economically. It has also posed the difficulty to the governments as they are in deep financial crisis. But on the other hand, it has shown the positive side also. Due to the nationwide lockdown all kinds of factories, industries, construction works, motor transportation services and other commercial activities have been shut down. Many of these sectors were using fossil fuel as energy sources, which was the major source of greenhouse pollution. It was the greatest contributor of greenhouse gases and thus was responsible for climate change.

As the vehicular movements have been restricted and industrial and other economic activities have been shut down during the lockdown, the atmosphere is getting cleaned automatically. The quality of air getting better, the quality of the water in rivers is improving gradually, etc. Several such impacts have been witnessed worldwide in terms of lockdown. Thus, the lockdown is showing a positive impact on the quality of environment. When viewed from the angle, the lockdown has positive impact on the environment. However, spread of COVID-19, by the prevention of which lockdown has been imposed, has the potency of causing adverse impact on the environment.

¹² United Nations agree to accept and concur with the present Charter

¹³ Assistant Professor, Karnataka State Law University's

Habitat

TRADE MARK AND DOMAIN NAME DISPUTES: ISSUES AND CHALLENGES

Jagadish A.T & Dr.Rajendrakumar Hittanagi*

ABSTRACT

Trade mark and domain name are the business identifiers and has significant economic value to its holders. Trademark means a mark capable of being represented graphically and which is capable of distinguishing the goods or services of one person from those of others and may include the shape of the goods, their packaging and combination of colours. Domain names are the addresses on the internet. With the growth of internet, the use of domain name finds a significant place. The challenge that the law has faced in recent years is, how to foster the development of intellectual property on the Internet while preventing its unauthorized use. We have computers for our homes and offices. In the same way, domain names are nothing but simple forms of addresses on the internet. These addresses enable the users to locate websites on the net in an easy manner. The domain name corresponds to various IP (Internet Protocol) numbers which connect various computers and enable direct network routing system to direct data requests to the correct addressee. Domain name disputes are called cybersquatting and there is a need to address it. This paper attempts to address the issues and challenges of trade mark and domain name disputes and addressing the extension of Trade Marks Act, 1999 to domain name protection.

Keywords: Trade Mark, Domain Name, Cybersquatting, Internet, Domain name disputes.

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AN INSIGHT INTO THE ROLE OF BANKS ON LOANS AND ADVANCES IN A NATIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL SCENARIO

Dr. Anu Poudyal

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Dr. Anu

Dr.

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ABSTRACT

The commercial institutions play a vital role in the development of any country. They are the backbone of the financial system. They provide the necessary funds for the growth and development of the country. They also play a pivotal role in maintaining the economic balance of the country. They are the backbone of the financial system. They provide the necessary funds for the growth and development of the country. They also play a pivotal role in maintaining the economic balance of the country. They are the backbone of the financial system. They provide the necessary funds for the growth and development of the country. They also play a pivotal role in maintaining the economic balance of the country.

Key Words: Financial Institutions, Loans and Advances, Bad Debts, NPAs, Regulatory and Administrative authorities

INTRODUCTION

The financial system of a country determines its economic development which is built on the (i) financial assets (ii) financial markets and (iii) financial intermediaries. In this regard, there are commercial banks, investment banks, etc. which are the backbone of all financial system. These banks by performing their primary function of accepting deposits from the public and advancing have been balancing their own interest and that of the customers at the same time. However, in the recent years, there has been a shift in the balance making the banks prone to numerous challenges in the name of 'bad debts', which has been worsened by the increase in the farmer's suicides all over the nation opening up new avenues for the banks to waive off loans. It is interesting to note that the banks get a percentage of around 7.5% to 8.5% as an allowable provision from their income which reduces their tax liability indirectly indicating that the banks are not viewed only as propoganda by the political

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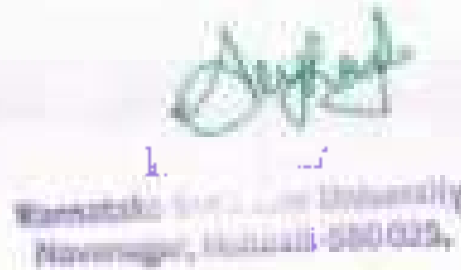
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CONTENTS

Research Papers

IMPLICATIONS FOR ORAL COMMUNICATION BASED ON THE HEARING NEEDS OF SPEECH HEIM STUDENTS IN THE UNIVERSITY OF TANDAN PHILIPPINES	1 - 5
Maria Alice C. Barrios, DPhil	
IMPLICATIONS OF THE AND POLICY ON TWO CHILD NORM AS A QUALIFICATION FOR ELECTIONS THROUGH SELF GOVERNMENT - AN ANALYSIS	6 - 9
Dr. S. Dhanraj	
AN ANALYSIS OF CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY DEBATE FOR ADOPTING ARTICLE 40 FOR ORGANIZING VILLAGE PANCHAYATS THROUGH CONSOLIDATION OF INDIA	10 - 12
Dr. V. Srinivasulu Reddy	
ANTI-DUMPING MEASURES: A REGULATORY PERSPECTIVE	13 - 18
Dr. Chinnappa S. Madupu	
ANALYSIS OF ENSURING STATE ARISSAL BY COMPULSORY VOTING AT ELECTIONS FOR LOCAL - SELF GOVERNMENT - NEED FOR REFORMS IN LAW	19 - 22
Dr. S. Thirumalaiah and M. Shobha Rao	
INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY RIGHTS: LAW-AN OVERVIEW OF THE INDIAN LEGAL	23 - 28
Pudupati A. H	
EXERCISE OF LEGISLATIVE FUNCTION BY THE EXECUTIVE AND JUDICIARY: A CRITICAL ANALYSIS	29 - 33
Ramesh K.	
INTERFACE BETWEEN PLANT INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY PROTECTION AND AGRICULTURE BIODIVERSITY CONSERVATION-INTERNATIONAL INITIATIVES	34 - 39
A. Chinnappa	
PERSONALITY PREDICTORS OF ADVERTISING AVOIDANCE ON ONLINE SOCIAL NETWORKING SITES	40 - 47
Debasis Chinnappa A.	
JUDICIAL RESPONSE TOWARDS PRISONER'S RIGHTS	48 - 50
V. Anuja A.	
THE ROLE OF INDIAN JUDICIARY IN FRAMING ENVIRONMENTAL POLICIES	51 - 55
Vandana Prasad P.	



IMPACT OF THE FOOD PLANT INTELLIGENCE OF THE FUTURE FOODS FOR THE AND
SECURITY OF THE WORLD'S FOOD SECURITY AND AGRICULTURE: A REVIEW OF THE INITIATIVES

Archana K.

ABSTRACT

The world is facing a growing demand for food and agriculture. The future of food and agriculture is uncertain, but it is clear that we need to find ways to increase food production and ensure that it is sustainable. This paper reviews the initiatives that are being taken to address these challenges. The initiatives include: 1. The High Level Panel of Experts (HLPE) report, which provides a framework for action. 2. The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), which provide a global framework for action. 3. The Paris Agreement, which provides a framework for action on climate change. 4. The World Trade Organization (WTO), which provides a framework for action on trade. 5. The World Bank, which provides a framework for action on development. 6. The International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD), which provides a framework for action on rural development. 7. The International Labour Organization (ILO), which provides a framework for action on labor. 8. The International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN), which provides a framework for action on conservation. 9. The International Union of Pure and Applied Chemistry (IUPAC), which provides a framework for action on chemistry. 10. The International Union of Pure and Applied Physics (IUPAP), which provides a framework for action on physics. 11. The International Union of Pure and Applied Mathematics (IUPM), which provides a framework for action on mathematics. 12. The International Union of Pure and Applied Biology (IUPAB), which provides a framework for action on biology. 13. The International Union of Pure and Applied Geology (IUPAG), which provides a framework for action on geology. 14. The International Union of Pure and Applied Astronomy (IUPA), which provides a framework for action on astronomy. 15. The International Union of Pure and Applied Music (IUPAM), which provides a framework for action on music. 16. 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The International Union of Pure and Applied Humanities (IUPAH), which provides a framework for action on humanities. 33. The International Union of Pure and Applied Arts and Sciences (IUPAS), which provides a framework for action on arts and sciences. 34. The International Union of Pure and Applied Languages (IUPAL), which provides a framework for action on languages. 35. The International Union of Pure and Applied Literature and Arts (IUPALA), which provides a framework for action on literature and arts. 36. The International Union of Pure and Applied Music and Arts (IUPAMA), which provides a framework for action on music and arts. 37. The International Union of Pure and Applied Drama and Arts (IUPADA), which provides a framework for action on drama and arts. 38. The International Union of Pure and Applied Film and Arts (IUPAFA), which provides a framework for action on film and arts. 39. The International Union of Pure and Applied Television and Arts (IUPATA), which provides a framework for action on television and arts. 40. The International Union of Pure and Applied Radio and Arts (IUPARA), which provides a framework for action on radio and arts. 41. The International Union of Pure and Applied Internet and Arts (IUPAIA), which provides a framework for action on internet and arts. 42. The International Union of Pure and Applied Digital and Arts (IUPADA), which provides a framework for action on digital and arts. 43. The International Union of Pure and Applied Virtual and Arts (IUPAVA), which provides a framework for action on virtual and arts. 44. The International Union of Pure and Applied Augmented and Arts (IUPAA), which provides a framework for action on augmented and arts. 45. The International Union of Pure and Applied Mixed and Arts (IUPAMA), which provides a framework for action on mixed and arts. 46. The International Union of Pure and Applied Reality and Arts (IUPARA), which provides a framework for action on reality and arts. 47. The International Union of Pure and Applied Virtual Reality and Arts (IUPAVRA), which provides a framework for action on virtual reality and arts. 48. The International Union of Pure and Applied Augmented Reality and Arts (IUPAVRA), which provides a framework for action on augmented reality and arts. 49. The International Union of Pure and Applied Mixed Reality and Arts (IUPAVRA), which provides a framework for action on mixed reality and arts. 50. The International Union of Pure and Applied Reality and Arts (IUPARA), which provides a framework for action on reality and arts.

INTRODUCTION

Food and agriculture are the backbone of the world's economy. They provide the food and fiber that we need to survive and thrive. However, the world's population is growing rapidly, and the demand for food and agriculture is increasing. This is putting a strain on the world's resources, and it is becoming increasingly difficult to meet the world's needs. This paper discusses the challenges that we face and the initiatives that are being taken to address them.

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Chief Student Editor's Note

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CONTENTS

1. Administrative Discretion: A Light of Administrative Law	Shreya Mahiya Mohk
2. The Double Jeopardy of Criminal Law in India: Bridging the Gaps in the Constitution	Nigama Sibba
3. Administrative Discretion: A Light of Administrative Law	Neelima Suresh & Saralika Prasad
4. Administrative Discretion: A Light of Administrative Law	Harshita Singh
5. Administrative Discretion: A Light of Administrative Law	Arjun D. Jais
6. Administrative Discretion: A Light of Administrative Law	Harshita Singh & Anshu A. Sharma
7. Administrative Discretion: A Light of Administrative Law	Arjun D. Jais
8. Administrative Discretion: A Light of Administrative Law	Arjun D. Jais
9. The Doctrine of Administrative Discretion: A Light of Administrative Law	Sakshat Anand & Anshu Sharma
10. Administrative Discretion: A Light of Administrative Law	Arjun D. Jais
11. Administrative Discretion: A Light of Administrative Law	Arjun D. Jais
12. Administrative Discretion: A Light of Administrative Law	Arjun D. Jais
13. Administrative Discretion: A Light of Administrative Law	Arjun D. Jais
14. Administrative Discretion: A Light of Administrative Law	Arjun D. Jais
15. Administrative Discretion: A Light of Administrative Law	Arjun D. Jais
16. Administrative Discretion: A Light of Administrative Law	Arjun D. Jais
17. Administrative Discretion: A Light of Administrative Law	Arjun D. Jais
18. Administrative Discretion: A Light of Administrative Law	Arjun D. Jais
19. Administrative Discretion: A Light of Administrative Law	Arjun D. Jais
20. Administrative Discretion: A Light of Administrative Law	Arjun D. Jais

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IMPACT OF THE GROWTH OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY ON THE REPRODUCTIVE RIGHTS OF WOMEN: A LEGAL ANALYSIS

*Anu Prasaduram**

ABSTRACT

Every State has a legal obligation to fulfill the reproductive rights of women, the most amazing creature of God on the earth. Motherhood, the state of being a mother is unique to every woman and a pregnant woman gets all the respect that she deserves from her loved ones. However, when the same woman fails to beget a child of her own, she is labelled with different names like 'barren', 'sterile', 'infecund', 'infertile'. The advancement in science and technology and development of medicine as a branch of science has resulted in various Assisted Reproductive Technologies (ARTs). All the techniques and trappings of assisted conception like Artificial Insemination (AI), In Vitro Fertilisation (IVF), gamete and embryo donation, surrogacy etc. soon became real boon to the childless couples. The realization of the need for legal regulation in the practice of medicine gradually extended to all related fields including the different concerns of reproduction. Unfortunately, in spite of legal framework for the protection of the reproductive rights of women there is rampant misuse of these technologies which intrude into the right of a woman to have autonomy over her body.

Keywords: Assisted Reproductive Technologies (ARTs), Reproductive rights, Misuse of technologies, Ethical issues, Legal obligation


- I. Introduction
- II. Development of medicine as a branch of science
- III. Legal regulation in the practice of medicine
- IV. Attempts to protect the reproductive rights of women
- V. Rampant violation in laws abusing the reproductive rights of women
- VI. Misuse and abuse on the reproductive rights of women
- VII. Conclusion

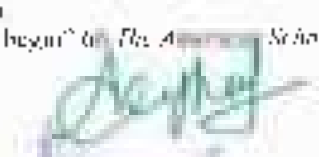
I. Introduction

YEARS TOGETHER were taken for 'modern science' to attain its present status of 'exact science.'¹ Over the course of time, with the advancement of science and in order to meet the needs of the contemporary society, the paths of science and technology gradually crossed²

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¹ Edward Grant, 'History of Science: When did modern science begin?' in *The American Scientist* 105-13 (1957).


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Journal

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ARTICLES

- Modern Human Slavery and Human Rights
- Accountability and Separation of Powers
- Judicial Activism and Judicial Restraint
- Social Justice and Vulnerable Sections of Human Society
- Textualism in Constitutional Interpretation
- Contours of Power of Pardon in India
- Unwritten Constitutional Conventions and Entrenched Constitutional Text
- Deconstruction of Dichotomy between 'Order' and 'Award' Jurisdictional Issues

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CONTENTS

ARTICLES

- MODERN HUMAN SLAVERY AND THE HUMAN RIGHTS
AGAINST EXPLOITATION 1 - 11
- Prof. Upendra Baxi
- ACCOUNTABILITY AND SEPARATION OF POWERS
UNDER THE INDIAN CONSTITUTION: A CRITIQUE 12 - 78
- Prof. (Dr.) V. Vijayakumar
- JUDICIAL ACTIVISM AND JUDICIAL RESTRAINT 79 - 93
- Prof. V. Sudhish Pai
- SOCIAL JUSTICE AND VULNERABLE SECTIONS OF
INDIAN SOCIETY 94 - 106
- Dr. M. Veerappa Moily
- REALISM IN CONSTITUTIONAL INTERPRETATION:
FACTS, CANONS, ANTINOMIES AND SIGNIFICANCE 107 - 149
- Prof. (Dr.) P. Ishwara Bhat
- SCOPE OF POWER OF PARDON IN INDIA 150 - 173
- Prof. (Dr.) G. B. Patil
- UNWRITTEN CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTIONS AND
ENTRENCHED CONSTITUTIONAL TEXT: A STUDY ON
THEIR INTERPLAY IN A COMPARATIVE PERSPECTIVE 174 - 196
- Dr. Sayantani Bagehi
- DECONSTRUCTION OF DICHOTOMY BETWEEN
'GIVEN' AND 'AWARD' IN JURISDICTIONAL ISSUES 197 - 214
- Dr. Manoj Shinde

CONTOURS OF POWER OF PARDON IN INDIA

-Prof. (Dr.) G. B. Pali*

I have always found that mercy bears richer fruits than strict justice
-Abraham Lincoln.

Introduction

Human beings are neither angels capable of doing only good nor are they demons determined to destroy each other even at the cost of self destruction. Taking human nature as it is, complete elimination of crime from society is not only impossible but also unworkable. Criminals are very much part of our society and we have to reform and correct them and make them better citizens. Social attitude also needs to change towards the deviants so that they do enjoy some rights as normal citizens though within certain circumscribed limits or under reasonable restrictions. That is why every civilised state has a provision to pardon offenders in their criminal justice system to be exercised as an act of grace and humanity in proper cases. As long as people have been thinking about punishment, they have been thinking about the remission of punishment.¹ Mercy is God's grace, a gift to the mankind which gives all an equal chance to mend ways and to correct a deviant behaviour. The power of pardoning offenders has been a privilege enjoyed by the Sovereigns around the world since time immemorial.²

* Professor (Emeritus), Government Law University, Navaranga, Prabhli

¹ William E. Shafer, 1971 U.S. President.

² Henry Kissinger (then), *Foreign Policy: Mercy and the Public Interest*, (Oxford University Press, New York, 1957), p. 12

³ The Old and New Testament also mentioned the "divine pardon." Reference to the prerogative of mercy have also been made in the Muslim law, Greek Law and Roman Law. For more information, see generally William F. Duker, *The President's Power to Pardon*, (Cornell University Press, Ithaca, N. York, 1968), p. 10.

