

# D.P. VIPRA LAW COLLEGE BILASPUR (C.G.)

Approved From BCI,  
Affiliated to Atal Bihari Vajpayee Vishwavidyalaya Bilaspur (C.G.)



**D.P. Vipra Law College Bilaspur**

Ashok Nagar, Seepat Road, Sarkanda, Bilaspur (C.G.)

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## 3.2.2

**Number of papers published per teacher in  
the Journals notified on UGC website  
during the last five years**

D.P. Vipra Law College Bilaspur  
Ashok Nagar, Seepat Road, Sarkanda, Bilaspur (C.G.)



# Office Of The Principal D. P. Vipra Law College Bilaspur



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<https://dpvipralawcollege.ac.in> – Email – [dpvlawprincipal@yahoo.com](mailto:dpvlawprincipal@yahoo.com) PH. No. – 9926165945, 9926138734

## DVV Sheet

<b>Criteria 3</b>	<b>Research, Innovation and Extension</b>					
Key Indicator	3.1 Resource Mobilization for Research					
Metric	3.2.2 <i>Number of papers published per teacher in the Journals notified on UGC website during the last five years.</i>					
<i>Number of papers published per teacher in the Journals notified on UGC website during the last five years.</i>	<b>Year</b>	<b>2018-19</b>	<b>2019-20</b>	<b>2020-21</b>	<b>2021-22</b>	<b>2022-23</b>
	<b>Total number of book chapters</b>	NILL	10	13	20	29


### DVV Clarifications

- The HEI should provide the link landing to the paper/article.
- The HEI should provide the link to the journal website.
- The HEI should provide screenshots of research articles clearly showing the title of the article, affiliation, name of the journal, year and authors name if the links and DOI number are not available. The HEI should indicate in the data template against each paper about the presence of the paper in the UGC CARE list/Scopus/Web of Science/other clearly.

<b>Description</b>	<b>Relevant link</b>
1) List of chapter/book with the links redirecting the source website. (Appendix-I)	
2) Copy of the Cover page, content page and first page of the publication indicating ISBN number and year of publication for books/chapters. (Appendix-II)	

  
Co-Ordinator  
I.Q.A.C.



  
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–: श्रद्धावान लभते ज्ञानम :-

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## **Appendix - I**


**D.P. Vipra Law College Bilaspur**

Ashok Nagar, Seepat Road, Sarkanda, Bilaspur (C.G.)


**Number of papers published per teacher in the Journals notified on UGC website during the last five years (10)**

3.2.2.1. Number of research papers in the Journals notified on UGC website during the last five years

Title of paper	Name of the author/s	Department of the teacher	Name of journal	Year of publication	ISSN number
<b>2019-20</b>					
Mahilaon ke sampatik adhikar ka samikshatmak adhyayan	Santosh Kumar Thakur Tilak Ram Patel	Law	Samdarshi	2019-20	2581-3986
Mahila bandiyo ki samasyayen evam samadhan	Anita Tandon Namrata Parichha	Sociology	Samdarshi	2019-20	2581-3986
Lekhankan siksha pranali bharat ke sandarbh mein.	Nimesh Khodiar	Commerce	Samdarshi	2019-20	2581-3986
Devnagri Lipi	Sonam Sharma	Hindi	Samdarshi	2019-20	2581-3986
Bharat main collajiyam pranali	Subha verma	Law	Samdarshi	2019-20	2581-3986
Legal Education in India – A Review in the context of Present Scenario	Dr. Annoo Bhai Soni	Law	Leadership, Education, Personality: An Interdisciplinary Journal	2019-20	2524-6178
Historical development in Indian foreign policy	Namrata Parichha	Political Science	Leadership, Education, Personality: An	2019-20	2524-6178

  
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Vicarious Liability and the evolving master-servant relationship in the gig economy - a tort law perspective	Dharmendra Sharma	Law	Leadership, Education, Personality: An Interdisciplinary Journal	2019-20	2524-6178
Voice for Voiceless: A cause of concern	Menda Priyanka	Law	Leadership, Education, Personality: An Interdisciplinary Journal	2019-20	2524-6178
Corporate social responsibility	Alisha Parveen	Commerce	Leadership, Education, Personality: An Interdisciplinary Journal	2019-20	2524-6178
<b>2020-21</b>					
Right of maintenance to women in live-in-relationships	Dr. Annoo Bhai Soni	Law	Natural Volatiles and Essential Oils	2020-21	2148-9637
"Causes of Origin of Habitual Offenders - A Study"	Dharmendra Sharma	Law	Natural Volatiles and Essential Oils	2020-21	2148-9637
Health Problem Of Rural Tribal Area	Anita Tandon	Sociology	Natural Volatiles and Essential Oils	2020-21	2148-9637

  
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Atmanirbhar Bharat and Women Empowerment: A Pathway to Inclusive Growth	Namrata Parichha Anita Tandon	Political Science	Natural Volatiles and Essential Oils	2020-21	2148-9637
Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose and the Role of Newspapers in India's Freedom Movement	Niraj Kumar Dubey	History	Natural Volatiles and Essential Oils	2020-21	2148-9637
Legal Abortion in India: A Comprehensive Analysis of Laws, Access and Public Perception	Menda Priyanka Aman Pathak Gagan Upadhyay	Law	Natural Volatiles and Essential Oils	2020-21	2148-9637
Reformative Theory of Punishment: A Path Towards Rehabilitation and Social Reintegration - By walking on path of spirituality.	Soumya Yadav	Law	Natural Volatiles and Essential Oils	2020-21	2148-9637
Analytical study of Section 5 under the Transfer of Property Act, 1882	Santosh Kumar Thakur	Law	Natural Volatiles and Essential Oils	2021-22	2148-9637
The Shadow Cabinet System	Shaji Thomas	Law	Natural Volatiles and Essential Oils	2021-22	2148-9637
Tender of Pardon to Accomplish: A Critical Study	Tilak Ram Patel	Law	Natural Volatiles and Essential Oils	2021-22	2148-9637
Role of Bar Council of India and the University Grant Commission	Puja Thakur	Law	Natural Volatiles and Essential Oils	2021-22	2148-9637



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as regulatory body regarding legal education								
Right to information act 2005	Subha Verma	Law	Natural Volatiles and Essential Oils	2021-22			2148-9637	
The Constitution and Compensatory Jurisprudence	Apoorwa Pandey	Law	Natural Volatiles and Essential Oils	2021-22			2148-9637	
<b>2021-22</b>								
Aadivasi Mahilaye Avam Unka Shashktikaran	Namrata Parichha	Law	Shodh Dhara	2021-22			0975-3664	
Vivekanand ka samazik aarthik chintan	Niraj Kumar Dubey	History	The Banaras Law Journal	2021-22			0522-0815	
Bhartiya vidhayika me protem speaker ki sthiti ka adhyayan	Dharmendra Sharma Gagan Upadhyay	Law	The Banaras Law Journal	2021-22			0522-0815	
Balako ke virudh hinsa evam apradh: sikshatmak adyayan	Santosh Kumar Thakur	Law	The Banaras Law Journal	2021-22			0522-0815	
Transgender vyakti ke adhikaro ka sanrakshan (CHHATTISGARH RAJYA KE SANDARBH ME)	Ku. Sushma Tiwari Renuka Shrikhande	Law	The Banaras Law Journal	2021-22			0522-0815	
Social media evam rajniti ka samanvay	Anita Tandon	Sociology Political Science	The Banaras Law Journal	2021-22			0522-0815	

  
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	Namrata Parichha					
Sadachar ki pariviksha: apradhiyo ko sudharne ka ek avsar	T. R. Patel	Law	The Banaras Law Journal	2021-22		0522-0815
Ramrajya ka swarup	Sonam Sharma	Hindi	The Banaras Law Journal	2021-22		0522-0815
E-Commerce grahak/upbhokta prabhav	Nimesh Khodiar	Commerce	The Banaras Law Journal	2021-22		0522-0815
Unveiling the complex realities of Prostitution in India: A Multidimensional Analysis	Menda Priyanka, Aman Pathak	Law	The Banaras Law Journal	2021-22		0522-0815
Impact of Globalization on Human Rights Paradigm	Apoorwa Pandey	Law	The Banaras Law Journal	2021-22		0522-0815
Honour Killing in India	Subha	Law	The Banaras Law Journal	2021-22		0522-0815
Hate Crime in India: A Study	Shaji Thomas, Dr. Anupa Thomas	Law	The Banaras Law Journal	2021-22		0522-0815
Electoral Issues and Challenges in Indian Democracy	Namrata Parichha, Dr. Manimekhala Shukla	Political Science	The Banaras Law Journal	2021-22		0522-0815
UPI in India: A catalyst for financial transformation	Alisha Parveen	Commerce	The Banaras Law Journal	2021-22		0522-0815

  
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Tertiary Victimization- in respect to crime against women - Consequences and prevention	Ms. Sushma Tiwari, Dr. Gita Athanere	Law	The Banaras Law Journal	2021-22	0522-0815
Establishing sexual relation by male on option of marriage and offence of rape under section 375/376 of Indian Penal Code	Dr. Anoo Bhai Soni	Law	The Banaras Law Journal	2021-22	0522-0815
Online Fraud ke prabhav bharat ke sandarbh mein	Nimesh Khodiar	Commerce	Samdarshi	2021-22	2581-3986
Dal badal kanoon ke antargat sadan ke adyaksh ev bhartiya nyayalaya ki isthiti	Gagan Upadhyay Santosh Kumar Thakur	Law	Samdarshi	2021-22	2581-3986
Chhattisgarh ke lok sahitya ke adhyayan ki prasangikta	Sonam Sharma	Hindi	Samdarshi	2021-22	2581-3986
<b>2022-23</b>					
Jamatarata - Cyber Crime Capital Of India	Soumya Yadav	Law	Wesleyan Journal of Research	2022-23	0975-1386
E-Governance In India	Alisha Parveen, Nimesh Khodiar	Commerce	Wesleyan Journal of Research	2022-23	0975-1386
Analytical Study Of Social Security Legislations Of Workers (With Special Reference To	Ku. Sushma Tiwari	Law	Wesleyan Journal of Research	2022-23	0975-1386

  
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Contract Workers Of Durg Division)								
Impact Of Artificial Intelligence In Right To Privacy	Menda Priyanka	Law	Wesleyan Journal of Research	2022-23	0975-1386			
Basic Needs And Major Problems Associated With The Law College And Other Institutions Which Are Imparting And Promoting Legal Education	Pragati Shrivastava, Smt. Puja Thakur	Law	Wesleyan Journal of Research	2022-23	0975-1386			
A Study Of Custody Of A Child Under Hindu Law	Puja Thakur, Pragati Shrivastava	Law	Wesleyan Journal of Research	2022-23	0975-1386			
Corruption And The Judiciary In Chhattisgarh: An In-Depth Analysis	Ms. Sushma Tiwari	Law	Wesleyan Journal of Research	2022-23	0975-1386			
Critical Analysis Of Doctrine Of Necessity In Administrative Law	Apoorwa Pandey	Law	Wesleyan Journal of Research	2022-23	0975-1386			
Dowry And Dowry Deaths In India	Smt. Puja Thakur	Law	Wesleyan Journal of Research	2022-23	0975-1386			
Cruelty Against Women: A Comprehensive Analysis In The Indian Context	Mr. Dharmendra Sharma, Apoorwa Pandey	Law	Wesleyan Journal of Research	2022-23	0975-1386			

  
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Exploring The Intersection Of Caste Dynamics And Inter-Caste Marriages	Anita Tandon	Sociology	Wesleyan Journal of Research	2022-23	0975-1386
Exploring the Intersection of Reproductive Rights and Legal Frameworks: A Comparative Analysis of Termination of Pregnancy Laws in Cases of Sexual Assault in India.	Aman Pathak, Aayushi Pathak	Law	Wesleyan Journal of Research	2022-23	0975-1386
General Study of the Law Relating to Medical Negligence	Subha, Gagan Upadhyay	Law	Wesleyan Journal of Research	2022-23	0975-1386
Reason For Growth Of Green Collar Crimes	Soumya Yadav	Law	Wesleyan Journal of Research	2022-23	0975-1386
Insight Into Green Criminology	Ku. Soumya Yadav, Ku. Sushma Tiwari	Law	Wesleyan Journal of Research	2022-23	0975-1386
Emerging ideology of "Marital Rape" A new challenge for Indian Society	Dr. A.B.Soni, T.R. Patel	Law	Wesleyan Journal of Research	2022-23	0975-1386
Critical Analysis Of New Education Policy: Impact On Right To Education During Times Of Covid-19 By	Apoorwa Pandey, Santosh Kumar Thakur	Law	Wesleyan Journal of Research	2022-23	0975-1386

  
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One Nation One Election	Namrata Parichha	Political Science	Wesleyan Journal of Research	2022-23	0975-1386
The Ostensible Owner: Unveiling The Legal Façade	Santosh Kumar Thakur	Law	Wesleyan Journal of Research	2022-23	0975-1386
Pocket Veto – India & The United States Of America A Critical Study	Shaji Thomas, Smt. Puja Thakur, Dr. Anupa Thomas	Law	Wesleyan Journal of Research	2022-23	0975-1386
Presumed Innocent but Treated Like Convicts: Analysing the Unequal Treatment of Accused Persons in India's Criminal Justice System	Aman Pathak, Apoorwa Pandey	Law	Wesleyan Journal of Research	2022-23	0975-1386
The Economic Status of Scheduled Caste	Anita Tandon	Sociology	Wesleyan Journal of Research	2022-23	0975-1386
. The Intersection Of Cyber Security, Legal Regulations, And Policy Dynamics	Apoorwa Pandey, Shaji Thomas	Law	Wesleyan Journal of Research	2022-23	0975-1386
Bharat me police encounter ki sthiti: vidhik adyayan	Gagan Upadhyay Tilak Ram Patel	Law	Wesleyan Journal of Research	2022-23	0975-1386

  
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Live-in-relation evam bharanposhan ka adhikar	T. R. Patel, Dharmendra Sharma, Subha	Law	Wesleyan Journal of Research	2022-23	0975-1386
Bhartiya nyay praktiya me balatsang pedit ko prapt adhikaron aur nyayaleen disha nirdesho ka adhyayan	Gagan Upadhyay Aman Pathak	Law	Wesleyan Journal of Research	2022-23	0975-1386
Adhunik kaal me yudh pradhan kavyo ka samalochanatmak adhyayan	Sonam Sharma Dhruti Shrivastava	Hindi	Wesleyan Journal of Research	2022-23	0975-1386
Chhattisgarh ke vastukala ka itihās ek adhyayan	Niraj Dubey	History	Wesleyan Journal of Research	2022-23	0975-1386
Nivesh Vikalpo ka tulnatmak adhyayan	Nimesh Khodiar	Commerce	Wesleyan Journal of Research	2022-23	0975-1386

  
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## **Appendix - II**

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## **Academic Year 2019-20**

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## Mahilao ke Sampattik Adhikar ka Samikshatmak Addyan

(महिलाओं के साम्पत्तिक अधिकार का समीक्षात्मक अध्ययन)

संतोश कुमार ठाकुर

सहायक प्राध्यापक

डी पी विप्र विधि महाविद्यालय

बिलासपुर (छ.ग.)

तिलक राम पटेल

सहायक प्राध्यापक

डी पी विप्र विधि महाविद्यालय

बिलासपुर (छ.ग.)

### सारांश

यत्र नार्यास्तु पूज्यन्ते, रमन्ते तत्र देवता

अर्थात् जहाँ नारी का सम्मान होता है वहाँ देवता निवास करते हैं। प्राचीन धर्मशास्त्रों व सनातन काल से चली आ रही नियमों के अनुसार महिलाओं का अधिकारों के परिपेक्ष्य में सर्वोपरि स्थान दिया गया है जैसा कि उक्त सुक्ति से उदघृत होता है किन्तु समयकाल और संहिताबद्ध विधियों में इन अधिकारों को लेकर असमानताओं का अंवार दिखाई देता है, जिसका अध्ययन को प्रतिबिम्बित करना ही हमारा उद्देश्य है।

**प्रमुख शब्द:** स्त्री नारी महिला सम्पत्ति स्त्रीधन विरासत उत्तराधिकार शरीर्यत सशक्तिकरण आदि।

### प्रस्तावना

भारतीय संस्कृति में स्त्री को गौरवमयी स्थान प्राप्त रहा है। समय-देशकाल एवं परिस्थितियों के क्रमशः परिवर्तन के साथ-साथ महिलाओं के अधिकार का स्वरूप भी बदलता रहा है जिनमें से एक अधिकार सम्पत्ति का अधिकार है जो कि हिन्दू विधि मुस्लिम विधि फारसी विधि एवं इरासी विधियों में इन अधिकारों की विवेचना की गई जिनका अध्ययन कर ही हम वास्तविक स्थिति का आकलन कर सकते हैं।