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S.No	Name	Title	
1	Sheha Chatterjee & Sayanka Das	Portrayal Of Corporate Governance, Law & Ethics	
2	Ananya Pallabhiraman	Feminist Approach to Restriction of Language Rights in Law	
3	S Raghaveendraa Prasad	Public Law Wrongs - An analysis of 10 landmark judgments	
4	P SHYAMALA NISHA	Patent Protection To Software - Need Of Protection	
5	Maitrey Sheshir	The 2005 Amendment Analysis on the changes to the Hindu Succession Act	
6	Koralla Sai Nikhil	Judicial approach to principle of child welfare in Adoption law	
7	Rama Rudra	Accountability Of Looting And Pilgrimage Cultural Monuments Accountability Of Destruction Of Cultural Heritage Under The UNESCO	
8	Devrath Bollampally	Corporate Liability in India	
9	Vaishav Kartikeya Agrawal	Right to Marital Privacy Of A Wife In Civr. Cases' Legal Perspective	
10	Dr. Anu Prasanna	Disability and its impact on Human Rights and PR: A Legal Analysis in the Light of Disability Discrimination in India	
11	Nandini Biswas	Regulation of OTT Platform in India	
12	Sparsh Sharma	Article 14: A Bulwark Against Arbitrary State Action	
13	Harshita Garg	Arbitrability of fraud - A quagmire of obscurity	
14	Aparna Subramanian, Anna Sonie & Mctly Jiby Vaidyan	issues and Challenges Relating to Succession Laws in India	
15	Ar Anusri	Impact Of Divorce On Children And Adolescents	141
16	Upasana Borah,	The Challenge Of Human Rights And Cultural Diversity	152
17	Shashank Sridhar	Battle Before Birth. Critical Analysis Of Female Foeticide in India	163

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Disability and its Inclination Towards Human Rights and IPR: A Legal Analysis in the Light of Visually Disabled in India

(Dr. Anil Prasad)

Abstract

Disability is an impairment that may be related to cognitive, developmental, intellectual, sensory or a combination of these. In legal terms it is the want of legal capacity to perform an act. Different conceptual models have been developed by scholars and international bodies to define disability from time to time. In recent times there is a paradigm shift from the medical model to human rights model of disability wherein, human rights model encompasses the disability policy that acknowledges the human dignity of disabled persons. Human rights are fundamental rights and though viewed as a human rights model human rights violations are rampant among persons with disabilities. These violations are more among hearing disabilities as India has gigantic hearing disabilities and the statistics reveals that of the total population with disabilities hearing disabilities are more compared to the other types of disabilities. The problems faced by the persons with hearing impairment are many and varied. They include lack of access to communication, as high priced, expensive intellectual property laws of respective countries, difficulty in procuring books for their further studies or skill development programmes. It is to be noted that these violations are in the midst of the right to education' enshrined in our fundamental rights in the Indian Constitution and also objective of International Convention on disability. The situation of the problem is addressed by the WIPO administered Marrakesh Treaty that makes the production and international transfer of specially-adapted books for people with blindness or visual impairments easier. The treaty allows appropriate exceptions to facilitate the creation of accessible versions of books and other copyrighted works for visually impaired persons, reading disabled persons, those having physical disability etc., Thus the requirement is the effective implementation of the treaty so as to reach its benefits to the millions of beneficiaries spread across the world....

Keywords: Disability, Human Rights Violation, Visual Impairment, International Convention, Marrakesh Treaty, Implementation

Introduction
 One of the most widely ratified treaties in the history of international relations is the Charter of the United Nations, but a Constitution in its true sense. The Charter explicitly recognizes the objectives of "international peace and security" and "protection of human rights" as

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

Sl No.	Title of Papers and Names and Designations of Authors	Page No.
SECTION A: RESEARCH PAPERS		
1	Affirmative Principle: Making, Breaking and Shaking (MBS) Approach of Judiciary <i>Dr Rangasami D, Assistant Professor of Law, Karnataka State Law University, Hubballi, Karnataka</i>	1 - 17
2	Clinical and Continuing Legal Education- Interface for Confidence Building Between Law Students and Legal Professionals in Contemporary India <i>Dr. Md. Sultan Hossain Alam, Principal, NERUS Law College</i>	18 - 29
3	A Critical Appraisal of the Legal Service Authorities Act with Special Reference to Lok Adalat <i>Dr. Unraj Bhuvan Narmak, Former Faculty of Law, University Law College, Gauhati University & Dr. Prabir Saikia, Advocate, Gauhati High Court</i>	30 - 49
4	Establishment of DNA Data Bank in India: A Legal Analysis <i>Dr. Ranajit Saha, Assistant Professor, Department Of Law, North-Eastern Hill University, Shillong</i>	50 - 64
5	Eccentric Approaches of the Restorative Justice Theory Vis-à-vis the Legal Issues of Civil and Criminal Liability of the Baghjan Blowout Case in Assam <i>Dr. Navin Rahman, Assistant Professor of Law, University Law College, Gauhati University</i>	65 - 76
6	A Comparative Study on Secondary Patenting on Pharmaceutical: Striking A Balance Between Competition Law and IPR <i>Dr. Kakmani Kanak, Faculty of Law-Gauhati University</i>	77 - 90
7	Community and Environmental Protection- - In Search of the Last Spring of Happiness of the North-Eastern Region <i>Dr. Sujata Bhattacharyya, Principal, Nongong Law College</i>	91 - 106
8	National Emergency: A Comparative Analysis of Emergency Laws in India USA and Germany <i>Ashutosh Kumar Khound, Advocate, Gauhati High Court</i>	107 - 124
9	Legal Frameworks Relating to Use of Pesticides on Horticultural Activities Vis-à-vis Climate Change <i>Prasann Deora, Advocate, Gauhati High Court & Moustaphy Beaman, Advocate, Gauhati High Court</i>	125 -145
10	The Arms Act, 1959: A Legal Analysis and Comparative Study with USA <i>Rikari Sen Deka, Advocate, Gauhati High Court</i>	146 -168
11	Comparative Study on Intergovernmental Tax Immunities under the Federal Constitutions of Australia, Canada, India and USA <i>Bandy Das, Advocate, Gauhati High Court</i>	169 - 177
12	Unlawful Activities and Prevention Act: Balancing National Security with Citizen's Rights <i>Girisha Sinha, Research Assistant under Advocate Ritesh Kumar Parua High Court</i>	178 - 191
13	An Analysis of the Legal Framework of the Co-operative Banks in India	192 - 215

Judicial Accountability in India: Issues and Challenges

Dr. D. Rangaswamy

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Abstract

The proper administration of justice system being an intrinsic value of rule of law and constitutional governance fundamentally lies with judicial accountability. Though the Indian constitutional jurisprudence is considerably developed in line with international judicial standards, still Indian legal system lacks adequate standard relating to judicial accountability and Code of Ethics. The inadequacy and inefficiency of the system are evident from the very few cases reported against judges despite prevalence of suspicion of corrupt and unethical practices among the judges. This tendency of non-reporting of the cases is reasonably high and relatively complex on account of apparently proved unworkable and unfeasible constitutional mechanism against judges in India. Longstanding judicial reforms of the country and recent constitutional indiscipline of the judges of Supreme Court of India in expressing their anguish over the functioning of the highest apex Court of country by breaking down the constitutional culture has further aggravated the situation. This uncultured constitutional practice has intensified suspicion of efficiency of constitutional governance in infusing propriety and probity to the judicial system of the nation. In this context, this paper examines judicial



SECTION (A) RESEARCH PAPER

**AFFIRMATIVE PRINCIPLE: MAKING, BREAKING AND SHAKING (MBS)
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ABSTRACT

The affirmative Principle (AP) is the substratum for a just society. In the backdrop of its immense importance, countries across the globe have inculcated and sustained with AP by providing constitutional as well as legislative status. Judiciary as the roadmap of AP is crystal clear from the decisions of the various Courts. However, it is evident from the judicial verdicts that instability in the judicial approach resulted in fluctuation of the sense of social justice in India. This paper conceptualizes those approaches under Making Approach (MA), Breaking Approach (BA), and Shaking Approach (SA). This threefold approach symbolizes the fact that on the one hand many of the cases decided by the Supreme Court of India (SCI) provoked way for AP by adopting MA and an equal number of the instances wherein SCI has scaled down the sanctity of the AP by invoking BA and SA. This changing nature of the judicial approach heightened the sense of insecurity amongst non-privileged sections of the society. A substantial number of the decisions including the decision given Supreme Court of India on 25th August 2020 emphasizing the need for more reservations, re-echoing the concept of social justice. There are an equal number of cases including the decision rendered by the Supreme Court of India on 27th April 2020 revoking 100% reservation provided for Scheduled Tribes in Scheduled Area in the State of Andhra Pradesh is an added crisis to AP. The purpose of the present paper is to analyze the landmarking decisions rendered by the Supreme Court of India wherein social justice is interpreted in a sustained and intermittent manner. The researcher, based on the recent decisions of the Supreme Court, of the firm opinion, that understanding and interpreting AP in its loose sense would seriously dilute the sacred goals encapsulated under the Constitution. The purpose of the paper is to trace out the rationale of assessment of AP by the judiciary and to counter such rationale in the backdrop of the veracity of the AP.

KEYWORDS

Affirmative Principle, Constitution, Judiciary, and Social Justice

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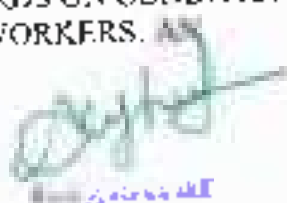
KLE LAW JOURNAL

Issue No: 7

ARTICLES

1. RETROACTIVE OPERATION OF PRECEDENTS: TRACING THE DECISIONS OF COURTS IN REFERENCE TO SECTION 65B OF INDIAN EVIDENCE ACT 1-10
-Dr. Nagarathna. A. & Mr. Suchidananda. K.
2. JUDICIAL APPOINTMENT IN INDIA: THE WAY AHEAD 11-17
-Dr. Rohit Moonka & Dr. Silky Mukherjee
3. CHANGING NATURE OF CENTRE STATE RELATIONS: A COVID-19 EXPERIENCE 18-27
- Ms. Shigdu Singh & Mr. Charan Tej
4. REALIZATION OF THE 'RIGHT TO WATER' IN THE LIGHT OF EVOLVING RURAL DRINKING WATER REFORMS IN INDIA 28-37
-Ms. Astha Khare
5. ONLINE DISPUTE RESOLUTION - AN EMERGING SOLUTION FOR RESOLUTION OF IBC CASES 38-53
- Ms. Swapna Somayaji
6. CRITICAL REVIEW OF THE ICMR ETHICAL CODE OF CONDUCTS 54-63
-Ms. Kanchan Yadav
7. INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANISATION'S STANDARDS ON CONDITIONS OF EMPLOYMENT RELATING TO INFORMAL SECTOR WORKERS. ANALYSIS 64-78
- Ms. Dipa Gantalair


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Navanagar, Hubballi-580 025.

INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANISATION'S STANDARDS ON CONDITIONS OF EMPLOYMENT RELATING TO INFORMAL SECTOR WORKERS: AN ANALYSIS

Dipa Gautam*

I. Introduction

The expression "unorganised sector" has been used by the Indian National Account Statistics¹ and is regularly identified as informal sector internationally. Unorganised, traditional, unregulated and informal are diverse terms used interchangeably in contrast with organised, modern, regulated, corporate and formal sector. The "Task Force on Definitions and Statistical Issues" which was setup by the National Commission for Enterprises in the Unorganised Sector (NCEUS). NCEUS submitted its Report the year 2007. The report contains a comprehensive Chapter defining the term unorganised sector. The unorganised and informal sector has been treated as the same in the said Report. After considering the complexities and also the definitional issues, it has adopted a wide-ranging definition of the unorganised workers means "All those who are working in the unorganised sector and the workers in the formal sector without any employment security and social security provided by the employers".² The employment in the informal sector can be identified if any one or more of these characteristics are present which includes, firstly; absence of employment security i.e. there is no safeguard against arbitrary dismissal, secondly; lack of work security i.e. there is no protection illness and

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¹ The NAS is a framework that provides an internally consistent description of National macro economy based on the processing of data generated by the entire National statistical system. The estimates of National income and related aggregates and accounts are derived statistics that draw on basic data available from different primary sources. The primary sources consist of data generated as a by-product of public administration system (such as land records, collection of direct and indirect taxes, civil registration of births and deaths, etc.) as well as data collected directly through censuses and sample surveys conducted by official agencies of the Central and State Governments.
² Report of the "Task Force on Definitions and Statistical Issues" by the National Commission for Enterprises in the Unorganised Sector (NCEUS) in the year 2007, p 13.

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Welfare of the Informal Sector Workers under the Occupational Safety and Health Hazards Code, 2020: Scope and Extent

Dipa Gautalalr

Research Scholar, P.G. Department of Studies in Law, Karnataka University, Dharwad

ABSTRACT

Informal sector is characterised as an employment in which there is no juridical relationship of employer and employee leaving the informal workers without employment security and welfare measures in the Indian labour jurisprudence is based on the contract of employment in which the juridical employment relationship in the regard for working matters and labour working conditions. Due to this requirement major labour welfare legislations are confined to formal sector. Hence, paper is an effort to analyse the contract of employment in the context of informal sector, understand the policy approach of the Government to secure welfare of the informal in this backdrop and identify the extent of welfare measures for the informal sector workers under Occupational Safety And Health Hazards Code, 2020.

INTRODUCTION

The labour force occupies an important place in the economic growth. Therefore, it is very essential to ensure better labour market conditions to ensure economic growth and the better living conditions of the labour. Understanding the economic of labours' contribution towards the economy and the labour welfare as a fundamental right guaranteed under the Constitution, labour has been placed under the Concurrent List where both the Central Government and the State Governments have powers to legislate and enforce labour welfare legislations in the matters relating to conditions of work, social security and social insurance, employment and unemployment, and industrial and labour disputes.¹ As a result there is a problem of Central Government and the State Governments legislatures pertaining to various aspects of labour welfare such as wages, social security, working conditions, industrial relations, prohibition of child labour, abolition of contractual labour, abolition of bonded labour, equal remuneration, etc.

The labour force in India is divided into two sectors namely, the formal sector and informal sector, interchangeably referred as organized and unorganized sector respectively. Existing labour welfare legislations are exclusively applicable to the workers of formal sector and in the informal sector it concerned there is ambiguity in applicability of the labour welfare legislations due to the prevailing conditions of employment in the said sector. Hence, effort has been made in this paper to analyse the concept of conditions of employment, meaning and characteristics of informal sector and informal sector workers and analyze the welfare measures for the informal sector workers under the Occupational Safety and Health Hazards Code, 2020.

The Concept Of Conditions Of Employment And Informal Sector Workers- An Analysis

The concept of "Conditions of employment" is a significant aspect of "contract of employment" arising out of juridical relationship of employer and employee. The contract of employment covers aspects of employment such as wages, wages, hours of work, leave, holidays, rest, over time wages, employment security, other social security and welfare amenities which are to be facilitated by the employer to the employee. These welfare measures are provided in four labour Codes namely, the Occupational Safety and Health Hazards Code, 2020, the Social Security Code, 2008, Code on Wages, 2019 and Industrial Disputes Code, 2020. These labour welfare legislations making provision for above

¹ In *Peoples Union for Democratic Rights v. Union of India* AIR 1982, 5C 1475 Supreme Court for the first time declared labour welfare provisions in Part IV of the Constitution namely, humane conditions of work, living wage, social security, etc. as Fundamental Rights.