1. हिन्दू विधि की मुख्यतः दो भागों में विभक्त कर अध्ययन किया जा सकता है -

प्रथम प्राचीन हिन्दू विधि - श्रुति स्मृतियों, निबन्ध, भाष्य

द्वितीय संहिताबद्ध हिन्दू विधि - हिन्दू उत्तराधिकार अधि 1956 हिन्दू उत्तराधिकार अधिनियम (संशोधन) 2005

2. मुस्लिम विधि के अंतर्गत इरताम द्वारा दी गई शरीर्यत अनुसार गृह खर्च, पानदान, आदि धन सम्पत्ति निकाह के प्रतिफल स्वरूप में देखी जाती है।

3. संवैधानिक अनुच्छेदों 14, 15 (1) (4) और 16 (1) (4) में विशेष अधिकारों को दिया गया है इसी प्रकार अनुच्छेद 21 ने भारतीय महिलाओं को असीमित अधिकारों से युक्त किया है।

### शोध का उद्देश्य

अध्ययन के विशिष्ट उद्देश्य हैं

1. हिन्दू और मुस्लिम महिलाओं के सम्पत्ति अधिकारों की उत्पत्ति और विकास की ऐतिहासिक पृष्ठभूमि का पता लगाना।
2. भारत के संविधान के प्रासंगिक प्रावधानों और महिलाओं के सम्पत्ति अधिकारों से संबंधित अन्य विधानों का विश्लेषण करना।
3. महिलाओं के विरासत के अधिकारों को बरकरार रखने में न्यायपालिका की भूमिका का मूल्यांकन करना अध्ययन में उल्लेखित तथ्यों का विश्लेषण कर निष्कर्ष प्राप्त करना इस शोध अध्ययन के उद्देश्य हैं।

## Mahila Bandiyo ki Samasyae ev Samadhan

### (महिला बंदियों की समस्याएँ एव समाधान)

अनीता टण्डन  
सहायक प्राध्यापकए  
डी.पी.विप्र विधि महाविद्यालय  
बिलासपुर (छ.ग.)

नम्रता परिच्छा  
सोधार्थी  
हमचंद यादव विश्वविद्यालय  
दुर्ग (छ.ग.)

#### शोध सार –

सामाजिक मूल्यों के प्रतिकूल किए गए कार्य जिससे समाज को हानि हो अपराध कहलाता है। अपराध मानव व्यवहार का ही एक रूप है जिससे व्यक्ति जानबूझ कर कानून सहिता का उल्लंघन कर अमान्य कृत्य को अंजाम देता है। अपराध आदतन भी किए जाते हैं। मानसिक विकृति, विनाशता परिस्थितियों भी अपराध करने की जिम्मेदार मानी जाती है। समाज में हर वर्ग की अपनी महत्त्वकांक्षाएँ हैं जिनके पूरे न हो पाने पर व्यक्ति तुम का रास्ता अपनाने लगता है। वर्तमान स्थिति पर एक नजर डालते तो पुरुष के साथ-साथ महिलाएँ भी अपराध करने में अपना नाम दर्जकरवाने लगी हैं। कुछ महिलाएँ परिस्थितियवश अपराध कर बैठती हैं, तो कुछ बदले की भावना से, कुछ अधिक विषमता से उभरने तो कुछ अपनी महत्त्वकांक्षाओं को पूरा करने के लिए अपराध को व्यवसाय के रूप में करती और करवाती हैं।

समाज में महिलाओं के लिए, उनकी सुरक्षा और कैदी होने की स्थिति में इनके मानवाधिकार का हनन न हो इसका पुरा ध्यान रखा गया है। महिला बंदियों की कैदी के रूप युगीतिपूर्ण समस्याओं का सामना करने और उनकी स्थिति में सुधार लाने के संकेत में अध्ययन करना इसा शोध पत्र का प्रमुख उद्देश्य है।

#### महत्त्वपूर्ण शब्द –

सामाजिक मूल्य, अपराध, महिलाएँ, महत्त्वकांक्षा, मानवाधिकार।

#### प्रस्तावना –

समाज व्यक्ति या सम्पत्ति के विरुद्ध किया जाने वाला प्रतिकूल व्यवहार अपराध की श्रेणी में आता है। इतिहास के पृष्ठों का अनुशीलन करने पर हम पाते हैं कि आदिकाल से ही समाज में न्याय व्यवस्था विद्यमान रही है। वर्तमान समाज में यह देखा जा सकता है कि पुरुषों के साथ-साथ महिलाएँ भी अपराधिक कार्यों से जुड़ी हुई हैं। राष्ट्रीय और अंतर्राष्ट्रीय मानकों के आधार पर यदि विश्वभर में हम महिला कैदियों की स्थिति का विश्लेषण करेंगे तो पाएँगे कि जीवन की मूलभूत आवश्यकताओं की पूर्ति न होने, शारिरिक दुर्व्यवहार, मानसिक उत्पीड़न, महिलाओं के प्राप्त परिवार एवं समाज का असवेदनशील दृष्टिकोण उन्हें अपराध करने के लिए प्रेरित करता है। आगे बढ़ने पर हम कारगर में इनकी स्थिति को देखने पर यह पाते हैं कि कई बार राज्यों की जेल सरकारना, जर्जर एवं निर्माणाधीन भवन, स्वच्छता की कमी भौड-भाड की समस्या, अप्रयोज्य कमचारी एवं शासन की उदात्सीन नीतियों के कारण बंदी महिलाएँ इन समस्यात्मक परिस्थितियों में अपना जीवन-यापन करने के लिए विवश हैं।

मीडिया और कई सामाजिक सुधारकों ने समय-समय पर कैदी महिलाओं की ओर समाज और प्रशासन का ध्यान आकर्षित किया है किन्तु तात्वना झूठे वाद और प्रभावशाली वक्तव्य से ही सतोध करके रहना पडा। यह बात ज्ञात हो कि कैद में रहने वाले दापियों अपराधियों को उनके अधिकारों से वंचित नहीं किया जा सकता। महिला बंदियों के जहाँ तक रभाव हो समुचित बुनियादी आवश्यकताओं जिराकी महिला कैदियों को जरूरत पडती है जैसे – सेनेटरी पैडस प्रसद समीवस्था के दौरान उचित पाषण, सुरक्षा आदि। इनके लिए पूजा –स्थल खेल का मैदान बगीचा, फोन बूथ जानकरन के लिए पुस्तको आदि की भी व्यवस्था की जानी चाहिए।

यह सर्वविदित है कि अधिकतर महिलाएँ कानूनी प्रक्रिया से अनभिज्ञ होती हैं इसलिए जेल में प्रवेश के समय उन्हें वकीलों की मदद एवं कानूनी सलाह दी जानी चाहिए। यदि महिला बंदी कोई विदेशी नागरिक है तो जिला विधिक सेवा प्राधिकरण (DLSA) को संबधित दूतावास

## Lekhankan Siksha Pranali Bharat Ke Sandharbh Main

(लेखांकन शिक्षा प्रणाली भारत के संदर्भ में)

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**सारांश :** -

लेखांकन शिक्षा के लिए स्नातक एवं स्नातकोत्तर स्तर पर कॉलेज में वाणिज्य शिक्षा के अंतर्गत लेखांकन की शिक्षा दी जाती है। साथ ही ICMAI, ICAI के द्वारा पेशेवर लेखांकन शिक्षा भी दी जाती है। आज के वैश्वीकरण के युग में पूरा विश्व एक बाजार है अतः लेखांकन शिक्षा का होना एक अनिवार्य आवश्यकता है।

**प्रमुख शब्द :** - लेखांकन, ई-कॉमर्स, पाठ्यक्रम, वित्तीय बाजार।

**प्रस्तावना :** -

लेखांकन एक प्रकार से व्यवसाय की भाषा है। इसके अंतर्गत संग्रहण, वर्गीकरण एवं सारांश तैयार कर व्यापारिक परिणामों की प्राप्ति की जाती है। वर्तमान उपभोक्तावादी युग में व्यापार एवं व्यवसाय का तेजी से विकास हो रहा है। नए-नए व्यापार प्रारंभ किए जा रहे हैं। ई-कॉमर्स कंपनियों के आने से भी व्यापारिक गतिविधियां बढ़ी हैं। लोगों की आय में वृद्धि भी इसका एक कारण है। इन सभी व्यापारिक गतिविधियों के सुगमतापूर्ण संचालन एवं लाभदायकता के लिए लेखांकन बहुत महत्वपूर्ण है। लेखांकन शिक्षा सैद्धांतिक रूप से प्रदान की जाती है। इसमें प्रायोगिक शिक्षा का अभाव है। विद्यार्थियों को औद्योगिक संस्थानों के द्वारा अपनाई जाने वाली लेखांकन पद्धतियों की जानकारी प्रदान करने के लिए औद्योगिक भ्रमण करवाया जाना चाहिए।