² See Entry 24, Concurrent list, X Schedule of the Constitution

³ See Entry 23, Concurrent list, X Schedule of the Constitution

⁴ See Entry 22, Concurrent list, X Schedule of the Constitution

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11



TABLE OF CONTENTS

S. NO.	AUTHORS DESCRIPTION	PAGE NO.
1	Identifying Fake News Author Name : Aashay Tarate, Situbham Aglawe, Aditya Hirve, Anil Ratnod, Tripti Dange Country : India	3072-3077
2	Prediction of Rainfall and Crop Yielding and Identification Crop Diseases Author Name : Mrs. A. Gunra Bourdan, Shavadarani N. Durgadevi V Country : India	3078-3089
3	To Determine the dimensions of a object in Real Time Author Name : Nirav Reddi V, Harish Kumar, S.Saraswathi, P Umesh Vaishya, Dr. Brajrajji Rao, A. Niva Krishna Reddy Country : India	3090-3096
4	Welfare of the Informal Sector Workers under the Occupational Safety and Health Hazards Code, 2020: Scope and Extent Author Name : Dipsa Guntalair Country : India	3097-3102
5	Project Report on "Design and Manufacturing of Robotic arm for industrial Application to reduce a Cycle time" Author Name : Ishan Narendra Bhargava, Ashok Kanchy Pawar, Anurashi Anandhi Padhan, Gajesh Satish Ghadge, Prof. Vaibhav Edage Country : India	3103-3113
6	Emotion Recognition Using CNN Author Name : D. Dhvani Sriwatsava, K. N. Dhanraj Rao, A.V.N. Anjali Mansureshwar, B. S. T. Sa. Swaroop, G. Akhil, J. V. S. S. Anudeep, A. Siva Krishna Reddy Country : India	3114-3118

Research Papers

- Legal Aspects of Technology in Intellectual Property Rights**
 Dr. Jyoti Chavhan, Dr. Jyoti Chavhan
- Environmental Responsibility in India: An Overview of State and Central Policies**
 Dr. Jyoti Chavhan, Dr. Jyoti Chavhan
- Environmental Rights: Search and Seizure in the Context of Pollution Control**
 Dr. Jyoti Chavhan, Dr. Jyoti Chavhan
- The Evolution of Copyright in India: An Overview**
 Dr. Jyoti Chavhan, Dr. Jyoti Chavhan
- A Review of the National Security Exemption under WTO Law and its Potential to Challenge Trade Regime under**
 Dr. Jyoti Chavhan
- Recognition of Live-In Relationship in India: Branding a New Concept or a Prelude to Marriage**
 Dr. Jyoti Chavhan, Dr. Jyoti Chavhan
- Human Rights Norms and Armed Non-State Actors: A Study of Compliance and**
 Dr. Jyoti Chavhan, Dr. Jyoti Chavhan
- Procedural Fairness: Evolution of Law in the Context of Religious Ordinances, 2020: Amending the Law to Uphold the Fundamental Rights of the Constitution of India**
 Dr. Jyoti Chavhan, Dr. Jyoti Chavhan
- Recent Developments in Indian Law: A Study of the Evolution of**
 Dr. Jyoti Chavhan, Dr. Jyoti Chavhan
- The Evolution of Indian Law: A Study of the Evolution of the**
 Dr. Jyoti Chavhan, Dr. Jyoti Chavhan
- Dr. Jyoti Chavhan, Dr. Jyoti Chavhan**
- A Comparative Study on the Indian Constitution with respect to Secularism and its features in the France and USA's Constitution**
 Dr. Jyoti Chavhan, Dr. Jyoti Chavhan
- Environmental Implications of Construction of Tehri Dam**
 Dr. Jyoti Chavhan, Dr. Jyoti Chavhan
- Corporate Fraud: An Analysis in relation to Social Responsibility**
 Dr. Jyoti Chavhan, Dr. Jyoti Chavhan
- Female Genital Mutilation: A Challenge To Woman Empowerment in India**
 Dr. Jyoti Chavhan, Dr. Jyoti Chavhan
- Book Review**
- How Green is the Corporate Gold Rush to Patent New Games? Author: David**
 Dr. Jyoti Chavhan, Dr. Jyoti Chavhan
- Author: Justice (2018) Author: Vandana K. Publisher: Bloomsbury**
 Dr. Jyoti Chavhan, Dr. Jyoti Chavhan
- Case Co**
- Corruption Cause (A Bench Review of Cases at India, Air 2014 SC 1665)**
 Dr. Jyoti Chavhan, Dr. Jyoti Chavhan
- In Re: Detention of Essential Personnel in the Context of National Security (Supra Moh)**
 Dr. Jyoti Chavhan, Dr. Jyoti Chavhan



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Pragyaan: Journal of Law

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CONTENTS

Research Articles

1. In the Hone of Transformation into and Egalitarian Society
Dr. Jagananna Reddy > 2016 1
2. Compensatory Jurisprudence in India vis-à-vis Tortious Liability of State
Sakshi Agarwal, Ksharaj Kumar Rai 7
3. Constitutional Right to Speech and Expression vis-a-vis Freedom of Press
Ms. Parom Kumar Bhingot, Ms. Nilanika Bessain 15
4. New Dimensions of Transparency in Governance in India: An Analysis
Mohammed Harisat, Dr. Sudhakar Raghavan 23
5. An Analysis of the National Security Exception under WTO Law and Its Potential to
Overturn World Economic Order
Ms. Farah Hoya 28
6. Recognition of Live-In Relationship in India: Branding a New Concept or a Prelude to
Marriage
Kumud Mehra, Prof (Dr) R.N. Sharma 35
7. Humanitarian Norms and Armed Non-state Actors: A Study of Compliance and
Deviation
Rubia Jabbar, Prof. M. Sankar Anand Sankaran 43
8. The Uttar Pradesh Prohibition of Unlawful Conversion of Religion Ordinance, 2020:
Reviewing the Law in Light of the Fundamental Rights of the Constitution of India
Saif Rasool Khan 50
9. Secular Character of Nation and Its Disruption with Reference to Freedom of
Religion, Liberty, Faith and Worship
Iyanka Rajanand, Praveen Prakashrajee 56
10. The Aspiration to Achieve Income Equality in India: An Assessment of the Reality
Vis-a-Vis Socio-Economic Rights
Eleen Garg, Devyani Singh 62
11. A Comparative Study on the Indian Constitution with respect to Secularism and
its Features in the France and USA's Constitution
Shikharaj Garg, Chiranjeev Singh 71
12. Environmental implications of Construction of Tehri Dam
Bhupnesh Kumar, Siddharth Thapliyal 78
13. Corporate Fraud: An Analysis in relation to Social Responsibility
Ms. Geeta Bhadania, Dr. D.C. Upadhyay 83




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In the Hope of Transformation into an Egalitarian Society

Dr. Chandanmala Basily S. Basit*

ABSTRACT

The Constituent Assembly was a select committee of the nation to draft the Constitution. It was headed by Dr. B.R. Ambedkar and consisted of members from all political parties. The Constituent Assembly was a select committee of the nation to draft the Constitution. It was headed by Dr. B.R. Ambedkar and consisted of members from all political parties. The Constituent Assembly was a select committee of the nation to draft the Constitution. It was headed by Dr. B.R. Ambedkar and consisted of members from all political parties.

The creation of the Constituent Assembly was a significant step in the history of the Indian nation. It was a body of representatives from all political parties, and its task was to draft the Constitution of India. The Constituent Assembly was a select committee of the nation to draft the Constitution. It was headed by Dr. B.R. Ambedkar and consisted of members from all political parties.

Keywords: Constitution, Egalitarian Society, Simon Commission, Fundamental Rights

Introduction

In the words of H.R. Khanna J., "A Constitution is the basic law relating to the government of the country. It defines various organs of the State, enumerates their functions and demarcates their fields of operation, but a Constitution is more than that. It is the vehicle of a nation's progress. It has to reflect the best in the past traditions of the nation; it has also to provide a considered response to the needs of the present and to possess enough resilience to cope with the demands of the future. A Constitution at the same time has to be a living thing, living not for the one or two generations but for succeeding generations of men and women."

As a consequence of the Simon Commission being vehemently opposed by Indians especially the Congress Party for the lack of a single Indian in the Commission in 1928, the Secretary of State for India, Lord Birkenhead

challenged the Indian leaders to draft a constitution for India, implicitly implying that Indians were not capable of framing a common path and drafting a constitution. It is overwhelming to note that the Constituent Assembly not only successfully drafted a Constitution but it has drafted a complete Constitution which has responded to the needs of the nation, to a great extent, over a period of seven decades. India has proved Lord Birkenhead wrong successfully.

John W. Burgess states the following as the fundamental parts of a proper constitution: "A complete constitution may be said to consist of three fundamental parts."

- 1. Organisation of the state for the accomplishment of the future changes in the constitution. This is usually called the amending clause and the overriding power which it describes and regulates.

*Professor, Karnataka State Law University, Hubballi, Karnataka
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Contents

1. Causes and Consequences of Foreign Labour Migration in Nepal <i>Arjun K. C.</i>	1
2. Covid-19: Origin, Development and Impact <i>Richard Pais</i>	16
3. The Rise of Islamic State (ISIS) <i>Abidullah Baba</i>	37
4. Changing Face of Indian Party System : Emergence of BJP - A New Party System or A New Political System. <i>Archana Saraswatiya</i>	43
5. Digital Learning in the Era of Global Covid-19 Pandemic : With special reference to IGNOU <i>Amit Chaturvedi, Avinash Mohan Suktani and Anjana</i>	52
6. Applying Marxist Perspective on Particular Social Institutions and Processes in the Context of Nepal <i>Bilakshan Kusala</i>	73
7. Constitutional Proclamations pertaining to the Welfare of the Informal Sector Workers in India <i>Dipa Gangulati</i>	81
8. Foreign Labour Migration and Utilization of Remittance in Nepal : A Case Study of Gojanjur Rural Municipality-3, Sindhuli District, Bagmati Province <i>Ramesh Bahadur Thapa</i>	90
9. Suicide in India : An Overview <i>Skanta Yadav and Rangoli Chandra</i>	109
10. Maoist Armed Conflict in Nepal: Exploring the Motivating Factors for the Involvement of Khari Magar People of Thabang Village in Rolpa District <i>Netra Kumar Ojha</i>	112
11. Significance of Life Skills among B.Ed. Students : Gender Perspective Discourse <i>Pranod Kumar Gupta and Deepa Awasthi</i>	128
12. Third Gender Connections with the Past <i>Bharti Mohan</i>	139
<p><i>Book Review :</i></p> <p>Sun Guang, <i>Studies on Youth Literature of "the Post-80s Generation" in the New Century</i>, China : The People's Publishing House, 2016</p> <p><i>Zhang Qinfeng</i></p>	146


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Constitutional Proclamations pertaining to the Welfare of the Informal Sector Workers in India

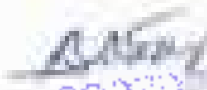
*Dipa Gautalair**

The informal sector comprises of workers who are vulnerable, oppressed and socially and economically exploited. The nature of the work makes the workers to feel they need right to order to secure their traditional work-related conditions of employment which include more number of hours of work, lack of basic amenities such as facilities for drinking water, toilets, rest rooms and weekly rest. In the developing economy of the State like India with large informal segment of labour force, the State is required to strictly adhere to the ideologies of social-economic justice enshrined in the Constitution of India in order to ensure welfare of the informal workers. Hence, this paper is an attempt to analyse the concept of welfare and identify welfare provisions as incorporated in the Indian Constitution which are more relevantly pertaining to the informal sector workers with the help of judicial pronouncements.

[Keywords : Welfare, Social justice, Constitution of India and Informal sector workers]

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30. RES JUDICATA: A CONTEMPORARY ISSUE OF INTERNATIONAL ADJUDICATION 393—397
—Deepsha Dipan Dhal
31. A UNIFORM CIVIL CODE : ITS IMPLICATIONS 399—409
—Dr. Anil Kumar Dubey
32. LIFE AND LIBERTY MATTERS AND EFFECTIVENESS OF RIGHT TO INFORMATION ACT, 2005 IN INDIA 411—428
—Kush Kalra
33. COMPULSORY LICENSING OF DRUGS AND PHARMACEUTICALS; A BALANCE BETWEEN HUMAN RIGHT TO HEALTH AND RIGHT OF A PATENTEE 429—441
—Dipa Goutalair
34. CONSOLIDATION AND NEUTRALIZATION OF RAPE LAWS 443—463
—Ayush Chaturvedi
35. FUNDAMENTALS OF ACCESS TO JUSTICE 465—476
—Ayush Srivastava & Yuuraj Singh Chauhan
36. COMBATING WILDLIFE CRIMES THROUGH WILDLIFE FORENSICS 477—482
—Dr. R.K. Chaubey & Nandini Ratzada


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1

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SHORT ARTICLES

9	Role of Judges in Prevention of Crime in India: A Critical Analysis	Mr. Ashis Kumar Hazra & Dr. Sarfaraz Ahmed Khan	172
10	Implications of Covid-19 Pandemic on the Contractual Obligations in India	Mr. Anshu Kumar	188
11	Troubled Waters: The Palk Bay Row	Mr. Pratty Lodh	202

Implications of Covid-19 Pandemic on the Contractual Obligations in India

Ms. Archana. K*

Abstract

COVID-19 pandemic has caused unprecedented disruptions to business operations and the commercial contracts worldwide. Countries around the world have imposed mass travel bans, temporary lockdowns and extremely restricted human movement thereby bringing an unparalleled halt to domestic and international trade. The measures imposed by the Governments of the respective countries, significantly reduced the capacity of businesses to move goods and services within and across the national borders. It has caused disruption to production and also to supply chain, thereby interrupted the trade across the world. All these developments greatly affected the performance of the contracts of the parties to the contract and thereby reduced their ability to perform their obligations. While some of the contracts could not be performed due to the pandemic situation, some others could be performed at the option of the other party to accept the delayed performance. In such circumstances, the parties claim the common defence of Force Majeure or frustration of contract to avoid the financial liability for breaching the contract. This situation gives rise to several questions: whether this

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Disability and its Elimination Towards Human Rights and HRD: A Legal Analysis in the Light of Visually Disabled in India

(Dr. Anu Prashanna)

Abstract

Disability is an impediment that may be related to cognitive development, self-esteem, social interaction, and communication of them. It is not merely a physical defect or legal impediment to employment. Different conceptual models have been developed by scholars and international agencies. In recent times there is a paradigm shift from the medical model to the social model of disability where human rights model encompasses a holistic approach to disability. The basic dignity of disabled persons. Human rights approach to disability should be viewed as a human rights model human rights encompasses are of coming persons. These situations are more among "visual disability" as they have gigantic historical problems and the statistics reveals that of the total population with disabilities, suffering from "seeing disability" are more exposed to the other types of disabilities. The problems faced by the persons with visual impairment are many and varied include lack of access to mass media due to its high price, through intellectual property of respective countries, difficulty in purchasing books for their further studies or right to education. The right to education is a fundamental right in the Indian Constitution and also a provision of International Convention on Disability. The problem is addressed by the WIPO administered Marrakesh Treaty that makes the production and international transfer of accessible books for people with blindness or visual impairment easier. The treaty allows exceptions to facilitate the creation of accessible versions of books and other works for visually impaired persons, reading disabled persons those having physical disability etc. This requirement is the effective implementation of the treaty so as to reach to the millions of beneficiaries spread across the world.

Keywords: Disability, Human Rights Violation, Visual Impairment, International Convention, Marrakesh Treaty, implementation

Introduction
Charter of United Nations, the most widely ratified treaties in the history of international relations is not only an ordinary treaty but a Constitution in its true sense. The Charter explicitly recognizes the importance of "international peace and security" and "protection of human rights".



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CONTENTS

S.No.	Title	Page No.
1.	THE SOCIAL DIMENSIONS OF LAWS DURING PANDEMIC <i>Dr. Anand Kumar</i>	1-23
2.	RIGHT TO LIFE OF INTER STATE MIGRANT WORKERS AMONG COVID-19: A CRITICAL ANALYSIS <i>Dr. Rajesh Kumar</i>	23-35
3.	VIRTUAL BARGAIN: AS A PRINCIPLE OF JUDICIAL CREATIVITY <i>Dr. D. Rangaswamy & Prof. Aparna P. S.</i>	31-41
4.	THE ROLE OF WHO UNDER THE AGONY OF UNITED NATIONS IN COMBATING THE COVID- 19 PANDEMIC: AN ANALYSIS <i>Dr. Anand Kumar</i>	41-54
5.	AN ANALYSIS OF IMPACT OF LOCKDOWN ON THE ENVIRONMENT <i>Dr. Sunil Duggal</i>	53-69
6.	EMERGING TRENDS IN PHARMACEUTICAL MARKETING IN INDIA <i>Dr. M. J. Rajhans</i>	71-80
7.	HUMAN RIGHTS DIMENSIONS OF COVID-19 STATE OBLIGATIONS <i>Mr. Mahantesh U.S.</i>	85-99
8.	RIGHTS OF HEALTHCARE WORKERS DURING PANDEMIC <i>Mr. Ashwin S. Chakraborty & Prof. Ranish</i>	101-109
9.	EDUCATION SYSTEM SUFFERING DUE TO COVID-19 A CRITICAL ANALYSIS <i>Mr. Manoj Manoj Math</i>	109-117
10.	ARODVA SETU APP AND DIGITAL SURVEILLANCE - A CRITICAL ANALYSIS ON THE ISSUES AND CHALLENGES RELATING TO PRIVACY <i>Mr. Arvika Math</i>	119-127
11.	IMPACT OF INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY BY COVID-19 PANDEMIC <i>Mr. Dattaraj Lal</i>	129-138
12.	PATENTABILITY OF PHARMACEUTICAL DRUGS, MIRACINS, VACCINES AND ITS IMPACT <i>Prof. S. Lakshminarayanaiah</i>	139-147

VIRTUAL JUDICIARY: AS A PRINCIPLE OF JUDICIAL CREATIVITY

Dr. D Rangaswamy* & Mrs. Jayamol P.S**

ABSTRACT

Denial of access to justice is probably the greatest injustice done. In the middle of the threat posed by the pandemic covid-19 and the lockdown imposed aftermath all across the globe, the whole world order came to a standstill. In order to maintain social distancing, it became essential that public gatherings have to be avoided. Amidst all the pandemic concerns, dispensation of justice, which is the main function of the judiciary also disrupted. During this juncture, to cope up with the changing circumstances, the judiciary has risen up to the occasion and with the assistance of technology holding virtual hearings. The apex court of the country and all high courts have done virtual court proceedings. Taking in to consideration the huge number of backlogs pending and yet to be filed after the lock down period, there is a dire necessity to keep the courts open during a national lock down so that access to justice is not denied to anyone. This paper analyses how the Indian judiciary handled the situation of pandemic outbreak, its consequential lockdown period and also the changes it has made from shifting over to a virtual platform in imparting justice. The paper also tries to look in to the role of virtual courts to tackle the huge backlog of cases and conclude by putting forward certain suggestions in this regard

Key Words: Virtual, Judiciary, Creativity, COVID-19

INTRODUCTION

It is an undisputable fact that the success of a democracy depends on free and impartial judiciary. Judiciary is the protector of the constitution and it has a major role to play for the prevalence of rule of law. Our judicial system is

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The Right to Property and Right to
Compensation And their Relevance

Dr. Anshu Singh

DNA Database, Biometric Rights and
Privacy

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Critical analysis of the evolution of
the Indian Patent Law and its
expansion of Section 2(1)(a) of the
Trade Mark Act, 1999, to designs

Dr. Anshu Singh

Right to Privacy is A Part of Right to
Article 14 and 21 of Constitution

Dr. Anshu Singh

An Analysis Of Sexes- Legal Aspects of
Ragging in India

Dr. Anshu Singh

Is Mediation a Better Solution for Disputes
in International Arbitration

Dr. Anshu Singh and

Dr. Anshu Singh

Representation of Mental Health Law in
India: Some Reflections

Dr. Anshu Singh

Contemporary Role of International Patent
Law in India

Dr. Anshu Singh

Recent Trends in Indian Law of
Patents

Dr. Anshu Singh

Recent Developments of Patent Law
in India

Dr. Anshu Singh

The Current Scenario of Patent Law in
India

Dr. Anshu Singh

The Status of Biometric Rights in
India: A Critical Study

Dr. Anshu Singh

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REJUVENATION OF MENTAL HEALTH LAW IN INDIA: SOME REFLECTIONS

[Yellow highlight box]

I. Introduction

The congruency between individual and State constitutes a central component of every political system. It is democratic form of government, its essence, its essence.¹ As stated by Dr. B.P.J. Raju, Justice:

"Every citizen in the system has a right to exercise a just claim upon the State. Right to express his dissent. The administration and control of government affairs can only be done in a democratic way and the freedom of expression and distribution of what government is all about. This is Political Constitution in all sense, and this is what makes all government and state functioning in a free and vibrant democracy."²

Whereas, the dignity of human life depends upon the independence, qualities and disabilities and attracts the operation of the law, it is essential for the functioning of the authority.³ Furthermore, it is asserted with regard to the functioning

¹ Justice Krishna Rao, *Justice Krishna Rao and Justice Chandrasekharendra Sankaranarayanan vs. Attorney General, State of Madhya Pradesh*, AIR 1961 SC 1613, 1618 (1961) (quoting Justice Krishna Rao, *Justice Krishna Rao and Justice Chandrasekharendra Sankaranarayanan vs. Attorney General, State of Madhya Pradesh*, AIR 1961 SC 1613, 1618 (1961)).
² Justice Krishna Rao, *Justice Krishna Rao and Justice Chandrasekharendra Sankaranarayanan vs. Attorney General, State of Madhya Pradesh*, AIR 1961 SC 1613, 1618 (1961).
³ Justice Krishna Rao, *Justice Krishna Rao and Justice Chandrasekharendra Sankaranarayanan vs. Attorney General, State of Madhya Pradesh*, AIR 1961 SC 1613, 1618 (1961).