**विषय पाठ्यक्रम :** -

लेखांकन की शिक्षा स्कूल स्तर में ही 10+2 से प्रारंभ हो जाती है। इसके अंतर्गत लेखांकन की प्रारंभिक शिक्षा प्रदान की जाती है। कॉलेज में स्नातक एवं स्नातकोत्तर स्तर पर एडवांस्ड शिक्षा दी जाती है। C.A., C.M.A आदि पेशेवर कोर्स के माध्यम से लेखांकन के विशेषज्ञ तैयार किए जाते हैं।

लेखांकन शिक्षा में कॉमर्स कॉलेजों की भूमिका महत्वपूर्ण रही है। वर्तमान कुछ वर्षों से सभी कॉलेज अन्य विषयों के साथ कॉमर्स की शिक्षा भी प्रदान कर रहे हैं। यह कॉलेज किसी विश्वविद्यालय के अंतर्गत आते हैं जो की पाठ्यक्रम निर्धारित करती है एवं परीक्षाओं का संचालन करती है। आज के व्यवसायिक युग में उद्योग जगत की आवश्यकता के अनुरूप पाठ्यक्रम में बदलाव किए जा रहे हैं। प्रोजेक्ट, मार्केट सर्वे, ग्रुप डिस्कशन के माध्यम से शिक्षा को आकर्षित एवं उपयोगी बनाया जा रहा है। लेखांकन में कंप्यूटराइज्ड लेखांकन के आने से लेखांकन अपने एक विकसित स्वरूप में हमारे सामने प्रस्तुत हुआ है।

**भारत में लेखांकन प्रणाली :** -

भारत में लेखांकन प्रणाली अंग्रेजों के समय से ही प्रारंभ हो गई थी, परंतु अपने स्तर पर ही हिसाब-किताब का कार्य करते थे। आजादी के बाद इस पर विशेष ध्यान दिया। 1949 में इंस्टीट्यूट ऑफ चार्टर्ड एकाउंटेंट ऑफ इंडिया बिल संसद से पास किया गया और पेशेवर लेखाकार बनाने की प्रक्रिया प्रारंभ हुई। लेखांकन शिक्षा दो प्रकार से दी जाती है पहला लेखांकन एवं दूसरा अंकगण। अंकगण खाली की जाँच है जो एक जटिल प्रक्रिया है जिसके लिए अंकगण के उच्च ज्ञानकार की आवश्यकता होती है। आर्थिक विकास की प्रक्रिया आगे बढ़ने से व्यावसायिक गतिविधियां बहुत तेजी से बढ़ी हैं। यही कारण है कि लेखांकन शिक्षा का भारत में व्यापक विस्तार हो रहा है वास्तव में देखें तो आज भी हमारे देश

## Devnagri Lipi (देवनागरी लिपि)

सोनम शर्मा  
छात्र (बी. एड)  
डी पी विप्र शिक्षा महाविद्यालय  
बिलासपुर (छ.ग.)

### शोध सारांश-

देवनागरी एक भारतीय लिपि है, जिसके भारतीय भाषाएँ लिखी गई हैं। देवनागरी लिपि बाएँ से दाएँ लिखी जाती है, इसकी पहचान एक क्षैतिज रेखा कहते हैं। संस्कृत, हिंदी, मराठी, छत्तीसगढ़ी, पाली, सिंधी, डोगरी, खस, नेपाली, कश्मीरी, कॉकणी, तामाङ भाषा, बड़वाली, बाडा, अंगिका, मगही, भोजपुरी, नागपुरी, मैथिली, संथाली, राजस्थानी आदि भाषाएँ और स्थानीय बालियाँ भी देवनागरी में लिखी हैं। देवनागरी में अक्षरों की क्रम व्यवस्था वैज्ञानिक है। स्वर-व्यंजन, कोमल-कठोर, अल्पप्राण, महाप्राण, अनुनासिक्य-अन्तस्थ-उष्म इत्यादि वर्गीकरण भी वैज्ञानिक है।

**मूलशब्द-** देवनागरी लिपि, संस्कृत, ब्राह्मी लिपि, राजभाषा, स्वर, व्यंजन।

### प्रस्तावना-

भारतीय संविधान में देवनागरी लिपि को राष्ट्रीय लिपि के रूप में मान्यता प्राप्त है। देवनागरी लिपि अक्षर आधारित लिपि है इसलिए इसे अक्षरात्मक लिपि कहा जाता है। लिपि का उद्भव और विकास भाषा को स्थायित्व प्रदान करने के लिए हुआ। लिपि का सबसे बड़ा उपयोग ता यही है कि भाषा को उच्चारित रूप को लिपिबद्ध करके स्थायी बना सकते हैं। ये तीनों भाषाएँ हिंदी, संस्कृत तथा मराठी देवनागरी लिपि में लिखी जाती हैं। देवनागरी लिपि का विकास ब्राह्मी लिपि से हुआ है। देवनागरी लिपि का नाम देवनागरी कैसे पड़ा इस पर भी विद्वानों में मतभेद है।

देवनागरी लिपि का यह गुण उस संसार की अन्य भाषाओं की लिपियों से अधिक वैज्ञानिक बना देता है। संसार में कोई भी वस्तु पूर्णतः आदर्श नहीं होती। देवनागरी लिपि के साथ भी यही बात है, इसकी दोष भी हैं जिसको सुधारा गया आज के इस तकनीकी युग में देवनागरी का उपयोग टंकण, मुद्रण, कंप्यूटर आदि सभी क्षेत्रों में किया जा रहा है। भारतीय भाषाओं को यदि एक लिपि के माध्यम से व्यक्त किया जाए तो निश्चित ही देवनागरी लिपि इसके लिए सर्वथा उपयुक्त साबित हो सकती है।

### शोध पत्र का उद्देश्य-

देवनागरी लिपि में कुछ विशिष्ट गुण हैं जिसके कारण यह देश के अधिकांश भागों में प्रयोग की जाती है। भारत में अनेकों भाषाएँ होना कोई समस्या नहीं है जबकि लिपियों का अलग-अलग होना बहुत बड़ी समस्या है। इस समस्या का समाधान के लिये देवनागरी लिपि का ज्ञान आवश्यक है। एक देश एक भाषा का राष्ट्रीय एकीकरण के लिए आवश्यक है।

### अध्ययन पद्धति-

प्रस्तुत शोध पत्र में ग्रन्थालय अध्ययन पद्धति के साथ विश्लेषणात्मक अध्ययन पद्धति एवं ऐतिहासिक का प्रयोग किया गया है।

### लिपि

किसी भाषा को लिखने के ढंग या लिखावट, किसी भाषा को लिखने के लिए जिन चिन्हों का प्रयोग किया जाता है, उसे लिपि कहा जाता है। जब हम किसी भी भाषा में अपने मुख से बोलते हैं तो हमारे मुख से जो ध्वनि निकलती है इन ध्वनियों को लिखने के लिए जिन चिन्हों का प्रयोग किया जाता है वह चिन्ह उस भाषा की लिपि कहलाती है उदा. -हिंदी भाषा को लिखावट के लिए देवनागरी लिपि अंग्रेजी भाषा को लिखावट के लिए रोमन लिपि का प्रयोग किया जाता है।

### लिपि के प्रकार

- 1) चित्रलिपि
- 2) अल्फाबेटिकलिपि
- 3) अल्फासिलेबिक लिपि

**Bharat Main Collajiyam Pranali**  
**(भारत में कॉलेजियम प्रणाली)**

सुभा  
सहायक प्राध्यापक  
ज्योति भूषण प्रताप सिंह विश्वि महाविद्यालय  
कोरबा (छ-ग)

**सारांश:**

सर्वोच्च न्यायालय के निर्णय से बनाई गई यह एक प्रणाली है, जिसके अंतर्गत न्यायाधीशों की नियुक्ति और स्थानांतरण किया जाता है। यह कॉलेजियम सिस्टम भारत के संविधान के अनुच्छेद 124 और 217 सर्वोच्च और उच्च न्यायालय में क्रमशः न्यायाधीशों की नियुक्ति से सम्बंधित है।

**प्रमुख शब्द :** कॉलेजियम प्रणाली, न्यायाधीशों का मामला, न्यायाधीशों की नियुक्ति, भारत का संविधान

**प्रस्तावना:**

दुनिया भर के विभिन्न देश अपनी अदालतों में न्यायाधीशों की नियुक्ति के लिए विभिन्न तरीकों का पालन करते हैं। उदाहरण के लिए, यूनाइटेड किंगडम में, 15 सदस्यीय न्यायिक नियुक्ति आयोग (जेग्मी) वह प्राधिकरण है जो न्यायिक नियुक्तियों की प्रक्रिया की देखरेख करता है जबकि, संयुक्त राज्य अमेरिका में, राष्ट्रपति संघीय न्यायालय में न्यायाधीशों की नियुक्ति करते हैं, जिनका मूल्यांकन किया जाता है। अमेरिकन बार एसोसिएशन की एक समिति द्वारा और सीनेट न्यायपालिका समिति द्वारा समीक्षा की गई और अंततः सीनेट द्वारा महमति दी गई। भारत में, राष्ट्रपति नामांकन प्राधिकारी है जो कॉलेजियम की सिफारिश पर न्यायाधीशों की नियुक्ति करता है।

- i. कार्यकारी नियुक्ति से कॉलेजियम प्रणाली तक; अपर्णा चंद्रा, विलियम हर्बर्ट और शीतल कलंत्री द्वारा भारतीय सर्वोच्च न्यायालय में विविधता पर प्रभाव। यह पेपर भारतीय सर्वोच्च न्यायालय की विविधता पर कॉलेजियम प्रणाली के प्रभाव का विश्लेषण करता है।
- ii. ऋषभ कुमार द्वारा भारत में कॉलेजियम प्रणाली को समझना। यह पत्र कॉलेजियम प्रणाली के इतिहास और विकास, न्यायाधीशों के चयन और नियुक्ति के लिए उपयोग किए जाने वाले मानदंडों और प्रणाली की पारदर्शिता की जांच करता है। आप इसे 2 पर पा सकते हैं।
- iii. कॉलेजियम प्रणाली के माध्यम से भारत में न्यायाधीशों की नियुक्ति: डॉ. एस. के. सिंह द्वारा एक आलोचनात्मक विश्लेषण। यह पत्र भारत में उच्च न्यायपालिका के न्यायाधीशों की नियुक्ति, स्थानांतरण और अधिक्रमण का गंभीर विश्लेषण करता है। आप इसे 4 पर पा सकते हैं।
- iv. कॉर्नेल लीगल स्टडीज में प्रकाशित अपर्णा चंद्रा, विलियम हर्बर्ट और शीतल कलंत्री द्वारा "कार्यकारी नियुक्ति से कॉलेजियम सिस्टम तक: भारतीय सुप्रीम कोर्ट में विविधता पर प्रभाव" शीर्षक से एक शोध पत्र मिला। इस पेपर में भारतीय सर्वोच्च न्यायालय में विविधता पर कॉलेजियम प्रणाली के प्रभाव पर चर्चा की गई है। यह कार्यपालिका-



## Legal Education in India – A Review in the context of Present Scenario

Dr. Annoo Bahi Soni<sup>1</sup>, Shaji Thomas<sup>2</sup>, Santosh Kumar Thakur<sup>2</sup>

1. Principal, D. P. Vipra Law College
2. Assistant Professor (Law), D. P. Vipra Law College

### Abstract

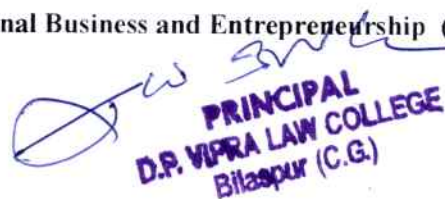
Presently in India we have more than 1200 law colleges and center of legal education other than the 23 National law Universities importing of legal education under 3 years and 5 years integrated programs, but in the context of present scenario the exiting patters of importing of legal education specially by the law colleges and center or department of legal education, is not perfectly all right to cater the need of law students as well the judiciary then what are the lacunas is existed in our legal education system and how can these be eliminated, that reason has been elaborately discussed in this Article

**Key words:** Law colleges, Center of legal education, Bar Council of India, High Court & Supreme Court, Law Universities

### Introduction:

Undoubtedly it's a well-established fact that the legal education has a significant and prestigious status in the society and since it is a system oriented curriculum and directly related with administration of justice as well as general administration, so it is supposed to be a subject of awareness and vigilance not only for persons who are connected directly or indirectly with the Administration or legal affairs but for lay man also, because we believe on Rule of Law and according to one very important principle of criminal law that ignorance of law is not a defense and therefore formal and informal legal educations for all has now become the unavoidable need of modern society. As per my view the present or existing pattern of legal education in India is no doubt satisfactory but with certain lacunas which must be removed as earliest possible. Our legal education system has about 130 years travel history and still it is trying to get its proper speed proper track and glory. Before making any kind of statement or review regarding our existing position of legal education system across whole of the country, we must talk something about the origin and growth of legal education in India.

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## HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENT IN INDIAN FOREIGN POLICY

NAMRATA PARICHHA

Research scholar

Hemchand yadav University, Durg (C.G.)

### Abstract

Indian foreign policy is come on era of Nehru. he is the main founder of Indian foreign policy. The main bases of Nehru policy are as independent & autonomy in foreign policy, policy of economic development, panchseel policy, policy of unity with Asian & African country, non-aligned movement. Indian foreign policy is also get change with period of Indra Gandhi in 1971 Bangladesh war fought with Pakistan and in 1974 India can peaceful nuclear explosion. On term of Rajiv Gandhi govt.it make an effective relationship with neighbourhood and it also facing the challenge of ethnic crisis in Sri Lanka. In the tenure of Narasimha Rao India foreign policy see towards the east because this area is economically developed and policy decision to move economy as liberalization, privatization and globalization (LPG). In Vajpayee govt. Primarily its main foreign policy came into area to development of nuclear weapons, India get membership of G-8 and trying to improve relations with Pakistan by starting Bus trip India to Lahore. In Manmohan Singh's govt. the foreign policy was successful in India-US civil nuclear cooperation agreement and in 2005 Indian foreign policy see towards the west. In present Modi government it accepted Indian foreign policy as first neighbourhood policy, economic development, cultural diplomacy, act east policy, Indian diaspora and the security. We have observed that clearly the development of Indian foreign policy in present is not yet change in qualitative but it can improve in quantitative.

**Keywords:** Non Aligned movement, economic development, nuclear explosion, liberalization, privatization and globalization, cultural diplomacy.

### INTRODUCTION

Every independent nation has their own foreign policy; India is too among one of them which has derived its roots during first half of second century. Foreign policy refers to the sum total principles, ideals, objectives, and interest which a country promotes while interaction with other country. Foreign policy is a government strategy to deal with other nation. The foreign policy of India is facing many challenges because India is newly

  
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## VICARIOUS LIABILITY AND THE EVOLVING MASTER-SERVANT RELATIONSHIP IN THE GIG ECONOMY: A TORT LAW PERSPECTIVE

Dharmendra Sharma  
Assistant Professor  
D.P. Vipra Law College, Bilaspur (C.G.)

### ABSTRACT

The “Master-Servant Relationship in Torts: Liability, Duties, and Contemporary Challenges” is a nuanced exploration of the legal dynamics that govern the relationship between employers (masters) and their employees (servants) within the realm of tort law. This abstract provides a succinct overview of the topic, highlighting its significance, key principles, and contemporary challenges. This study acknowledges the critical role of vicarious liability, wherein employers can be held liable for the wrongful acts or omissions of their employees during the course of employment. It explores the nuanced criteria that determine the scope of employment, shedding light on when an employee’s actions are deemed to be within the purview of their employment. Furthermore, this abstract highlights contemporary challenges in the master-servant relationship. These challenges encompass the gig economy, where the traditional employer-employee model is blurred, the advent of remote work, which complicates the assessment of work-related acts, and the ever-evolving landscape of employment relationships in the digital age.