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CONTENTS

No.	Topics	Page No.
	Air And Space Law	
1	The Expansion of the Environmental Crisis into outer Space Dr. Martha Meija Kaiser	3-12
2	Emerging Aviation Safety Issues A Challenge to 21 st Century- Dr. Sridevi Krishna	13-22
	Law of The Sea	
3	Marine Pollution and Solid Waste Management Dr. Himanshu S. Murlage	25-33
4	Establishment of Regional Fisheries Management Organization under The Fish Stocks Agreement, 1995 for The Eastern Indian Ocean and The Arabian Sea: An Analysis Ms. Shreya Mishra	35-48
5	Marine Oil Pollution: A Critical Analysis of the International Legal Regime Ms. Anrita Malik	49-58
	International Environmental Law	
6	Conservation of Natural Resources Dr. M. Jayashree	61-73
	International Organisation	
7	WTO Dispute Settlement System, Trade, Issue of Justice and Challenges Dr. Ravindra Kumar Himanshu	75-81
8	Justifiability of Export Restrictions in Times of Covid-19 Under the WTO Regime Ms. Shivani Rajesh	83-97
9	Enforcement Mechanisms of WHO Regulations in Global Pandemic: A Legal Perspective Ms. Jean Vesta Peter	97-107
10	The Role of WHO in Dealing with Pandemics Mr. R.V. Vishnukumar	109-116
	International Dispute Settlement	
11	Dealing with Land Border Disputes: Ms. Mahesh B Malwadkar, Prof. Dr. B S Reddy	119-127

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MARINE POLLUTION AND SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT

Dr. Bheemabai S. Mulage*

ABSTRACT

The protection of the marine environment has become one of the most important ecological issues of modern times. Indeed, it forms part of that general emergence of environmental consciousness which has captured world attention in the past six to seven decades and which figures so prominently in the politics of international discourse today. Several studies on the sources of pollutants show the major contributory factor to marine pollution is from solid waste sources. The solid waste sources have become the major contributor of pollution and contamination in the marine environment. However many countries have officially banned the disposal of municipal solid waste into the ocean. In the past century, as the world's population has grown and become urban and affluent, waste production has risen tenfold. When the pollution levels rise to unsustainable levels, the impact will be felt not only by living marine ecosystems but also by the economic sectors dependent on them. Presently, solid waste is generating faster than other environmental pollutants, including greenhouse gases. The Marine litter becomes a trans-boundary challenge that is rooted in unsustainable production and consumption patterns, poor solid waste management and lack of infrastructure, lack of adequate legal and policy frameworks and its poor enforcement.

This paper will discuss the problems of marine pollution and waste management and highlights how marine litter poses environmental, economic, health, aesthetic and cultural threats and effective methods for solid waste management.

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CONTENTS

S.No.	Topics	Page No
1	THE SOCIAL DIMENSIONS OF LAWS DURING PANDEMICS <i>Prof. Dr. P. ...</i>	1-7
2	RIGHT TO LIFE OF INTER STATE MIGRANT WORKERS AMIDST COVID-19: A CRITICAL ANALYSIS <i>Dr. D. Rangaswamy & Sri. Jayanna P.S</i>	25-30
3	VIRTUAL JUDICIARY: AS A PRINCIPLE OF JUDICIAL CREATIVITY <i>Dr. D. Rangaswamy & Sri. Jayanna P.S</i>	31-41
4	THE ROLE OF WHO UNDER THE AEGIS OF UNITED NATIONS IN COMBATING THE CORONA PANDEMIC: AN ANALYSIS <i>Dr. D. Rangaswamy</i>	43-56
5	AN ANALYSIS OF IMPACT OF LOCKDOWN ON THE ENVIRONMENT <i>Dr. Suresh N.</i>	57-60
6	EMERGENCY TRENDS IN PHARMACEUTICAL PATENTING IN INDIA <i>Dr. M.L. Kalicharan</i>	71-83
7	HUMAN RIGHTS DIMENSIONS OF COVID-19 - STATES' OBLIGATIONS <i>Mr. MAHANTESH G.S</i>	85-95
8	RIGHTS OF HEALTHCARE WORKERS DURING PANDEMIC <i>Mr. Ashraya. S. Channarayana & Prof. Ramani</i>	101-108
9	IS EDUCATION SYSTEM SUFFERING DUE TO COVID 19? - A CRITICAL ANALYSIS <i>Mr. Moon Moon Malik</i>	109-112
10	AAROGYA SETU APP AND DIGITAL SURVEILLANCE - A CRITICAL ANALYSIS ON THE ISSUES AND CHALLENGES RELATING TO PRIVACY <i>Mr. Ananta Malik</i>	119-127
11	IMPACT OF INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY IN COVID-19 PANDEMIC <i>Mr. Dibben Lal</i>	129-138
12	PATENTABILITY OF PHARMACEUTICAL DRUGS, MEDICINES, VACCINES AND ITS IMPACT <i>Sri. Madhushankar P</i>	



THE ROLE OF WHO UNDER THE AEGIS OF UNITED NATIONS IN COMBATING THE CORONA PANDEMIC: AN ANALYSIS

Dr. Anu Prasanna*

ABSTRACT

There are no shortcuts to a healthier world. 2030 is fast approaching and we must hold our leaders accountable for their commitments

-WHO Director General

Health of all people is fundamental to the attainment of peace and security and since its inception United Nations (UN) had been actively involved in promoting and protecting the global health. United Nations, the torch bearer of peace and security aims to achieve this objective through its principal organ Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC). ECOSOC co-ordinates the activities of the specialized agencies established by special agreement that brings UN and each of these agencies into relation with UN. Among the other specialized agencies, World Health Organization (WHO) established with the objective of attainment by all people of the highest possible level of health is playing a pivotal role in this direction. In the beginning of the decade WHO identified thirteen priorities covering a wide range of issues affecting people across the globe. With the spread of the pandemic, the deadly virus COVID-19 has taken the lives of innocent people raising the death toll to cross 3 lakhs. The COVID 19 novel corona virus pandemic has laid its adverse effects in the economies such as China, US, UK, France, Germany, Italy, Japan etc., and they are at the verge of collapse. The international community is thus startled and shocked of its impact on the political, social, economic, religious and financial structures of the whole world. Because of the widespread impact that health issues have on the development it is

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IMPACT OF THE GROWTH OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY ON THE REPRODUCTIVE RIGHTS OF WOMEN: A LEGAL ANALYSIS

*Anu Prasanna**

ABSTRACT

Every State has a legal obligation to fulfill the reproductive rights of women, the most amazing creature of God on the earth. Motherhood, the state of being a mother is unique to every woman and a pregnant woman gets all the respect that she deserves from her loved ones. However, when the same woman fails to beget a child of her own, she is labelled with different names like 'barren', 'sterile', 'infecund', 'unfertile'. The advancement in science and technology and development of medicine as a branch of science has resulted in various Assisted Reproductive Technologies (ARTs). All the techniques and trappings of assisted conception like Artificial Insemination (AI), In Vitro Fertilisation (IVF), gamete and embryo donation, surrogacy etc. soon became real boon to the childless couples. The realization of the need for legal regulation in the practice of medicine gradually extended to all related fields including the different concerns of reproduction. Unfortunately, in spite of legal framework for the protection of the reproductive rights of women there is rampant misuse of these technologies which intrude into the right of a woman to have autonomy over her body.

Keywords: Assisted Reproductive Technologies (ARTs), Reproductive rights, Misuse of technologies, Ethical issues, Legal obligation

- I. Introduction
- II. Development of medicine as a branch of science
- III. Legal regulation in the practice of medicine
- IV. Attempts to protect the reproductive rights of women
- V. Rampant violation in laws abusing the reproductive rights of women
- VI. Misuse and abuse on the reproductive rights of women
- VII. Conclusion

I. Introduction

YEARS TOGETHER were taken for 'modern science' to attain its present status of 'exact science.'¹ Over the course of time, with the advancement of science and in order to meet the needs of the contemporary society, the paths of science and technology gradually crossed.²

* Assistant Professor, Karnataka State Law University, Hubballi.

¹ Edward Grant, "History of Science: When did modern science begin?" 65 *The American Scholar* 105-113(1997)

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ARTICLES

- Convocation Speech
- Changing Facets of Constitutionalism in India
- Rule of Law and Justice: Role of Judges
- CAD, Fundamental Rights and Welfare
- Power of Contempt of Court in India: An Overview
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THE CONSUMER PROTECTION ACT 2019 : A NEW MILESTONE IN EMPOWERING E-CONSUMERS

Dr. Bheemabai S. Mulage*

Abstract

Technological developments, research backed intensive marketing strategies, entry of multinational corporations, globalization, hedonism, quality of governance, scarce of natural resources, etc. have made the market system more complex and position of consumer more vulnerable, confused, weak and exploited. The present day market is fully under the control of producers. He has the right to design, distribute, advertise and price his product. Therefore, the most essential product becomes very expensive and the consumer has left only the right of not buying it. Buying and selling goods and services through the internet has become a bustling business in today's world. The success of e-commerce in any given country depends on the existence of the relevant legal framework. However, to protect the interest of consumers and reach his expectations, the Consumer Protection Act 1986 has been amended three times but the problems remain unresolved. The Act 1986 was proved to be an inefficient piece of legislation for not keeping pace with the new market dynamics, multi-layered delivery chains, and innovative and often misleading advertising and marketing machinery. The popularity of e-commerce and technology has urged the need of new legislation. To promote, protect and enforce the rights of the consumers' as a class, the government of India has introduced a comprehensive framework by enacting the new Consumer Protection Act 2019. In this background, the article examines the contours of e-commerce and its effect on consumers by analyzing the effectiveness of the redressing system established under the CPA 2019.

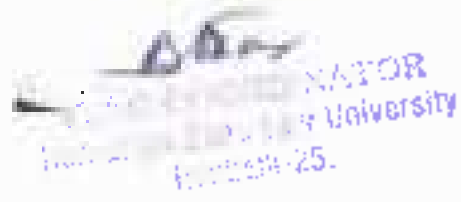
Key words: E-Commerce, Consumer Protection and Consumer Protection Act.

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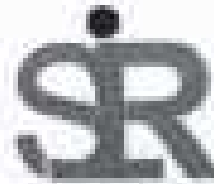
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CONTENTS

1. THE OPEN-ENDED AND ILLUSTRATIVE NATURE OF THE 'BASIC STRUCTURE' DOCTRINE
Angad Singh Makkar
2. CONTEMPORARY HUMAN RIGHTS ISSUES IN INDIA- PROTECTING THE CHILDREN FROM TRAFFICKING AND SEXUAL ABUSE
Ushan Singh
3. CONCEPT OF DATA PROTECTION REGULATIONS AND ITS SIGNIFICANCE IN INDIA
Siddharth Swain & Ruman Puri
4. EXPLORING THE IDEA OF UNLOADING FIRs ONLINE
Tuhina Sahal
5. EMERGENCY ARBITRATION AS THE PRE-ARBITRAL URGENT REMEDY: AN INDIAN PERSPECTIVE
Brijraj Deora
6. JUVENILE JUSTICE LAW - PAST VS PRESENT
Sakshi Goyal
7. CAUSES OF HIV/AIDS - A LEGAL PERSPECTIVE
S. Sreenivasa Rao
8. TERRORISM A GLOBAL PROSPECTIVE-THE JOURNEY ACROSS THE WORLD
Krishankant Sharma & Prabhat Tiwari
9. DEPOLITICIZED POLICE: A DISTANT DREAM
Tanya Kukade & Tanya Chaudhary
10. WHEN THE STATE CHOSE TO BE COMPASSIONATE UNWISELY
With reference to the case of Gujarat v. Mirzapur Moti Kutchhi Ka Merchant Community
Tanya Kukade
11. RIGHTS OF TRANSGENDER PERSONS IN INDIA
G.V. Arhvalkh
12. LIBERTY VS CONJUGAL RIGHTS. CASE COMMENTARY ON T. SAREETHA V. T. VENKATA SUBBIAH
Shubhang Swaroop & Sonal Sinha
13. ENVIRONMENTAL CRISIS AND INTERNATIONAL TRADE - A NEED FOR NEW APPROACH
Mr. Smit N. Begade

**ENVIRONMENTAL CRISIS AND INTERNATIONAL
TRADE - A NEED FOR NEW APPROACH**

*Mr. Sunil N. Bagude**

I. Introduction

The economic development has always been the major concern of the countries. In pursuit of the same, the countries have evolved several mechanisms to attain economic prosperity. During 19th century free trade became the important instrument of achieving economic growth at the faster rate. During the said period rules were also evolved in the form GATT agreement in order to ensure the free trade at the international level. This paved the way for significant development of international trade. The development of international trade led to the further expansion of industrialization. The environment provides in abundance the resources for the progress of the society.¹

With the growth of the industries throughout the world the production of goods also increased considerably. It is observed that the domestic market was not sufficient to absorb the products produced in large quantities. This made the nations to explore the trade opportunities with the foreign territories. With the increase in the international trade the demand for the products also increased. This in turn exerted pressure on the industries to produce more. The increased production in turn imposed pressure on the natural resources. Thus the environmental quality got severely affected.

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1. In Harvard, the Institute Research on Economic Growth, New York, Resulted
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Judicial Resolution of Trade and Environment Conflict – An Analysis

by Shri Sunil N. Bagade*

During the 19th century, international trade became the most important source of economic growth. The capacity of nations began to expand along with the objective of achieving faster economic progress.¹ In this quest towards economic progress, little or no attention was given to the negative impacts of the trade-induced development, which resulted in severe degradation of the quality of the environment.

When nations started realising the effects of environmental degradation, they adopted various steps to protecting the environment. Some of these measures contemplated or resulted in the imposition of restrictions on trade. This paved the way for the conflict between international trade and environmental protection. The nations whose trade activities were affected by the introduction of such measures often challenged them before the Dispute Settlement Body (DSB) of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT).

This article aims at understanding the role of the GATT's Dispute Settlement Mechanism in resolving conflicts between international trade and environmental protection. It also focuses on the different interpretative methods adopted by the DSB for resolving the conflict.

Background to the Trade and Environment Conflict

The increase in the intensity of international trade created more pressure on resources to satisfy growing larger quantities. To meet the increased demand, industries started consuming natural resources, resulting in severe depletion of these resources. Broadly speaking, industries cause environmental pollution in one or all of the following three ways:²

- The process of manufacturing goods generates pollution. The emissions which are or are otherwise discharged during the manufacturing process cause environmental pollution.
- The general use of the industrial products cause environmental pollution (to cite two examples, manufactured vehicles produce polluting exhaust emissions and chemical fertilisers damage the environment when used).
- Disposal, whether of the products after use or of wastes and by-products of production, may adversely affect the environment where it involves unscientific disposal methods.

Clearly, the process of industrial production is a pollution-causing activity. Industrial expansion and increased levels of production have resulted in water pollution, air pollution, land pollution, etc., all of which are the direct results of trade-led growth. Although initially, such pollution was confined to the territories of the industrial producer, increased trade has caused environmental pollution to become global.

Global environmental degradation poses severe challenges to all nations. Specifically, the pollution caused by trade-led development has resulted in global warming. Industrialisation has caused considerable increases in the emission of greenhouse gases (GHGs) and has drastically reduced forest cover, destroying a portion of the ability of forests to absorb GHGs and keep the environment safe. Deforestation has drastically affected the environment's assimilation capacity, resulting in an increase in the concentration of GHGs in the environment,³ which in turn results in more radiation getting trapped by the atmosphere and a gradual increase in the earth's temperature.

The world is witnessing the climate change phenomenon. Climate change can be identified by changes in the variability of climate properties that persist for an extended period.⁴ The term includes any change in climate over time, whether due to natural phenomena or as a result of anthropogenic activities. Human-induced climate change has a deleterious effect on the environment and on life on earth.