**Keywords:** Vicarious Liability, Gig Economy, Master-Servant Relationship, Tort Law, Employment Relationships

### **INTRODUCTION:**

The proliferation of the gig economy, characterized by flexible work arrangements and a surge in independent contractors, has revolutionized the contemporary employment landscape. As the traditional employer-employee relationship undergoes a profound transformation, so do the legal dynamics governing liability and duties. This introduction sets the stage for a comprehensive exploration of the intricate interplay between vicarious liability and the evolving master-servant relationship within the gig economy, as viewed through the lens of tort law.



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## Voice for Voiceless: A cause of concern

Menda Priyanka

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**"He who tortures animals is unsouled and missing God's good spirit, however noble he may look, he should never be trusted."** - Johann Wolfgang von Goethe

### Abstract

Each and every creature on this planet is gifted with the same means and resources by this world. However, one group claims itself to rule and control the lives of the rest: humans. Other creatures are mercifully exploited by human beings just to satisfy their numerous desires, desire of taste, business, research and many more. They strongly believe that all the creatures in this world are born for the sake of their benefit and they have the right to sacrifice them even for the most frivolous interest of their own. These creatures are poached, maimed, killed and trafficked in vicious ways. Frequently, they are subjected to spiritual rituals and are sacrificed in the name of deity; many times, butchered in horrendous ways for their skins and meats. Tortured, confined and chained, they are coerced into putting up shows for their human counterparts. This paper analyses the acts and policies mentioned under the Constitution of India and discusses the opportunities wherein new rules could be introduced for the protection of fundamental rights for these animals. It also aims to suggest a model that ensures the security and the wellbeing of strays at the local level.

**Key Words:** Animal, Non-Humans, Cruelty, Animal Rights.

### Introduction

Animal cruelty includes a broad spectrum of deliberate and inattentive behaviors that result in injury or suffering for animals. Animal cruelty to dogs can take many different forms, such as physical abuse, neglect, abandonment, and exploitation for personal gain. Dogs may be physically abused by being kicked, beaten, or subjected to other forms of pain, frequently out of rage, frustration, or malevolent purpose. When dogs are denied access to basic essentials like food, water, shelter, and medical attention, it is considered neglect and can result in malnourishment, dehydration, untreated illnesses, and general ill health. Dogs that are abandoned are those who are left on their own without proper care or supervision, leaving them vulnerable to the weather, accidents, and threats from other animals or vehicles. Dogs may also be subjected to cruel practices like puppy mills, where they are bred in filthy and overcrowded circumstances for profit, or dogfighting, when they are forced to fight each other for amusement or gambling. Animal abuse has a severe and frequently fatal effect on dogs. Dog abuse and neglect can cause physical injuries, diseases, malnourishment, and persistent discomfort. Psychological problems including violence, withdrawal, and self-harm may result from the fear, worry, depression, and trauma they have experienced. Animal abuse feeds a vicious cycle of violence and suffering by undermining not only the wellbeing and dignity of individual dogs but also the relationship of trust and affinity between humans and animals. In addition, cultural acceptance of or indifference to animal abuse is a reflection of

  
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## CORPORATE SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY (CSR)

ALISHA PARVEEN  
M.Com

### ABSTRACT: -

Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) is a dynamic and evolving concept that reflects a company's commitment to balancing economic success with ethical and social considerations. This abstract encapsulates the essence of CSR, outlining its key components, significance, and impact on businesses and society.

**KEY WORD:** - Philanthropy, sustainability, environment, social responsibility.

### INTRODUCTION: -

CSR encompasses a spectrum of initiatives aimed at integrating ethical practices, environmental sustainability, and social responsibility into a company's business model. This includes environmental stewardship, ethical labour practices, community engagement, philanthropy, and responsible supply chain management.

### Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR): Benefits and Limitations:

Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) is a framework through which companies integrate ethical, social, and environmental concerns into their business operations. While CSR brings various benefits, it also faces certain limitations. Here's an exploration of both aspects-

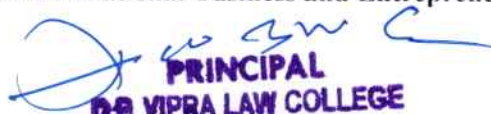
#### Benefits of CSR:

##### 1. Enhanced Corporate Reputation:

- Benefit: Engaging in CSR activities enhances a company's reputation, fostering positive perceptions among customers, investors, and the broader community.
- Impact: Improved reputation contributes to brand loyalty and trust, positively affecting consumer choices and market competitiveness.

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## **Academic Year 2020-21**

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## Right Of Maintenance To Women In Live-In Relationships

Dr. A. B. Soni<sup>1\*</sup>, Santosh Kumar Thakur<sup>2</sup>

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<sup>2</sup>Assistant Professor, D. P. Vipra Law College, Bilaspur (C.G.)

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<sup>1</sup>Principal, D. P. Vipra Law College Bilaspur (C.G.)

### Abstract:

It is well established legal fact that under Section 125 of Criminal Procedure code, section 24 of Hindu Marriage Act and under the protection of Muslim women (Protection of Rights) Act 1986 the married women are facilitated by the maintenance, such maintenance may be of interim. or of permanent nature but no existing law has provisions to provide Maintenance to such woman who has been in love in relation and facing the breakup with his partner. However, under the protection of women from domestic Violence Act 2005 the term relationship under the nature of marriage" includes the live in relation to in its meaning and consequently the woman who is facing the break-up from live in relation. may also claim maintenance from his ex. partner, some cases have been decided by the hon'ble Supreme Court and High Courts in the favour of above ideology.

**Key-word:** Maintenance, Live-In-Relationship, Marriage, Legitimate.

### INTRODUCTION:

Marriage according to the Hindu Law is a holy union for the performance of religious duties. It is not a contract but it is a Sanskar or sacrament. Hindu marriage protects a woman by guaranteeing her legal rights for restitution of conjugal rights in case of desertion, legitimacy of the children, relief in case of cruelty, adultery, impotency, claim of maintenance and alimony etc. Currently in India, marriage as a lifelong social bond is being questioned. There is a rising tendency to enter into live- in-relationship instead of marriage which leads to conjugal disloyalty and disquiet. The live in relationship is a living arrangement in which an unmarried couple lives together in a long-term relationship that resembles a marriage. In every day parlance, it is cohabitation. Live-in-relationship/Cohabitation, sometimes called consensual union or de facto marriage, and refers to unmarried heterosexual couples living together in an intimate relationship. Cohabitation is defined as a situation in which opposite-sex couples live together outside the bond of marriage. In some jurisdictions cohabitation is viewed as legal as common law marriage, either for a specified period, or after the birth of a child, or if the couple holds themselves out to society as being akin to spouses. Live-in-relationship is neither recognized by The Hindu Marriage Act, 1955 nor by The Criminal Procedure Code, 1973, nor by The Indian Succession Act 1925. However, the expression 'Relationship in the nature of marriage' which is included within the definition of 'domestic relationship' has been defined in the Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act, 2005 (PWDVA) as follows:

Section 2(a) "Aggrieved person" means any woman who is, or has been, in a domestic relationship with the respondent and who alleges to have been subjected to any act of domestic violence by the respondent;

Section 2(f) "Domestic relationship" means a relationship between two persons who live or have, at any point of time, lived together in a shared household, when they are related by consanguinity, marriage, or

## “Causes Of Origin Of Habitual Offenders – A Study”

Dharmendra Sharma<sup>1\*</sup>, Dr. R. P. Chaudhari<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1\*</sup>Research Scholar (Law) Dr. C. V. Raman University Kargi Road, Kota Bilaspur (C.G.)

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### ABSTRACT-

Crime poses a significant challenge to the well-being and stability of society, affecting both social interactions and individual lives. It is an unfortunate reality present wherever there is human civilization. Governments implement various strategies to deter criminal activities, yet despite these efforts, recidivism remains a prevalent issue. Habitual offenders, individuals who repeatedly engage in unlawful behavior, face legal consequences such as imprisonment as a means to prevent further criminal activity. These individuals are typically characterized by multiple convictions for various offenses. Addressing the root causes of criminal behavior is crucial in mitigating the problem of habitual criminality, as prevention is often more effective than punishment. Factors contributing to criminality vary, but identifying and addressing them can aid in reducing recidivism rates. It's important to note that the definition and legal implications of habitual offending may vary depending on specific circumstances and legal jurisdictions.

**Keywords:** Crime, Habitual Offenders, Recidivism, Preventive Measures, Imprisonment.

### INTRODUCTION-

The recurring challenge of habitual offending presents a formidable obstacle to societal harmony and safety. Habitual offenders, colloquially known as “habitual criminals,” epitomize this issue, persistently engaging in criminal behavior despite prior convictions. Central to understanding this phenomenon is the concept of recidivism, denoting the tendency for individuals to repeat offenses even after undergoing punishment and sanctions. Recidivism underscores the cyclical nature of criminal behavior, highlighting the complexity of addressing underlying factors contributing to reoffending.