Acid rain is another global environmental issue. The term "acid rain" refers to a phenomenon where the acidity of rainwater increases when it gets contaminated with elements introduced, due to industrial and other emissions of certain pollutants into the atmosphere.⁵

Another major environmental problem is the depletion of the ozone layer – a gaseous layer in the lower part of the stratosphere which encircles the earth. The importance of the ozone layer lies in the fact that it protects life on earth from ultraviolet solar radiation. Ultraviolet rays have harmful effects on human and animal health and on the environment. If human beings are exposed to ultraviolet rays then there is a possibility of contracting disorders such as skin cancer, cataracts, etc. Even other living organisms get negatively affected because of the exposure to ultraviolet rays.

The ozone layer limits the amount of ultraviolet rays reaching the earth; however, this layer is in peril. Emissions from industries and industrial products have severely damaged it. Scientific studies have established that the main reasons for ozone layer depletion are

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ARTICLES

- Convocation Speech
- Changing Facets of Constitutionalism in India
- Rule of Law and Justice: Role of Judges
- CAD, Fundamental Rights and Welfare
- Power of Contempt of Court in India: An Overview
- Medical Negligence : Inherent Limitations
- Judiciary and Death Penalty
- Federalism and Covid-19
- Protection of E-consumers under CPA 2019
- Debating Interface between International Law and Municipal Law



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CONTENTS

ARTICLES

Communal Speech <i>Memorie Mr Justice Mohan Shantangoudar</i>	1-12
Changing Fates of Constitutionalism in India <i>Dr. Manan V. Katarky</i>	13-19
State of Law and Justice: Role of Judges <i>Dr. V. Sudhish Pai</i>	20-31
Importance of Constituent Assembly Debates in the Interpretation of Constitutional Provisions on Fundamental Rights and Welfare <i>Dr. P. Ishwara Bhat</i>	32-66
Concept of Court in India: An Overview <i>Dr. G. B. Patil</i>	67-103
Concept of Medical Negligence: Developments in India <i>Dr. Sandeep Bhat B.</i>	104-127
Challenges in Sentencing Process: Dilemma Faced by Judges while Awarding Death Penalty <i>Dr. T.R. Subramanya & Ms Chanjana Elsa Philip</i>	128-146
Importance of Federalism in India to Combat Covid-19 <i>Dr. Ravi K. C.</i>	147-164
The Consumer Protection Act 2019: A New Milestone in Protecting E-consumers <i>Dr. Anandh S. Mutage</i>	165-182
Striking the Interface between International Law and Domestic Law: A Few Concerns Regarding the Relevance of the Debate: Primacy of Law and Integration of the Legal Systems <i>Dr. Anand Basalalli</i>	183-219

POWER OF CONTEMPT OF COURT IN INDIA : AN OVERVIEW

Prof. (Dr.) G.B. Patil*

Abstract

The Indian Constitution is based upon the concept of Rule of Law and for achieving this cherished goal, the framers of Indian Constitution have assigned the special task to the judiciary. Among various organs of the government, judiciary the guardian of the rule of law holds key positions, for it is deemed as not only the third pillar, but also the central pillar of democracy. In order to facilitate the judiciary to perform its duties and functions effectively, the dignity and authority of the courts have to be respected and protected at all costs. This power is recognized and has been given a fundamental status by the Constitution of India. The framers of the Indian Constitution recognized the maintenance of dignity of court as one of the cardinal principles of rule of law in a democratic set up. The power and authority to uphold the majesty of the judiciary, has been entrusted to the judiciary itself by empowering it with contempt jurisdiction.

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CONTENTS OF ENGLISH PART - VI

Sr. No.	Name & Author Name	Page No.
12	Role of Women in Agricultural Sector Pratibha Kulkarni	81-93
13	Education for Women's Empowerment: An Evaluation of the Government Education Schemes Prof. V. B. Kulkarni	94-103
14	Women Empowerment- Role of Microfinance and SHGs Smt. Alice F. Joseph	102-108
15	Contribution of Self-Help Groups in Women Empowerment Sundharani S. Jambhal	107-112
16	Women Empowerment through Financial Education Savitri R. Jha Dr. Mani S. Mahapatra	120-128
17	Women Political Empowerment in India (Government of India) Pratibha Kulkarni	129-133
18	Women Empowerment: Issues, Challenges and Directions for India: Women in 21st Century Yashwantrao S. Nalal Shamshadulla M. Nalal	134-144
19	A Study on Social Security through Education and Self-Help Groups in India Prasanna K. S. Dr. Hechler Gonda	145-150
20	Constitution of India and Women Empowerment: A Brief Study Ms. Bhramara S. Madga	151-158
21	A Study on Women Empowerment through Self-Help Groups - With Special Reference to Deapangri District, Karnataka Sugarsmita, M.	159-160
22	Issues and Concerns of Women Empowerment through Microfinance in India Dr. Raghavendra Hajgolkar Prasanna B. Joshi Dr. Ashay M. Patil	167-178

13. Education for Women's Empowerment: An Evaluation of the Government Education Schemes

Smt. Archana K.

Assistant Professor of Law, KSLU Law School, Navanagar, Hubballi

Introduction

Democracy implies equality for all human beings irrespective of their caste creed race and the gender. As against this basic notion of democracy women are excluded from different walks of life, more so in Education. The Part IV of the Constitution echoes the philosophy of the Constitution, more specifically Article 31 of the constitution mentions the essence of the directive principles. This Article imposes a duty on the State to secure a social order for the promotion of welfare of the people, for securing and protecting as effectively as possible the social, economic and political justice. The political freedom of the individual is meaningless and will become an empty slogan for the people unless the government initiates a firm to implement these principles to ensure the guaranteed constitutional values. The Indian constitution defined education as State subject and ensures that the right to education is a fundamental right.

Before the amendment of the Constitution in the Constitution Assembly, it was intended to equip the citizens with education on a war footing for achieving social, economic and political justice without it the representative democracies will have no meaning. Only educated citizens of the country can contribute through active participation by forming public opinion. In India women constitute forty five percent of the population hence it is imperative to realize the political, social and economic advancement of the country without utilizing women power. To make use of the women power to the fullest extent, considering them in all the fields in rural and the basic necessity of the day for empowering them is education. Empowerment allows individuals to reach their full potential, to improve their political and social participation, and to believe in their own capabilities. In this direction, education plays a very significant role in enlightening the women community.

Several attempts were made to bring women to their main stream through empowerment. The Government of India amended the Constitution to expressly declare education as fundamental right, it enacted legislation to make education compulsory in India and the Nations

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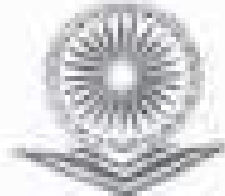
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CONTENTS OF ENGLISH PART - II

S. No.	Title & Author	Page No.
1	Study of Various Trainings on the Performance of District Level Badminton Players Dr. Dattotray K. Rangappa	1-5
2	Effect of Bubbling Training on the Breathe Holding Capacity and Performance of the Swimmers Dr. Gmlesh Kataldeore	6-10
3	Job Satisfaction of Secondary School Teachers of Belagavi District Amoghmath A. S. Dr. A. V. Karshwasagarappa	11-17
4	An Analytical Study on Performance of Selected Indexes of Bombay Stock Exchange in India with Reference to Effect of COVID-19 Pandemic Dr. Ashish C. Makwana	18-23
5	An effect of Student-Centred Strategies on the Academic Achievement of Secondary School Students Dr. Haja G.	24-29
6	Information Seeking Behaviour of Law Students in the Changing Digital Environment Mr. Basawaraj Malipatil Mrs. Vaishali Pandit Shinde	30-38
7	Indianess in the Novel of Mulk Raj Anand's Gauri Prasanna Shaligram Tripathi	39-43
8	Importance of Trademark in Branding and Marketing Mr. Ayush G. K.	44-48
9	IPR and its Influence in India Dr. S. Anitha	49-53
10	Financial Performance Analysis of Bharat Petroleum Corporation Limited Chavda Baldevbani Vinodbhai Dr. Jyotsnaben Patel	54-69
11	Copy Right Protection in India Dr. Bheemabai S. Mulge	70-76

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CONTENTS OF ENGLISH PART - II

S. No.	Title & Author	Page No.
12	Intellectual Property Rights in India with Special Reference to Trademarks and Designs Sahil Bains Parshant Sharma Neha Rani Dr. Meghna Dhar	77-83
13	Impact of Social Media on Language Hybridity: A Case of Hindi - English Hybridity in Virtual Space Arundhati Mahanta	84-90
14	A Study on Employability Skills of Graduate & Post Graduate Students with Special Reference to Mangaluru (An ISSR Sponsored Project Sponsored under IMPRESS Scheme) Dr. Catherine Nirmala	92-105
15	Effect of Ground Dwelling Ant. <i>Pheidole Megacephala</i> on Induced Soil Fertility in Nagpur City Sreena G. Kadu	106-112
16	Intellectual Property Rights: Opportunities in Literary and other Sectors Dr. Hemant Sudhakar Dalal	110-115
17	A Study on Awareness Regarding Intellectual Property Rights among the Students Mrs. Jayalaxmi	116-123
18	Protecting Copyright and Enforcement of Copyright Laws in the Digital Era: Challenges and Solutions Dr. Bhagyashree A. Deshpande	124-132
19	Physical Education Mr. Uday Modak	133-142
20	Design of Steering & Braking System for Self Propelled Onion Harvester Prof. V. L. Pasare Swapnil Karande Sarvesh Lokhande Siddhartha Mungaonkar Prathmesh Pol	143-154

11. Copy Right Protection in India

Dr. Bheemubai S. Mitage

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Abstract

To promote the progress of Science and useful Arts, the Indian Copyright Act, 1957 provides that entitled thereto, upon complying with the provisions of this Act, shall have the exclusive right to print, reprint, publish, copy and vend the copyrighted work. The ownership of copyrighted work depends on a number of factors. Physical possession of ownership will not always necessarily result in ownership of copyright as well. As per the Act, the copyright subsists in original literary, dramatic, musical and artistic works cinematograph films, and sound recording and the author or creator of a work is the first owner of the copyright in the work, except where such work is created under an employment agreement or where the right has already been assigned. However, the existing Act has undergone methodical changes keeping in view the nature, extent and domain of technology involved to secure the public interest of imagination, invention and resourcefulness. Its main thrust is to provide adequate incentives to authors and creators of miscellaneous copyright works, on the one hand, and make such works reachable to the public on the other hand.

This paper will discuss the different types of authors' rights and the methodical changes in the existing Copyright (Amendment) Act to provide adequate incentives to authors and creators of copyright works.

Key words: Copyright work, Authors' right, Infringement and Remedies

1. Introduction

Intellectual property is the term, related to human brain applied for creativity and invention. Various efforts in terms of inputs of labor, energy, time, skill, money, etc. are required to invent or create something new and useful to the society. The ultimate idea by which invention or creation took place is an intangible property of the person, who burns his right oil for the new and useful invention or creation. Therefore, as per the existing laws of the land, the legal rights or monopoly rights granted to creator or innovator to harvest the economic benefits on their invention or creation. The Intellectual Property Rights (IPR), basically, a state granted rights in

ARTICLES

- Indian Constitution in Action - 70 Years
- Good Governance a Right of a Citizen in Democracy?
- Some Anomalies in Law and Justice
- Legal Education and Social Justice
- Right to Privacy in International Law
- Headings and Marginal Notes in Constitutional Interpretation
- Anti-Corruption Laws-Exploring Local Laws
- Social Security laws in India

CASE COMMENTS

- Haiyara case under the Copyright Act

BOOK REVIEWS

- The Contradiction in Disability Law: Selective Abortions and Rights



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BOOKS REVIEW

The Contradiction in Disability Law: Selective Abortions and Rights (2016) By. Pradha Nizar

(Oxford University Press, New Delhi, India, 2016)

284 Pages, published, ISBN 9780199466658

Dr. Anu Prasad

The Contradiction in Disability Law: Selective Abortions and Rights is a book that demonstrates and addresses how the unproblematic disability-selective abortions are actually problematic. Challenging the legal order on disability-selective abortion provided in the domestic laws- *Pre-Conception and Pre-Natal Diagnostic Techniques Act, 1994* (PCPNDT) and *Medical Termination of Pregnancy, Act, 1971* (MTP) the author unfolds the paradoxical legal position that prohibits prenatal tests and sex-selection abortions and that which permits disability-selective abortions. This contradicting legal position implies that scientific technology is permitted to eliminate the persons with disabilities establishing that they do not deserve the right to be born. The book makes it apparent that no research has so far analysed the common threat between sex selective abortions and disability linked abortions.

The pain of being a disabled person and the strength gained through the pain is reflected throughout the book as the author though commenced to find out the faults and contradictions in the laws to challenge it has herself justified her book by experiencing disability.

The prologue analyses the legal developments on domestic and international levels and poses so many questions to the readers as to how law plays an unjust and unethical role when it simply prohibits and allows abortions based on the grounds of sex and disability respectively and further proceeds to ask as to how the availability

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Contents

Topics	Page No.
1. Changing Contours of Federalism In India* Prof. Dr. P. Ishwara Bhat	6-22
2. The Concept Of Industry: The Devil Still Allowed To Haunt Venugopal B.S.	23-50
3. Imperative For Effective Policy On Aviation In Africa King James Nkum (PhD, BL).	51-60
4. Is Live-in Relationship, The Escape Route To Avoid The Commitments Of Marriage? Dr. Rajashree S Kini	61-71
5. Economic Diplomacy And Indo-sino Trade Relations: There Is A Lot More Than What Meets The Eyes By Sneha Singh	72-78
6. Astudy On Nuclear Energy And Sustainable Development In India Shubhalakshmi P	79-93
7. Impact of Code on Wages, 2019 on Informal Workers in India Sheena Thomas	94-101
8. Role Of Judiciary In Expanding The Horizons Of Freedom Of Speech And Expression Dipa Gautalair	102-112
9. Secularism In India – An Insight In To Law Regulating Temples Karthik Anand	113-125
10. A Critical Legal Analysis Of Right To Self-determination In International Law: An Eye View Chaitra H.P	126-141
11. Voice Of Refugees: Upholding Their Human Rights Ayesha Rao	142-149
12. Efforts Of United Nations In Protecting Rights Of Child Suman C. Patil	150-158
13. An Assessment Of The Relevance Of Fugitive Economic Offenders Act, 2018 To Rejuvenate The Indian Economic Sector Jayamol P. S	159-165
14. A Critical analysis of judicial response towards in - country and inter - country adoption in Indian. DELPUP and Dr. RAMESH	166-180
15. UN Guiding Principles on Development Displacement Prof. (Dr.) Prakash Kanive	181-191

Role of judiciary in expanding the horizons of freedom of Speech and Expression

Dipa Gautalair*

INTRODUCTION

Speech and expression is a nature's gift to mankind. Through speech and expression a human being conveys thoughts, sentiments and feelings to others. Hence freedom of speech and expression is natural right which a human being acquires by birth. Therefore, it can be considered as a basic right. The Supreme Court in *Ramlila Mandan Incident* re'held that, Freedom of speech and expression is a basic "human right", "natural right" and it is the mother of all liberties. Apart from this, it plays very crucial role in the formation of public opinion on social, political, and economic matters².

Freedom of expression is vital in a democratic State where people are the Sovereign rulers. As said by Laski "Democracy is a Government by discussion", a democratic State could be successful only when there is effective participation of the people in the Government. Further, Iyer Jennings says, "Without freedom of speech, the appeal to reason which is the basis of democracy cannot be made". It includes the expression of one's ideas through any communicable medium or visible representation, such as gesture, sign and writing. Now media internet and social media has become a vital communications medium through individual's exercise their right of freedom of expression and exchange information and ideas. Hence in modern times the right to freedom of speech has taken a new dimension where in need has arisen to bring new medium of communications within the meaning and scope of freedom of speech and expression as dealt under Article 19(1) (a) *the Indian Constitution*.

LAW OF FREEDOM OF SPEECH AND EXPRESSION UNDER INDIAN CONSTITUTION

On 26th day of November 1950 the people of India gave to themselves, the *Constitution of India*, with a view to make India a Sovereign, Democratic, Socialistic, Secular and Republic state. The main object of the *Constitution of India* is to secure for the citizens of India, liberty of thought and expression³. With the intention to give effects to objectives mentioned in the Preamble, the Constitution makers have incorporated freedom of speech and expression as fundamental right. In order to give effect to these objectives mentioned in the preamble by Constitutional framers, a "freedom of speech and expression" has been guaranteed as fundamental rights under Article 19(1) (a) available to all citizens, subject to restrictions which may be imposed by the State under clause (2) of Article 19.

* Guest Faculty, KSIU's Law School, Hubballi, Karnataka.

1 (2002) 5 SCC 1

2 *Ramlila Mandan Incident*, re (2002) 5 SCC 1.

3 Preamble to the Indian Constitution.


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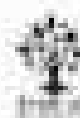
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14	Judicial Constitution Role of Dr. B.R. Ambedkar in Empowerment of Women in India N. Prakash	11
15	Evolution of Industrial Development in India during The British Period- A Review Ramesha	14
16	Development of Education System in Pre-Independence Period- A Study B. Savitha	17
17	A Study on Sports as a Mental Health Treatment an Overview T.C. Shashikanth	18
18	Challenges of the Corporate Social Responsibility: A Business Perspective Yogesh	19
19	Research on Physical Education for Sustainable Development G.P. Yogesha	19
20	Corporate Social Responsibility: A Contribution towards Sustainable Development Dipika Giridattar	19
21	Impact of FDI on Indian Economy Miss.G. Shyamala, Dr. G. H. Mahadevaswamy & Dr. Kantesha Sanninganmanavara	17
22	A Study on the Role of Regional Rural Banks in Promoting Self-Help Groups Dr. Kantesha Kumar	19
23	A Study on The Performance of Micro Finance with Respect to Self Help Groups in Karnataka R.Venkatesh	19
24	Empowerment and Independence of Women in The Social, Economic and Shalini C. Sri Vidhya & Dr. K. Manjushree	18
25	The Role of Forests in Tribal Development: A Reflection on Sustainable Development Dr. M.B. Deepa	18
26	A Comparative Study of Language Acquisition among Bilingual Bilingual Parasanna and Dhanraj Dr. P.E. Ranganatha & Dr. Laxmi Chandra	17


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CORPORATE SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY: A CONTRIBUTION TOWARDS SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

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<https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.2573703>



Abstract

India has reached a turning point in its development activities by enacting a new law for companies i.e. Companies Act, 2013 replacing the old one. The new law has introduced India with the concept of Corporate Social Responsibility. This work is an effort to find link between corporate social responsibility and sustainable development and whether corporate social responsibility have significant role to play in achieving sustainable development.

Introduction

For a state economic development forms an important component but that itself is not only the goal. Development is an increase in capacity of society to meet human needs and improve the quality of human life¹. That is why the real aim of the state must be to improve the quality of human existence by ensuring healthy and fulfilling lives². This is possible only when State adopts principles of sustainable development. The traditional approach towards development was economic growth as well as the social dimensions. Later during industrialisation material production was considered as the basis of human wellbeing. The twentieth century witnessed the increased output and growth as economic goal by developing country³. By 1960s developing countries focused on equitable growth where social objective such as poverty alleviation were considered as important as economic development for the well being⁴. By early 1980s environmental degradation was witnessed to be a major barrier to human wellbeing. Hence the State felt a need of a development which could protect environment and development which advances social wellbeing⁵.

The Concept of Sustainable Development

The concept of sustainable development cannot be assigned with a precise definition with universal acceptance, as it conveys different meaning to people of varied discipline. An environmentalist interprets it as a preservation of a heritage for future generation. An economist sees it as an economic growth which can be sustained for generations. For a businessman it can be a sustainable profit⁶.

1. *Defined in jointly produced document called "Growth for the Earth: A Strategy For Sustainable Living" by world commission on Environment and Development Environment, 2010
2. *Korten, David, *When Did I Stop Loving My Country?* (New York: Basic Books Company, 2016) p.28
3. *Korten, David, *When Did I Stop Loving My Country?* (New York: Basic Books Company, 2016) p.28
4. *Ibid p. 21
5. *Jeffrey M. Hays "Basic Principles of Sustainable Development", Global Development And Environment Institute Working Paper 0004, RUSA, Tufts University, Medford, 2000 p.5
6. *Ibid p. 7

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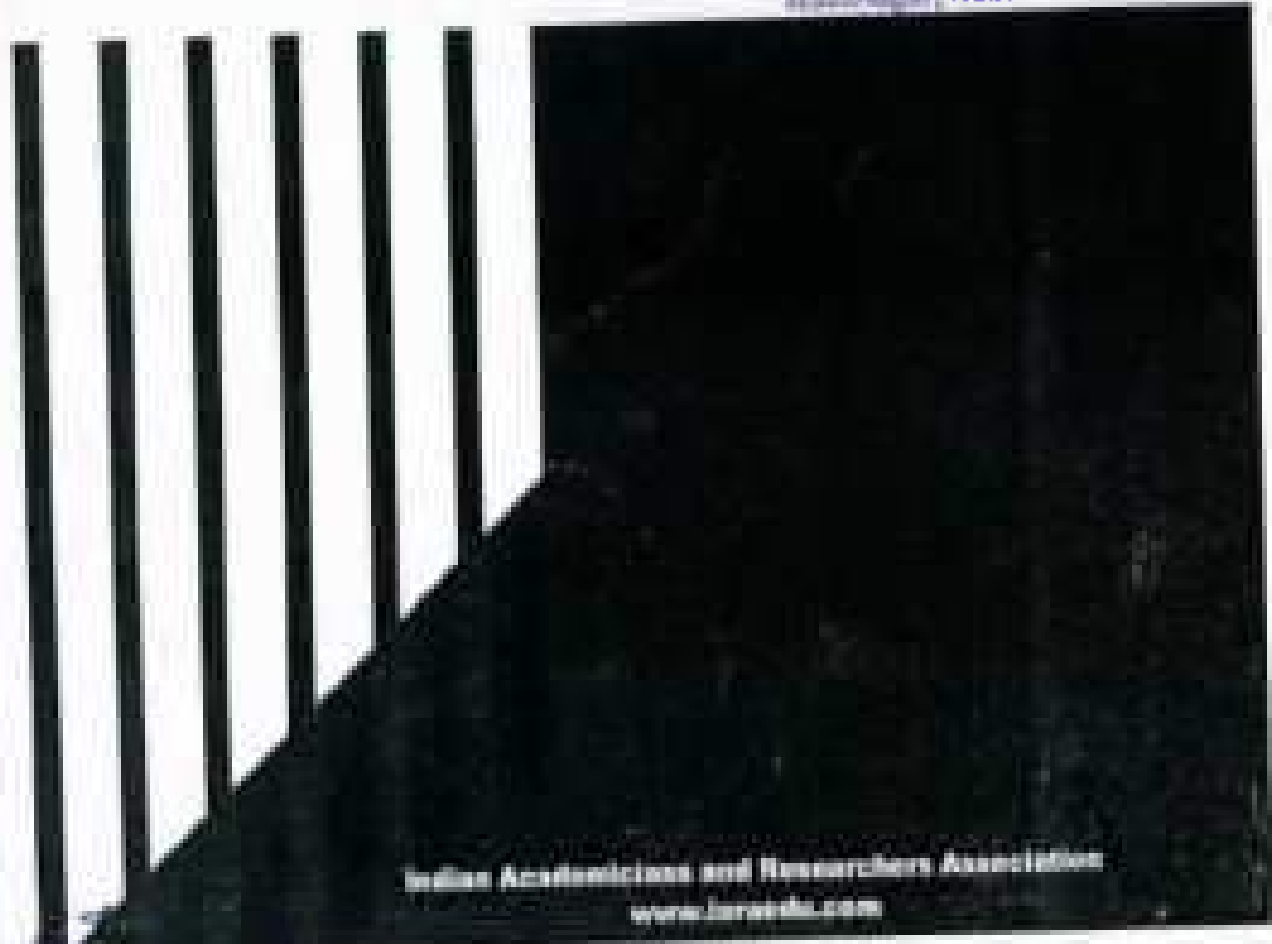
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CONTENTS

Research Papers

INPUTS FOR ORAL COMMUNICATION BASED ON THE LEARNING NEEDS OF SPEECH III STUDENTS IN THE UNIVERSITY OF EASTERN PHILIPPINES	1 - 5
Mona Alice G. Barrios, Dall	
IMPLICATION OF LAW AND POLICY ON TWO-CHILD NORM AS A QUALIFICATION FOR ELECTIONS TO LOCAL SELF GOVERNMENT - AN ANALYSIS	6 - 9
Dr. N. Dasgupta	
AN ANALYSIS OF CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY DEBATE FOR ADOPTING ARTICLE 40 FOR ORGANIZING VILLAGES PANCHAYATS THROUGH CONSTITUTION OF INDIA	10 - 12
Dr. Veerabhatralakshmi C	
ANTI-DUMPING MEASURES: A REGULATORY PERSPECTIVE	13 - 18
Dr. Bhadrabai S. Mulge	
ANALYSIS OF ENFORCING REGULARISM BY COMPULSORY VOTING AT ELECTIONS FOR LOCAL - SELF GOVERNMENT - NEED FOR REFORMS IN LAW	19 - 32
Dr. N. Dasgupta and M. Shobha Ram	
INNOVATION AND INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY RIGHTS LAW-AN OVERVIEW OF THE INDIAN LAW	23 - 28
Pradip K. M.	
USURPATION OF LEGISLATIVE FUNCTION BY THE EXECUTIVE AND JUDICIARY: A CRITICAL ANALYSIS	29 - 33
Ranjana S	
INTERFACE BETWEEN PLANT INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY PROTECTION AND AGRICULTURE BIODIVERSITY CONSERVATION: INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTES	34 - 39
Aradhana K.	
PERSONALITY PREDICTORS OF ADVERTISING AVOIDANCE ON ONLINE SOCIAL NETWORKING SITES	40 - 47
Debojyoti Dhanya A	
JUDICIAL RESPONSE TOWARDS PRISONER'S RIGHTS	48 - 50
Vijaya A	
THE ROLE OF INDIAN JUDICIARY IN FRAMING ENVIRONMENTAL POLICIES	51 - 55
Sindhu Prudhvi J	

ANTI-DUMPING MEASURES: A REGULATORY PERSPECTIVE

Dr. Bhagabhat N. Mulge

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ABSTRACT

Anti-dumping measures, as the name suggests, are taken against the practice of dumping. The concept of anti-dumping measures has been of much value and is considered important in the context of international trade. The present research is one of the preliminary work towards WTO. Most of the countries have enacted anti-dumping measures to protect their domestic industry from dumping. This study deals with the price behavior of the domestic industry, which is the main objective required to be proved. Dumping can be defined as price which is lower than the normal value of goods in the domestic market. Therefore, there is a need to regulate the practice of dumping. Every country in this sector is required to explain the reasons of their trade, which is the main objective required to be proved. Therefore, there is a need to regulate the practice of dumping. Every country in this sector is required to explain the reasons of their trade, which is the main objective required to be proved. Therefore, there is a need to regulate the practice of dumping. Every country in this sector is required to explain the reasons of their trade, which is the main objective required to be proved.

Keywords: Dumping, Domestic industry, anti-dumping measures and domestic industry

1. INTRODUCTION

In the context of the global dismantling of tariffs and increased economic integration, anti-dumping is still an important trade barrier. Dumping, when a foreign company exports goods to a country at a price lower than its normal value, is considered to be a form of unfair trade. This anti-dumping measure is a preferred means to improve trade relations or international trade. This anti-dumping measure is a preferred means to improve trade relations or international trade. This anti-dumping measure is a preferred means to improve trade relations or international trade.

2. DUMPING

A product is said to have been dumped if it is imported into the territory of another country at less than the normal value of the product and it causes or threatens material injury to an established industry of the country.

In the context of International Trade Law, the act of exporting or importing a product to another country at a price which is lower than the price it charges in its home market or is below the cost of production.

3. ANTI-DUMPING MEASURES IN GATT/WTO

Anti-dumping measures have been of long standing importance, and in the context of dumping, the practice of dumping is considered to be a form of unfair trade.

¹ Available at <http://www.anti-dumping.com> visited on 12.0.2019
² Bhagirath Lal Das, *The World Trade Organization: A Guide to the Framework for International Trade* (Bookwell, New Delhi, 2007) p.205.
³ Neeraj Varshney, *Anti-dumping Measures under the WTO Regime* (Universal Law Publishing Co., New Delhi, 1st edn, 2007) p.55

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Contents

S. No	Title	Page No.
1	History, Evolution and Development of Human Resource Management – An Analysis P. Dhanu	3
2	Importance of Ecotourism In India Dr. B.S. Poomima & H.N. Basavaraju	7
3	Education And Human Resource Development – An Analysis R.S. Srinivasan	11
4	Tracing the History and Evolution of Human Resource Management Y.P. Nataraja	19
5	History of Sustainable Development in the World Bank Countries R.S. Srinivas	25
6	Importance of Language in Human Resource Management – An Analysis T. Nagabhushana	31
7	Impact of Globalization on Human Resource Management Dr. T.K. Ramesh	35
8	Consequences of Global Change for Human Resource Development – An Analysis K. Basavaraju	44
9	Human Resource Development in IIT K. Srinivas	51
10	Understanding the Psychological Contract – A Gender Based Study D. Mamatha & Dr. R. Venkataraman	59
11	A Study on Ethical Management of High School Level Employees' Turnover and Team Game Writings E.A. Suman	64
12	Slowdown of Indian Economy: An Overview and Suggestions Dr. Huchhe Gowda & Sri. M.K. Manjunatha	73
13	Management of Knowledge Workers: An Overview S.S. Lakshmi	78

14	Role of Peace, Justice, Health, Civil Society, Gender Equality, Religion, Rural and Urban Communities in Achieving Sustainable Development Rajakumar Balligod	82
15	An Analysis of Spatial Pattern of Water Consumption in Mysuru City Dr. P. T. Bharathi & P. Basavaraju	95
16	Role of Entrepreneurship in Forming Social Capital of Dalits M. Shivashanker	106
17	An Empirical Study on the Impact of Value-Based Measures on Operating Profitability of Organized Retail Stores in Bengaluru City Tina P. Singh	100
18	A Study on Adolescent Health Dr. M. Sudarshan Kumar	109
19	Global Warming: Effects and Causes M. Manjitha	111
20	Environment and Sustainable Development: An Evaluation in Indian Context Uma Joseph	119
21	Eco-Tourism and Sustainable Development H.N. Basavaraju & Dr. B.S. Pravinjane	125
22	Economic Challenges of Home Maker: A Gender Budgeting Perspective Dr. Mangalagouri & Mahantesh B Havani	131
23	Expansion of Agriculture Under the Cholas of Anaimalai Dr. A. Kavitha	140
24	The Command Role of Rainwater Harvesting Methods in Karnataka to Reduce Water Scarcity in the Core of Water Management Dr. G. HarshaDhar & Dr. K.P. Siddalingaswamy	144
25	Analyzing Two Movies, the Life of Pi and the Jungle Book, from Eco-Critical Point of View H. Prasad	150
26	Development and Human Rights of Indigenous People: Analysis from an Indian Perspective Ms. Bheemabai S. Mulage	
27	Impact of Information Technology on Human Resources Management: A Study on IT Professionals Dr. Sugama Reddy	151

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DEVELOPMENT AND HUMAN RIGHTS OF INDIGENOUS PEOPLE: ANALYSIS FROM AN INDIAN PERSPECTIVE

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Abstract

The indigenous peoples are people whose culture, traditions and practices have been handed down from their ancestors. In the context of 'development', and their present engagement in socio-economic activities, the indigenous peoples have been subjected to various forms of discrimination and marginalization. The indigenous peoples have been denied access to the benefits of development and have been subjected to various forms of violence and discrimination. The indigenous peoples have been denied access to the benefits of development and have been subjected to various forms of violence and discrimination. The indigenous peoples have been denied access to the benefits of development and have been subjected to various forms of violence and discrimination.

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Keywords: Development, Indigenous Peoples, Human Rights, and Sustainable Development

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Introduction

The concept of human rights is not new to Indians. Earlier when the society had evil ongoing practices, movements for the rights of peasants and other labourer class, several movements were initiated on the basis of natural rights. These natural rights or human rights are those rights which are inherent to all individuals recognized by the society and enforced by the state. These rights are inalienable and inviolable because they are not only vital for the development and elevation of human personality and for ensuring its dignity but also because without these rights man is reduced to the level of animal. In a simple word human rights can be termed as the rights which are necessary for a man to enjoy a dignified and peaceful life. From the beginning of 20th century especially after the end of Second World War, many national and international documents have been adopted to protect the human rights. In India also many constitutional provisions have been introduced for the noble purpose.

Unfortunately, many indigenous peoples continue to face a range of human rights issues. In fact, the implementation of them rights is far from perfect. Some of the most difficult human rights

¹ The UN Secretary General Report (2005) on 'In Larger Freedom: Towards Development, Security and Human Rights for All' available at <http://www.un.org/News/Press/docs/2005/05/050619.htm> last visited on 30/01/2019.



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Contents

- An Evaluation of Various Physico-Chemical and Microbiological Parameters of Surface Waters of Kulkarni Lake, Dharwad, Maharashtra, India
• G. R. Joshi and Tejaji A. Gore 133-142
- Behavioral Response of Oreochromis niloticus to Water Pollution Associated with Anthropogenic Activities: A Laboratory Study
• Tanya Sarkar, Trishit Nanda and Malabika Bhattacharjee 143-152
- Critical Analysis of WTO's Approach Towards Trade and Environment
• Anand N. Bhargava 153-165
- Delineating Water changes in a National Park North Western of Himachal Pradesh using Geospatial Techniques: in Kihira
• Shikhar Alexis and H Gangadhara Bhat 167-180


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CRITICAL ANALYSIS OF WTO'S APPROACH TOWARDS TRADE AND ENVIRONMENT

Sunil N. Bagade*

Abstract: Trade induced development has significantly contributed towards ensuring faster economic growth of the nations. Trade induced development has enabled the nations to overcome the economic crisis which they suffered after Second World War. No doubt, the trade has facilitated the economic progress at the faster rate, but it has also adversely affected the quality of environment. When trade induced development resulted into environmental degradation, the nations started adopting environmental protection measures. These measures had the bearing on trade. This article examines the WTO/GATT in taking up issues relating to trade and environment related matters. The present article aims to analyse the role of WTO in resolving the trade and environment conflict.

Keywords: International trade, Environment, Dispute Settlement Body, WTO/GATT

I. INTRODUCTION


The growth in international trade has contributed immensely towards the economic prosperity of the world in general and nations in specific. Before the Second World War the nations were reluctant to adopt free trade policy. Various restrictions imposed by the nations severely hampered the trade between the nations. But after the war the nations' economy got devastated. It is during this period that the nations found hope in international trade for attaining economic progress. Thus the trade received impetus for development.

No doubt the increased trade helped the nations to achieve economic development at the faster rate, but along with it the negatively externalities came to lime light. The trade induced economic development resulted into severe environmental degradation. This made the nations to adopt environmental protection measures. These measures had the direct bearing on the trade. These measures were against the GATT non-discrimination principles. This made the affected nations to challenge such measures before the Dispute Settlement Body (DSB) of GATT/WTO.