In response to the persistent threat posed by habitual offenders, authorities implement measures aimed at deterrence and incapacitation. Imprisonment serves as a primary tool for physical incapacitation, aiming to disrupt the pattern of criminal behavior and prevent further offenses. By removing habitual offenders from society through incarceration, law enforcement endeavors to protect the public from potential harm and curb the cycle of recidivism. However, the effectiveness of punitive measures alone in addressing the root causes of habitual offending remains a subject of ongoing debate.

The classification of individuals as habitual offenders typically hinges on a threshold of multiple convictions, commonly set at two or more offenses. This designation serves as a means of identifying those who exhibit a persistent pattern of criminal behavior, warranting heightened intervention from law enforcement and the criminal justice system. While efforts to combat habitual offending often focus on punitive measures, addressing underlying socio-economic factors and providing rehabilitative support may hold the key to breaking the cycle of recidivism and fostering long-term societal resilience.

## Health Problem Of Rural Tribal Area

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### ABSTRACT

This study looks into the severe health issues that remote tribal groups experience, highlighting the inequities and special difficulties they encounter in obtaining healthcare. Due to their social marginalization, rural tribal tribes around the world deal with specific health challenges that are frequently disregarded. By combining ethnographic research, epidemiological analysis, and policy evaluation, this study uses a multidisciplinary approach to provide a thorough understanding of the health disparities in these areas.

The study explores the social determinants of health that have an impact on rural tribal people, such as their limited access to hygienic conditions and wholesome food. It also looks at the cultural and traditional traditions that shape their choices and actions with regard to their health. The study provides information on the incidence of infectious and non-communicable diseases in these communities as well as the consequences of a weak healthcare system. Geographic isolation, financial limitations, cultural insensitivity, and a lack of qualified healthcare workers are only a few of these obstacles. The study also assesses the performance of current government policies and programs targeted at enhancing tribal health and identifies possible areas for improvement.

**Keywords:** Rural Tribes, Healthcare Access, Social Determinants of Health, Cultural Sensitivity, Policy Evaluation social marginalization.

### INTRODUCTION

Rural tribal groups are among the world's most marginalized and underserved communities, and they face particular health issues that are frequently ignored by healthcare narratives that focus on urban areas. These communities, which are steeped in history and culture, have long resided in isolated and difficult-to-reach areas, making it difficult to get quality medical treatment. Rural tribal people suffer from a variety of health issues that are complicated by a complex combination of socioeconomic, cultural, and geographic variables. This study explores the complex web of health disparities that rural tribal groups face in an effort to highlight the urgent problems that require prompt attention and all-encompassing remedies.

The social determinants of health, such as access to clean water, sanitation, nutrition, education, and economic possibilities, are closely related to the health status of rural tribal people. Tribal inhabitants are prone to a range of communicable and non-communicable diseases as a result of limited access to these basic necessities, which frequently feeds a vicious cycle of illness and poverty. Furthermore, despite being varied and rich, their cultural and traditional practices might occasionally converge with health practices that provide particular difficulties, such as the employment of conventional treatments in place of cutting-edge medical procedures.

The lack of adequate healthcare infrastructure in rural tribal communities is one of their main problems. Even the most basic medical facilities may be inaccessible due to a lack of transportation, remoteness, and hilly terrain. The issue is made worse by the dearth of medical experts skilled in understanding and providing for the particular requirements of indigenous populations. Tribal groups frequently lack trust in and are reluctant to seek medical care due to culturally insensitive healthcare delivery systems, which exacerbates health inequities.

  
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# Atmanirbhar Bharat And Women Empowerment: A Pathway To Inclusive Growth

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## Abstract

This study investigates the connection between women's empowerment in India and the Atmanirbhar Bharat initiative. The policy framework known as Atmanirbhar Bharat, or "self-reliant India," aims to encourage self-sufficiency, economic growth, and resilience across a variety of sectors. The goal of women's empowerment, in contrast, is to increase women's political, social, and economic engagement as well as their access to resources and decision-making authority. The Atmanirbhar Bharat initiative's potential to promote women's empowerment is examined in this essay, which also covers significant policies, programs, and their possible effects. Additionally, it looks at the obstacles and opportunities that Atmanirbhar Bharat presents for achieving women's empowerment, and it makes suggestions for developing a more inclusive and gender-responsive strategy.

**Keywords:** women empowerment, self-reliant, economic growth, self-sufficiency, decision making, authority.

## Introduction:

Atmanirbhar Bharat, or "self-reliant India," is a significant policy framework in India that aims to promote economic growth, resilience, and self-sufficiency in a number of different sectors. By encouraging domestic production, innovation, and entrepreneurship, it aims to make India a more globally competitive country. The need to address gender imbalances and establish a supportive environment for women's social, economic, and political engagement has made women's empowerment a vital component of sustainable development.

Enhancing women's access to resources, elevating their influence over decision-making, and promoting gender equality across all facets of life are all components of women's empowerment. It recognizes that empowering women is a question of human rights as well as a driving force for inclusive growth, the eradication of poverty, and social advancement. Societies can unleash the potential of women by empowering them, promoting economic growth, enhancing communal well-being, and advancing the UN Sustainable Development Goals. The Atmanirbhar Bharat project and women's empowerment are intertwined, and this gives a special opportunity to use women's potential to propel India's social and economic change. It acknowledges that the self-reliance agenda must be successful in order for women to be empowered and actively participate in business, skill development, and decision-making.

This study examines the connection between Atmanirbhar Bharat and women's empowerment by examining the laws, plans, and methods that can help women be included and advance in India's quest for independence. This study aims to contribute to a thorough knowledge of how Atmanirbhar Bharat might be a vehicle for women's empowerment and inclusive growth by looking at the potential synergies, difficulties, and opportunities.

This research study intends to educate policymakers, researchers, and stakeholders on the significance of including women's empowerment within the framework of Atmanirbhar Bharat through a critical analysis of

# Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose And The Role Of Newspapers In India's Freedom Movement

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## Abstract:

This research paper examines the life and contributions of Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose, one of the most prominent leaders of India's freedom movement, and the crucial role played by newspapers in disseminating information and shaping public opinion during this historic period. Netaji's leadership, ideology, and strategic initiatives are discussed, along with an exploration of the press as a powerful tool for political mobilization and the dissemination of ideas. Through a comprehensive analysis of both primary and secondary sources, this paper sheds light on the symbiotic relationship between Netaji and the press, highlighting their collective impact on India's struggle for independence.

## Introduction

The struggle for India's independence from British colonial rule was a multifaceted movement that saw the participation of various leaders and organizations. One of the most charismatic and influential leaders during this period was Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose. His fearless leadership and uncompromising dedication to the cause of freedom made him a prominent figure in the annals of Indian history. This paper aims to examine the life and contributions of Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose and the crucial role that newspapers played in shaping the narrative of the freedom movement.

## Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose: A Brief Biography

Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose was born on January 23, 1897, in Cuttack, Odisha. He was educated in England and earned a degree in Civil Service. However, he was deeply affected by the Jallianwala Bagh massacre in 1919 and decided to dedicate his life to the cause of India's independence. He joined the Indian National Congress and played a significant role in organizing protests, leading to his arrest by the British authorities. Netaji's leadership qualities were evident as he rose through the ranks of the Congress and eventually became the president of the party in 1938 and 1939. However, his differences with Mahatma Gandhi and other Congress leaders on the approach to achieving independence led to his resignation, and he embarked on a remarkable journey that took him to Germany, Japan, and other countries, seeking international support for India's cause.

## Netaji's Ideology and Strategies

Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose was a firm believer in radical, direct action to achieve India's independence. His famous slogan, "Give me blood, and I shall give you freedom," exemplifies his commitment to sacrificing all for the cause. He believed that India should not passively wait for the British to grant independence but should seize it through armed struggle, if necessary. His Azad Hind Fauj (Indian National Army) was a testament to his commitment to this ideology, and he enlisted the support of Indian soldiers and prisoners of war in Southeast Asia to fight alongside the Axis powers during World War II.