Several such cases came to be filed before the DSB requiring it to decide the issues having bearing on trade and environment matters. This is how GATT/WTO came on screen in relation

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28	Karnataka K.M. Umesh & Dr. H. Siddaraju	119
29	Organizational Issues: An Analysis Dr. B.R. Madhu & Prof. H.R. Uma	120
30	Evolution of the Production of Sugar Factories K. Lakshmi & Dr. M.G. Basava Raja	121
31	Climate Change and Sustainable Development Initiatives Prof. K. Anitha	122
32	The Role of Tribal Communities in Sustainable Development: A Study from Dr. B. Shree	123
33	Ensuring Sustainability - Fostering Museum Management through Organizational Partnerships Dr. M.S. Vinay	124
34	Service Practices & Higher Education - Roles and Responsibilities of Teachers Dr. H.N. Veena	125
35	Higher Education for Women in India: Prospects and Challenges H.S. Venantha Devi	126
36	Digital India towards an Inclusive and Empowered Nation B.T. Bharath	127
37	Issues and Challenges in Indian Higher Education Dr. H. Madhu	128
38	Geriatric Health in India: A Sociological Perspective Dr. A.M. Gayathri	129
39	Influence of Parents On Social Maturity Among Adolescents Rajani Anshul & Laxmi Gouda	130
40	The Changing Face of Automotive Consumers: Hybrid Cars Buying Behaviors and Expectations Dr. S. Hemant Kumar & Dr. Sahana Madan	131

CLIMATE CHANGE AND SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT INITIATIVES

Smt K Archana

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Climate change is a global environmental problem which has been receiving intense attention at national and international levels. Climate change or global warming is an increase in global temperatures that has a negative effect on ecosystems across the world and leads to natural disasters such as drought, sea level rising, changes in precipitation, and increase in ocean temperature leading to sea level rise etc. The over exploitation of natural resources and increasing environmental pollution are the root causes for the climatic changes and it has already triggered the adverse effects of climate change on people's lives.

United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change

Climate change is now affecting every country in every continent. It is disrupting national economies and affecting every people, communities and countries dearly today and also more tomorrow. People are experiencing the significant impact of climate change, which include changing weather patterns, rising sea levels, and increasing water stress. The present and most of the future people are being affected by...

The United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change

Climate change is a global environmental problem which has been receiving intense attention at national and international levels. Climate change or global warming is an increase in global temperatures that has a negative effect on ecosystems across the world and leads to natural disasters such as drought, sea level rising, changes in precipitation, and increase in ocean temperature leading to sea level rise etc. The over exploitation of natural resources and increasing environmental pollution are the root causes for the climatic changes and it has already triggered the adverse effects of climate change on people's lives.

The United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change defines climate change as "a change in climate which is attributed directly or indirectly to human activity that alters the composition of the global atmosphere and which is in addition to natural climate variability observed over comparable time periods". While climate change results from activities all over the world it may lead to very different impacts on different regions or countries, depending on local or regional environmental conditions and on differences in vulnerability to climate change, independent of the contribution to climate change of these countries.

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ARTICLES

- Indian Constitution in Action - 70 Years
- Good Governance a Right of a Citizen in Democracy?
- Some Anomalies in Law and Justice
- Legal Education and Social Justice
- Right to Privacy in International Law
- Headings and Marginal Notes in Constitutional Interpretation
- Anti-Corruption Laws-Exploring Local Laws
- Social Security laws in India

CASE COMMENTS

- Ilaiyaraja case under the Copyright Act

BOOK REVIEWS

- The Contradiction in Disability Law: Selective Abortions and Rights



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CONTENTS

ARTICLES

✓ Bank Guarantees in India - T. Zaveri	1-26
<i>And by Mr. Justice Narayana S. Prasad</i>	
✓ Bank Guarantees & Rights of a Citizen in Democracy?	27-44
<i>And by Mr. Justice A. Sankaranarayanan</i>	
✓ Bank Guarantees in Law and Justice	45-74
<i>And by Mr. Justice K. V. Ramaswami</i>	
✓ Banking against Legal Education in Professional Strategies for	75-90
<i>Banking against Justice</i>	
<i>Prof. Dr. V. B. Choudhary</i>	
✓ Banking of Rights in Property in International Law	91-105
<i>Prof. Dr. B. K. Nagappa</i>	
✓ Banking of Banking and Marginal Notes in Commercial	106-145
<i>Banking</i>	
<i>Prof. Dr. Narayana Sankar</i>	
✓ Banking Law-Exporting Global Lessons for	146-165
<i>Banking</i>	
<i>Dr. B. Ramaswami</i>	
✓ Banking of the Law Relating to Social Security in	166-175
<i>Banking of the Law of Social Labour Market</i>	
<i>Dr. Ramaswami Ramalingam</i>	

CASE COMMENTS

✓ 17. <i>Bank Sec. and And. Ord. 7 (Compulsory and Ord.)</i>	176-183
<i>Dr. Narayana S.</i>	

BOOK REVIEWS

✓ The Constitution as Quasi-Law: Selective	184-187
<i>Amendments and Rights by Justice Prasad</i>	
<i>Dr. Anand Prasad</i>	

K

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CASE COMMENTS
SPECIAL RIGHTS OF AUTHORS OF MUSICAL WORK – A
CASE COMMENT ON AGI MUSIC SDN BHD AND ORS. v.
HAIYARAJA AND ORS. MANU/TN/2435/2019


Smt. Archana K.*

The Recent judgment of the Madras High Court on the copyright infringement in music works and sound recordings involving music maestro Haiyaraaja is a milestone judgement in intellectual property jurisprudence. The judgment addresses in depth, the rights of composers and producers. In India, ownership of copyright and rights of the owner is specified under the *Copyright Act, 1957*. In 1994, to implement the provisions of *TRIPs Agreement*, this Act was amended and introduced the concept of performers' rights and created right of *droit de suite*, which allows authors to share in the proceeds from re-sales of original works, which will protect the interest of the creators of musical works.

Unfortunately, in India the real performers or the creators of the musical work of a cinematograph films were not recognised as the owners of the work, because, they do not take part in the financial risk involved in the creation and distribution of the work. The musical work embodied in a sound recording of a movie was recognised as the work of the producer of the film and he will be considered as the copyright holder of the work. Due to such circumstances, many of finest Artists of India suffer in their old age, without any means of accessing the fruits of their labour. To address this deplorable situation and to redress this problem, the recent amendment of 2012 takes into account the interests of authors of musical works by ensuring the payment of equal royalty to them, thereby balances the rights of the producer and the authors of the musical work.

Assistant Professor of Law, ESU - Law School, Hubballi

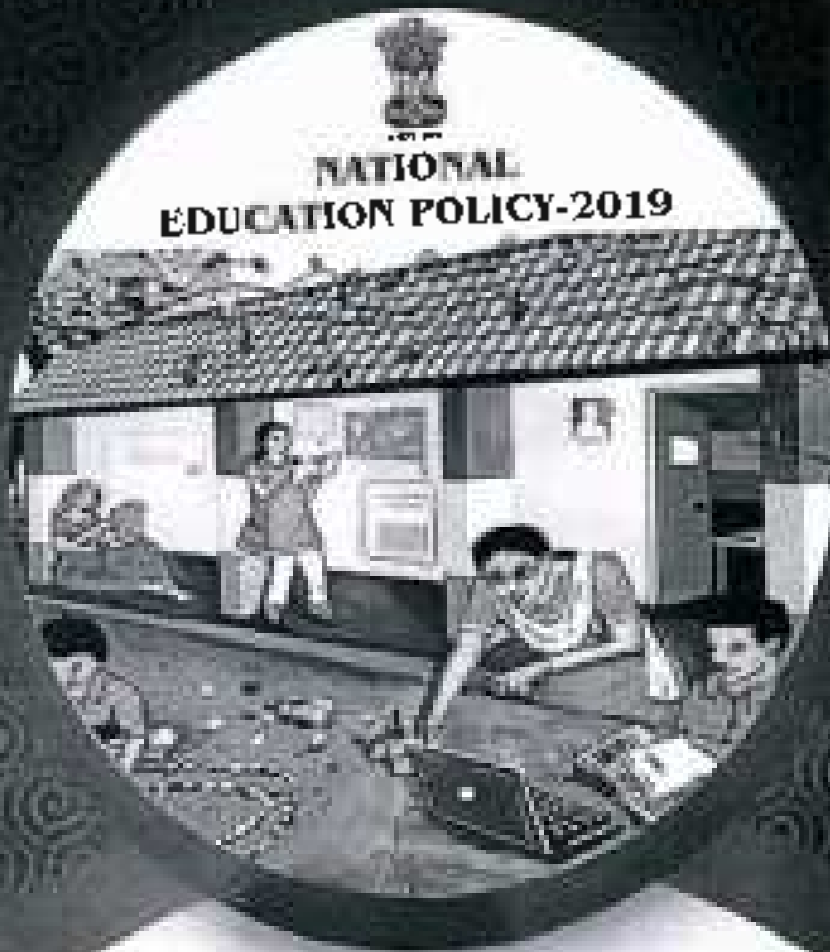

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INDEX

SR. NO	TITLE & AUTHOR (S) NAME	PG. NO
1	TRENDS AND PROSPECTS OF TECHNOLOGY IN EDUCATION <i>Pallavi Soodhe</i>	1-4
2	TECHNOLOGY IN EDUCATION IS PIONEERED BY BUSINESS SCHOOLS <i>Mrs. Shilpa Kandga & Dr. Satish S. Uptankar</i>	5-11
3	A STUDY OF PEDAGOGICAL CHALLENGES OF TEACHING BUSINESS STUDIES IN SECONDARY SCHOOLS <i>Mrs. Yuvraa Janabagi & Dr. R. G. Teggi</i>	12-16
4	PROFESSIONALISM AMONG TEACHER EDUCATORS <i>Sangamesh Multagi</i>	17-22
5	TEACHER EDUCATION: EMERGING ISSUES AND RELATED CONCERNS <i>Dr. Omprakash HM</i>	23-28
6	TEACHER EDUCATION <i>Dr. Kalpana Veerabhadrappa & Prof. V. B. Korishetty</i>	29-34
7	THE LANGUAGE FORMULA IN INDIAN EDUCATION SYSTEM: ISSUES AND PROSPECTS <i>Dr. Rajashekar Shivarde</i>	35-38
8	A LEARNING ENVIRONMENT THAT EMPOWERS YOUNG LEARNERS AT HIGHER EDUCATIONAL LEVEL <i>Mohammed Imran Kazi</i>	39-43
9	IMPORTANCE OF LEGAL EDUCATION POLICY IN INDIA <i>Dr. Bheematai S. Muiagi</i>	44-48
10	TEACHER EDUCATION IN INDIA <i>Shivnand Shunkar</i>	49-53
11	RELATION BETWEEN EXAMINATION ANXIETY AND SOCIO-ECONOMIC STATUS OF SECONDARY SCHOOL PUPILS <i>Basavaraj Korali & Prof. Hovvishavi B. L.</i>	54-57
12	CHALLENGES OF HIGHER EDUCATION SYSTEM IN INDIA: AN OVERVIEW <i>Dr. J. P. Munnur & Babbari NM</i>	58-60
13	A STUDY OF GENERAL TEACHING COMPETENCY IN RELATION TO EMOTIONAL INTELLIGENCE OF WOMEN STUDENT TEACHERS <i>Smt. Rajashri Jodhi</i>	61-65

Dr. Shree Anshu Mulage
Assistant Professor, Karnataka State Law University's Law School Navanagar, Hubballi, Karnataka

Abstract

Legal education has an important role to play in the establishment of a democratic society. It is a professional education which benefits the society and the state. It is a process of imparting knowledge and skills to the students. The purpose and scope of legal education is always expanding in the modern world. The primary aim of legal education is to train the law students to meet the needs of the society. The secondary aim is to inculcate the values of justice, fairness, and honesty in the students. The tertiary aim is to develop the students' ability to think and analyze. The law is a dynamic subject and the legal education should be able to keep pace with the changing needs of the society. The law is a social science and the legal education should be able to provide the students with the necessary knowledge and skills to meet the challenges of the modern world. The law is a profession and the legal education should be able to provide the students with the necessary knowledge and skills to meet the challenges of the profession. The law is a service and the legal education should be able to provide the students with the necessary knowledge and skills to meet the challenges of the service. The law is a noble profession and the legal education should be able to provide the students with the necessary knowledge and skills to meet the challenges of the noble profession. The law is a science and the legal education should be able to provide the students with the necessary knowledge and skills to meet the challenges of the science. The law is an art and the legal education should be able to provide the students with the necessary knowledge and skills to meet the challenges of the art. The law is a craft and the legal education should be able to provide the students with the necessary knowledge and skills to meet the challenges of the craft. The law is a profession and the legal education should be able to provide the students with the necessary knowledge and skills to meet the challenges of the profession. The law is a service and the legal education should be able to provide the students with the necessary knowledge and skills to meet the challenges of the service. The law is a noble profession and the legal education should be able to provide the students with the necessary knowledge and skills to meet the challenges of the noble profession. The law is a science and the legal education should be able to provide the students with the necessary knowledge and skills to meet the challenges of the science. The law is an art and the legal education should be able to provide the students with the necessary knowledge and skills to meet the challenges of the art. The law is a craft and the legal education should be able to provide the students with the necessary knowledge and skills to meet the challenges of the craft.

"Education is the most powerful weapon which you can use to change the world." - Nelson Mandela

1. Introduction: The most popular system of government in modern times is democracy. The bedrock of any judicial system is legal education, which determines its efficiency and standard. The supportive character of legal education for the judicial system. It is necessary to take a closer look at the present scenario of legal education in India and assess its future challenges. Legal education plays a vital role in the maintenance of Rule of Law. Advocacy is a profession but not a business. It is a branch of administration of justice and not a mere money-making occupation. The essence of a profession is that though men enter it for the sake of livelihood, the measure of their success is the service, which they perform to promote the health, safety and good of the society and not the gains which they accrue. In business any kind of conduct is allowable, but in profession certain kinds of conducts cannot be practiced. The greatness and honour of the legal profession lies in: the Code of its ethics governing the relations of lawyers between themselves and with others in their professional capacity. Therefore, the present law has to meet the requirements of the society by dealing with problems of diverse complexities and a student of law and an advocate has to be trained in professional skills to meet the challenges of globalization and universalization of law. With the advent of globalization in India as anywhere else, the task of lawyers would be highly technical and an imperative need would arise to have competent lawyers who would be trained in the right culture of legal

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CONTENTS

Research Papers

IMPLEMENTATION OF ORAL COMMUNICATION BASED ON THE LEARNING NEEDS OF SPECIFIC STUDENTS IN THE UNIVERSITY OF EASTERN PHILIPPINES 1 - 5

Marvin Grego Basco, PhD

IMPLICATION OF E-GOV AND E-POLITICS ON THE E-GOV SYSTEM AS A QUALITY GOVERNANCE SOLUTIONS TO LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENTS - AN ANALYSIS 6 - 9

Dr. N. Anusrah

AN ANALYSIS OF CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY DEBATE FOR ADOPTING ARTICLE 40 FOR ORGANIZING VILLAGE PANCHAYATS THROUGH CONSTITUTION OF INDIA 10 - 12

Dr. S. Srinivasan

ANTI-DUMPING MEASURES: A REGULATORY PERSPECTIVE 13 - 18

Dr. K. Srinivas S. Murthy

ANALYSIS OF PMS WITH CLARIN BY COMPULSORY VOTING AT ELECTIONS FOR LOCAL - SELF GOVERNMENT - NEED FOR REFORMS IN LAW 19 - 22

Dr. N. Garbhani and M. Shobha Rani

ISSUES WITHIN AND OUTSIDE THE CONSTITUTION: RIGHTS UNDER OPERATION OF THE CONSTITUTION 23 - 28

Pratima K. J.

ENCROACHMENT OF LEGISLATIVE FUNCTION BY THE EXECUTIVE AND JUDICIARY: A CRITICAL ANALYSIS 29 - 33

Kamya K.

CONFLICTS BETWEEN PLANT INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY PROTECTION AND BIODIVERSITY CONSERVATION: INTERNATIONAL INITIATIVES 34 - 39

Archiara K.

PERSONALITY PREDICTIONS OF ADVERTISING AVOIDANCE BY ONLINE SOCIAL NETWORKING SITES 40 - 47

Debjay Chatterjee A.

JUDICIAL RESPONSE TOWARDS PRISONER'S RIGHTS 48 - 50

Varun A.

THE ROLE OF INDIAN JUDICIARY IN FRAMING ENVIRONMENTAL POLICIES 51 - 56

Shruti Pradha J.

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INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY PROTECTION AND
BIOLOGICAL DIVERSITY CONSERVATION: ENVIRONMENTAL INITIATIVES

Article K

Author: Dr. G. Lakshmi, Karnataka State Law University, Hubballi

ABSTRACT

The article discusses the relationship between intellectual property protection and biodiversity conservation. It highlights the importance of intellectual property rights in the context of biological diversity and the need for a balanced approach to protect both. The article also discusses the role of intellectual property in the development of new technologies and the impact of intellectual property on the environment. The article concludes that intellectual property protection and biodiversity conservation are not mutually exclusive and can be achieved through a balanced approach.

INTRODUCTION

Biological diversity is one of the main important aspects that contributes in securing our environment and protecting agriculture. And on the other hand, loss of biodiversity has a negative impact on food security. Food and agriculture biodiversity greatly contribute to the development of new products and services. The article discusses the importance of biological diversity in the context of intellectual property protection and the need for a balanced approach to protect both. The article also discusses the role of intellectual property in the development of new technologies and the impact of intellectual property on the environment. The article concludes that intellectual property protection and biodiversity conservation are not mutually exclusive and can be achieved through a balanced approach.

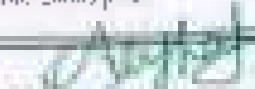
Foundation of mankind and agriculture lies in plant genetic resources. In traditional times, the knowledge and improved varieties of crop and eventually leading to food security. Farmers have been conserving and sharing their genetic resources from generation to generation by choosing, saving and improving seeds. This has contributed to the sustainable development. Biodiversity for food and agriculture is essentially concerned with the genetic diversity of the crop system. It is maintained by fertilizing and hybridizing, selecting, crossing, and controlling pests and diseases etc. However, ever growing population became a concern for the countries started encouraging seed breeders to develop new varieties of crops. This led to the loss of genetic diversity of food grains to ensure food security in their population. By concluding through a balanced approach, the UPOV Convention of 1961 and TRIPS Agreement strengthened the intellectual property protection thereby created food security.

Later on a number of growing commitment to sustainable development in the world countries, led to the adoption of Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) and the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species (CITES) in 1992. It reported to an increased crop biodiversity. In 2001, the Conference of the Parties (COP) of the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN) adopted ITPGRFA, which seeks to protect and sustain our "plant genetic resources for food and agriculture". These international developments had to be complementary to each other but unfortunately, these initiatives turned to become contradictory to each other. In the national level,

<http://www.ijair.org/V02I09N07/A020618N.pdf> accessed on 14/09/2019

Dr. G. Lakshmi and Dr. G. Ramesh Babu, Future Control of Food: A Guide to International Agreements on Intellectual Property, Biodiversity and Food Security (Earthscan, London, 2005) p. 52

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CONTENTS

S.No.	Topics	Page No.
1.	<i>Legal Protection of Biological Diversity in India</i> Prof.(Dr.) Prakash Kanve & Dr. Devash N.G.	1-9
2.	<i>Evolution of Pharmaceutical Patents in India and Evolving Patent</i> Prof.(Dr.) Arundhati Kulakarni	11-22
3.	<i>Trade Mark and Domain Name Disputes: Issues and Challenges</i> Dr. Sunil N. Barade ✓	23-41
4.	<i>Is IPR a Clog on the Competition or not?</i> Mr. Pramath Adig	43-49
5.	<i>Compulsory Licensing of Patents In India: An Overview</i> Dr. Urviyeshwar P. Choksi & Ms. Vinutha Kulkarni	51-60
6.	<i>Gender Equality and IP Regime- A Study</i> Dr. Prakruthi A R & Dr. Ramesha K.	61-66
7.	<i>Intellectual Property Rights. Issues and Challenges in India</i> Dr.M. Jayashree	67-75
8.	<i>Trade Mark and Domain Name in India an Overview</i> Mr. K.S.Jayakumar & Prof.(Dr.) C. Basavarajji	77-94
9.	<i>Patents and Blockchain - A Way Forward</i> Mr. Ashraya S. Chakraborty & Prof. Dr. Ramesh	85-97
10.	<i>A Critical Analysis of Relationship Between Intellectual Property Rights and Human Rights</i> Ms. Enitha B.M & Prof(Dr.) Ramesh	99-105
11.	<i>Relationship Between Intellectual Property Rights and Human Rights</i> Mrs. Preeti J. Kasluri and Dr. S.M. Hukur	107-111
12.	<i>Trade Mark and Domain Name Disputes: Issues and Challenges</i> Mr. Jagadish A. T & Dr. Rajendrakumar Hiranagi	113-120
13.	<i>An Epitome of Nutraceuticals and IP Rights in India</i> Ms. Jayamol P.S & Dr. Rangaswamy D	121-128
14.	<i>Design Law in India</i> Mr. Yashwant A.S & Dr. Arun S	129-136
15.	<i>IPR : Issues and Challenges in India</i> Dr. Navendu Chandra C. B	137-142
16.	<i>Legal Study of Big Data - International Comparative Analysis</i> Mr. Chetankumar T. M.	143-150

system is to discourage the patent term of twenty years. The Court said that

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Novartis case signals that in keeping with the spirit of for inexpensive access to has implications for global commercial opportunities in India develop innovative products

ur. India has heavily considered

THE CHANGING CONTOURS OF INTERNET SERVICE PROVIDERS' LIABILITY FOR COPYRIGHT INFRINGEMENT ON INTERNET

Dr. Sumi N. Bagade*

ABSTRACT

When Internet platforms were growing their business, they were considered upholder of free speech and hence, were given 'safe-harbour' against third party. It believed that they will self regulate their platforms for illegal content. Over time, these companies acquired millions of users around the world. As these platforms grew, it became increasingly difficult for them to self-regulate the large volume of content flowing through their pipelines. The misuse of data available on platforms, coupled with the growing menace of information has increased the calls for imposition of liability on intermediaries. Especially, as online copyright infringements are increasing the demand for fixing liability on intermediaries has become the call of the day. Furthermore, the anonymity of individual subscribers forces copyright owners to increasingly seek to hold Internet Service Providers liable for the misconduct of their subscribers. However, there is no consensus about the scope of such liability for the reason that they are not in a position to prevent copyright infringement effectively in all contexts. In this article an effort is made to understand the need for imposing liability on Internet Service Providers for copyright violation done by third party. An attempt is also made to ascertain the scope of their liability as contemplated under the relevant laws of India. Apart from the same, judicial approach towards the liability of Internet Service Providers is also examined in this article.

Keywords: Internet Service Providers, Copyright violation, Safe harbour, Strict liability, Vertical Liability, Horizontal Liability.

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6	Dr. Anu Prasanna	Need to Create Legal Awareness On Visually Disabled in Hubballi: (Harwad Area: An Empirical Study	An Attempt to Resolve the Problems of Women Prisoners in the Light of Restorative Justice Principles: A Legal Analysis
7	Dr. Anu Prasanna	Women Empowerment Status and Perspectives	E-Rating : Challenges and Opportunities
8	Dr. Bheemabai S. Mulkege	Artificial Intelligence Past, Present and Future	
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10	Dr. Rangswamy	Gender Justice Violence and Women Issues and Challenges in India	A sensing Contribution on Indian Judiciary for The Reformation of Muslim Personal Law in India
11	Dr. Sunil Bagade	FDI in Service Sector Opportunities and Challenges	FDI in Health Care

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An Empirical Study on Visually Impaired in Hubbath-Dharwad Area: A Case Study of Karnataka

By Anil Prasad Rao*

Abstract

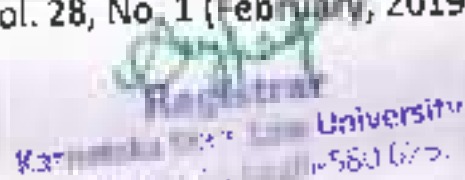
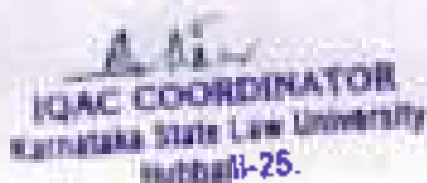
The persons with disabilities among other categories of persons constitute the least privileged in the world. According to the new, previously titled World Development Indicators (WDI) issued by the World Bank, approximately 1 billion persons are with disabilities, which is about 15% of persons with disabilities across the world. The World Health Organization (WHO) defines disability as a condition that is a result of an interaction between a person's health condition and other disabilities. In most countries and most ages, the total number of persons with disabilities is increasing, as a result of ageing of global population and loss of ability for persons with physical disabilities to gain and the globally disabled to participate fully in society. The present study probes the present conditions and international laws that prevail in the assumption of the right of persons with or less persons of visual impairment in various spaces of open air for example in the way of the visual aids, the way of the operation from all walks which they could overcome because of the nature of the visual aids, the way of the inclusion in the same, also they had to carry a long way. Karnataka State lying in the southern part of India has an enthralling history of its own. Hubbath-Dharwad are the two cities in the State of Karnataka separated by a distance of 20 kms constituting the second largest city in the State of Karnataka. Dharwad is at an average altitude of 750 meters above sea level, while Hubbath is 640 meters above M.S.L. The blind schools, other institutions and NGOs working for the blind are scattered in Hubbath-Dharwad. A study on the Governmental and non Governmental institutions has revealed the extent of legal awareness of the existing legal framework. The situation is depressing and calls for an effective implementation of the new legislation for persons with disabilities that is, the Rights of Persons with Disabilities Act, 2016.

Key words: Persons with Disabilities, World Health Organization (WHO), Disabled Rights Groups (DRGs), Visually Impaired.

Introduction

Karnataka State lying in the southern part of India has an enthralling history of its own. The State enriched with the distinctive culture and values has been under the rule of several dynasties that have shaped its history. For a long time the State was under the British rule before it gained independence. The period 1905 to 1920 is described as the period of unification of Karnataka wherein, on one hand, when there was struggle to release India from the clutches of British rule, on the other hand, the freedom

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ARTICLES

- Liberty-Property Interface in Copyright Law
- Plant IPR and Traditional Knowledge Protection
- Benefit Sharing, Plant variety and Agriculture
- Reading of a Statute into Another Statute
- Pricing Regulation of Essential Medicines
- Filling Majority and Minority Gap in Corporate Sector
- Pacific Settlement of Disputes : Syrian Crisis
- Judicial Supervision of Arbitration
- Religious Environmentalism and Biodiversity

NOTES AND COMMENTS

- Uniform Civil Code in Nagaland Context

BOOK REVIEW

- Privacy 3.0: Unlocking Our Data-Driven Future

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CONTENTS

ARTICLES

✓ Property Interface in Copyright Law's Evolution and Dr. P. Ishwara Bhat	1-17
✓ Intellectual Property Law of Plant and Contestation over the Ownership, Use and Protection of Traditional Knowledge : International Initiatives and National Responses -Dr. Sanjit Kumar Chakraborty	38-59
✓ The International Legal Framework for Access to Benefit Sharing in the Context of Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture: An Analysis from biodiversity perspective -Ms. Gloria J. D'Souza	60-96
✓ Permissibility of Reading Provisions of one Enactment into Another -Mr. S. P. Shankar	97-109
✓ Pricing Regulation of Essential Medicines: Legal, Policy and Regulatory Challenges in India -Prof. (Dr.) Sairam Bhat and Ms. Diana	110-145
✓ The Kotak Committee Report: Closing the Majority-Minority Gap? -Ms. Anuradha Roy Chowdhury (Ghosh)	146-167
✓ Pacific Settlement of Disputes in the Syrian Crisis: An Unrealised Effort -Dr. Anu Prasadnan	168-180
✓ Seat, Place and Venue of Arbitration' Debate: Fiasco of Reducing Judicial Supervision -Ms. Sharada K. Shinde	181-212
✓ Ecogovernance, Environmentalism and the Biodiversity Conservation in India -Prof. Archana K.	213-239
NOTES AND COMMENTS	
✓ Evolution of Law of Force Majeure Article 171A -Mr. T. Lamanuchet Jamir	240-252

BOOK REVIEW

✓ Principles of Contract Law: Our Time-Driven Future -Prof. (Dr.) Chidambaram Reddy S. Paul	253-257
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RELIGIOUS ENVIRONMENTALISM AND THE BIODIVERSITY CONSERVATION IN INDIA


Smt. Archana K.


Abstract

Relation with the nature is an integral part of life of the individual and every society has its own mode of conserving biodiversity to protect the societal interest. In India, conservation of biodiversity was considered as dharma or pious obligation of every individual and as a result, mankind developed love, respect and reverence towards nature, and the religious touch for environment protection contributed for the rich biological diversity of the country. Though Indian culture was invaded by many religious thoughts and philosophies in the past, all of them highlighted the significance of eco-balance and to enhance the quality of life, it compelled the people to nurture and conserve the natural resources. However, the rich religious environmental culture was gradually inhibited and replaced by the profiting motive; increased industrialization and commercialization activities. It led to the exploitation of natural resources and resulted in the biodiversity depletion at an appalling pace. When the moral principles formulated by the religions became ineffective in preventing environmental degradation, biodiversity conservation mechanisms were initiated by the State through formal legislations. In this background, this paper analyses nature of religious environmentalism in India and the effect of religious environmentalism in preventing depletion of biodiversity.

Key Words: Biodiversity, Religious Environmentalism and Natural Resources.

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CONTENTS

ARTICLES

- A "Philosophy-Evolution" of Self-Determination in International Law and Politics: A Basket Full of Water?** 1-23
Prof. Dr. A. Kingsley Anya
Dr. Dennis Odigie
- The RTE Act 2009: Issues to Ponder** 24-30
Dr. Dolly Singh
- Human Rights & the Basic Postulates of the Indian Constitution** 31-44
Dr. R.P. Singh
Mr. Ajmer Singh
- Concept of Social Democracy and Social Justice: Judicial Approach** 45-51
Dr. Naresh Waghmare
- Does Indian Law and Feminism Discriminate against Men? - A Comparative Study (USA, UK, Canada) in Relation to Domestic Violence against Men in India** 52-67
Dr. Ashish Virk
- Mitigating Ends of Justice to Victims of Crime: A Comparative Analysis** 68-79
Dr. Anand Deshmukh
- Evaluating a Need of Constitutionalisation of Victim's Right to Compensation** 80-92
Dr. D. Rangaraj
- Legal Recognition of Doctrine of Reasonable Accommodation under Parol of Religious Freedom in India** 93-107
Dr. Pooja Thakur

EVALUATING A NEED OF CONSTITUTIONALISATION OF VICTIM'S RIGHT TO COMPENSATION

Dr. D. Rangaswamy

Abstract

Compensation to the victim of crime is an emerging concept of the criminal justice system in recent decades. The considerable amount of interest has been paid to compensatory jurisprudence. The primordial recognition of the Victim's Right to Compensation (VRC) is to address the devastating impact of the crime. This tendency of the criminal justice system to recognition of VRC is due to judicial verdicts and reformative steps recommended by the reports of various committees and commissions. On account of these developments, the centre and state governments have initiated victim compensation schemes aimed at creating conducive environment for VRC. Notwithstanding, it is evident from the practices of the various countries, including India that compensatory jurisprudence failed to get adequate constitutional status. It should be noted that many of countries have taken keen interest for accused by according constitutional status to their rights. However, the victims' rights are thinly projected and intensively ignored under the constitutional text. In this context the present article explores the gravity of the problem and need of recognition of VRC under constitutional jurisprudence. The article starts with the recent trends of criminal justice system towards rights of victims followed by the emerging need of constitutionalised system for VRC. The article concludes that there is a need of the constitutional recognition so as to balance the interest of the victim as equal as of the accused of the crime.

Key words: victims, rights, compensation, Constitution



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10. AN ANALYSIS OF SOCIO-ECONOMIC CONDITIONS OF AGRICULTURAL LABOURERS IN KARNATAKA - WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO HASSAN AND HAVERI DISTRICT
Kusuma K. M and Dr. K. C. Basavaraju 82-95
11. PHILOSOPHY OF TEACHER EDUCATION IN THE CONTEXT OF CORPORATE WORLD
Sumithramma 96-100
12. A STUDY ON SOCIO - ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT OF FARMERS PRACTICING ORGANIC FARMING IN SOUTHERN ZONE OF KARNATAKA
Dr. Ramakrishna 101-106
13. GREEN BANKING FOR GREEN ECONOMY: AN OVERVIEW OF CHALLENGES AND SUGGESTIONS
Shivakumar P T 107-110
14. CLEAN ENERGY USAGE BY HOUSEHOLDS IN KARNATAKA: A FIELD BASED ANALYSIS
DR. PREMAKUMARA G.S. and ADIL PASHA 111-118
15. TEACHER EFFECTIVENESS OF SECONDARY SCHOOL TEACHERS IN RELATION TO THEIR MENTAL HEALTH, STRESS AND JOB SATISFACTION
Dr. Kumara S.K 119-125
- ✓ 16. JUDICIARY AS REVITALISER OF GANDHISM
Dr. D. Rangaswamy 126-132


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16. JUDICIARY AS REVITALISER OF GANDHISM

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ABSTRACT

The imprint of Mahatma Gandhi on the modern society is unparalleled. He was one of the most eminent leaders of the country who secured a unique place in the political world. He can rightly be called as the father of the nation for his extraordinary contribution for peace and non violence. As the concept of the corruption, communalism, violence, inequality, discrimination and other vices are at peak, there is a great responsibility on the present generation to reconstruct and revitalise our system under the context of the principles laid down by Mahatma Gandhi. The present situation of the global affair made it apparent that humanity could be preserved only through the imulation and practice of the Gandhian principles. Thus, it is well known notion that independent judiciary play an important role in ensuring effective implementation of political thoughts and theories. The present paper deals with the decisions of the Supreme Court of India wherein Gandhian principles have been emphasised and accordingly impliedly cautioned the State Machineries to comply with such values. The paper argues for pivotal role of the Court to bring changes in the society in the backdrop of Gandhian thoughts which have apparently been ignored by the government since independence.

Key Words: Judiciary, Gandhism, Principles, Values

INTRODUCTION

The relevancy and inevitability of the Gandhian thoughts are to be emphasised in a reasonable manner as they are not only for the particular period, society or country rather they are universal, eternal and undying. As K.R. Ling argues – "He is a great, a thinker, a saint, a philosopher and theories far excellence. His thought is comprehensive. It is because of his multi-dimensional thought that the people around the world have remained engaged in exploring, exploring and evaluating the relevance of Gandhian thought for the last five decades. He further said that the more we explore Gandhism, the more we feel grateful and thus get involved in knowing about Gandhian thought and its relevance. It however is not possible for anyone to evaluate and present judgement the relevance, utility and value of one or the other theory of Gandhi (Jandhan Pandey, 1998, p.129)."