  
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# Legal Abortion In India: A Comprehensive Analysis Of Laws, Access, And Public Perception

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## ABSTRACT

This research paper explores the legal barriers hindering access to safe abortion services in India. Despite the progressive legal framework established by the Medical Termination of Pregnancy (MTP) Act of 1971, numerous challenges persist, limiting women's ability to exercise their reproductive rights safely and effectively. The study investigates the intersection of legal, social, and cultural factors that contribute to the barriers, highlighting the gaps between policy and implementation. The paper discusses the implications of these barriers, emphasizing the negative impact on women's health, safety, and autonomy. Unsafe abortions, resulting from restricted access to legal services, contribute to maternal morbidity and mortality rates. Furthermore, the denial of reproductive autonomy perpetuates gender inequality and violates human rights. The findings of this research contribute to the existing body of knowledge on safe abortion services, particularly within the Indian context, shedding light on the persistent legal barriers that hinder women's reproductive rights. By identifying and addressing these barriers, policymakers, healthcare professionals, and advocates can work collaboratively to ensure equitable access to safe abortion services, protect women's health and rights, and foster gender equality.

**Keywords:** Medical Termination Act, Abortion, Reproductive Rights.

## INTRODUCTION

Among all the essential rights, the right to life is the most expansive. Article 21 of the Indian Constitution recognizes the right to life, stating that "No person shall be deprived of his life and personal liberty except according to procedure established by law." Here, "person" refers to both genders. Of all the rights that a woman can exercise, the right to an abortion is regarded as one of the most important and basic rights. The right to privacy, which is derived from the right to life and is a component of the right to personal liberty, has acknowledged the right to an abortion. However, the question of whether or not an unborn kid qualifies as a human inevitably comes up.

Access to safe abortion services is a fundamental aspect of reproductive rights and women's healthcare. It allows women to make informed decisions about their bodies, families, and futures. However, in many countries, including India, legal barriers hinder women's ability to exercise this right and obtain safe abortion services. Despite the enactment of the Medical Termination of Pregnancy (MTP) Act in 1971, which aimed to provide a legal framework for safe abortions, challenges persist, limiting access and perpetuating health risks for women.

India, as the second most populous country in the world, faces unique complexities in addressing safe abortion services. The MTP Act allows for abortions under specific conditions, such as foetal abnormalities, contraceptive failure, or risk to the woman's physical or mental health. It sets a gestational limit of 20 weeks, beyond which abortions can only be performed with the approval of medical boards. While the Act reflects a progressive step towards ensuring reproductive rights, its implementation has been hindered by a multitude of legal, social, and cultural factors.



# Reformative Theory Of Punishment: A Path Towards Rehabilitation And Social Reintegration – By Walking On Path Of Spirituality.

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## Abstract:

The reformative theory of punishment is an alternative approach to criminal justice that emphasizes rehabilitation and social reintegration rather than retribution and incapacitation. This theory condemns every possible kinds of corporate punishment, As given under *Ratan Lal vs State of Rajasthan [2007]*. This theory worked great when applied practically for the correction of juvenile. And the first-time criminals but it is not affected for the recidivist. It is completely opposite from the deterrent theory of punishment, where it is believed that by giving certain amount of pain, The effect of punishment becomes more permanent. And it set as a reminder that the same crime, or the same mental. Intentions of doing criminal act will get affected. This research paper aims to explore the key principles and concepts underlying the reformative theory of punishment, its historical development, and its implications for contemporary criminal justice systems. Additionally, this paper will discuss the effectiveness and challenges associated with implementing reformative approaches, as well as provide examples of successful reformative programs.

**Keywords** - Reformative punishment, Shri Aurobindo, Rehabilitation, Restoration.

## Introduction:

The reformative theory of punishment challenges traditional punitive approaches to criminal justice by prioritizing the rehabilitation and reintegration of offenders into society. This theory emphasizes that one should not only punish but also reform individuals, enabling them to lead law-abiding lives upon release. By focusing on addressing the root causes of criminal behaviour, the reformative theory aims to reduce recidivism rates and promote a safer and more just society. While studying about the theory of punishment, it is obvious that one will know what crime is and for what the punishment is given. Punishment should be based on the type of criminal act. There is no hard and false rule to punish the accused on Strict rule of or isolated rule of punishment. We believe that human beings are capable of evolving and have great sense of adapting new senses when provided. It is evident there are lots of spiritual guidance, Spiritual gurus who visit the prison and they talk with the prisoners. And it is remarkable to see that most of the time, The habitual offenders have accepted that they had done something wrong, and they want to leave a healthy and a respectable life in their society. Which is the essence of reformative theory of punishment And it is the future of punishment. Humans are made up of sensors, there are made up of intellectual Brain they're capable of thinking they are capable of sensing, They are capable of feeling. Very brutal and hard punishment makes that person's mind, body and heart more strong They become more hard They don't feel, they don't sense and they don't think before doing any crime. And that's how they become a recidivist That's how they become A habitual offending. We must understand that the future of punishment is hidden in the reformative theory of punishment. And this research Is an analysis of why we need reformative idea in a practical approach In more wide and uniform, universally acceptable mode.

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## Analytical Study Of Section 5 Under The Transfer Of Property Act, 1882

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### ABSTRACT:

Section 5 of the Transfer of Property Act, 1882, plays a pivotal role in defining the scope and conditions for the transfer of property. This section stipulates that the term "transfer of property" includes the sale, exchange, mortgage, lease, and gift of property. It establishes that such transfers can be made inter vivos (between living persons) or through a will, and they may encompass both tangible and intangible properties. Section 5 essentially lays the groundwork for the subsequent provisions of the Act by comprehensively categorizing the various modes of property transfer and emphasizing the importance of legal formalities and intent in these transactions. This foundational provision ensures clarity and consistency in property transactions and legal disputes related to property rights under Indian law.

**Keywords:** Transfer of Property, Living Persons, Legal Disputes

### INTRODUCTION:

Property is a very wide term and would include anything which carries some value and over which the right of ownership may be exercised. The word property in its most comprehensive sense includes all legal rights of a person except for his personal rights, which constitute his status or personal condition. The term 'property' Nirav Mehtas not includes the power of appointment. The provisions of the T. P. Act, 1882 are not applicable to testamentary succession. For testamentary succession, the Indian Succession Act, 1925 is applicable. A conveyance is a transfer of the property from one living person to another.

### SECTION 5 OF TRANSFER OF PROPERTY ACT, 1882:

#### Transfer of property defined –

"Transfer of property" means an act by which a living person conveys property, in present or in future, to one or more other living persons, or to himself, or to himself and one or more other a

### TRANSFER OF PROPERTY TO SELF : LEGAL CONSIDERATIONS AND IMPLICATIONS INTRODUCTION

The transfer of property to oneself is a legal concept that involves the movement of assets or rights from one individual or entity to the same individual or entity. While it might seem paradoxical to transfer property to oneself, such transactions are not uncommon and can arise for various reasons, including restructuring business entities, estate planning, asset protection, tax planning, and compliance with regulatory requirements. This essay explores the legal considerations and implications surrounding the transfer of property to oneself.

## The Shadow Cabinet: A Critical Study

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### Abstract: -

When a single party with an overwhelming majority forms the government, then the government will have the say. Several bills will be passed and have been passed in past in such cases without much debate. In such cases it seems as if there is no party that is the opposition to check, censor and criticize the activities of the government. Private members if any in the parliament are rarely informed about the governmental strategy. In such cases the government will have undisputed authority. It is in this scenario that some of the countries have proposed a solution to this problem; the Shadow Cabinet.

**Key words:** - West minister model, shadow cabinet, rule of law, parliamentary committees.

### Introduction :- Shadow Cabinet-

**Its meaning :-** A Shadow Cabinet is a body which is parallel to the union or state cabinet. It consists of legislatures which belong to the opposition. The members of the Shadow Cabinet supervises the policies and plans of the cabinet and criticizes them. The word 'Shadow Cabinet' is derived from the concept that this institution or body tracks every step of the government chasing it like its shadow and therefore the word shadow cabinet.

Shadow Cabinet comprises of the members of the opposition and its leader who are legislatures. They would have been ministers and had the opposition been in power.

The Shadow cabinet or shadow ministry is a feature of the West minister system of government. Members of Shadow cabinet have no executive power. It consists of a senior group of opposition spokespeople who, under the leadership of the Leader of the Opposition, form an alternative cabinet to that of the government, and whose members shadow or mirror the positions of each individual member of the cabinet. The shadow cabinet makes up the majority of the Official Opposition frontbench.

Their areas of responsibility, in parallel with the ruling party's ministries, may be referred to as a shadow portfolio. The leader of a shadow cabinet is called the Leader of the Opposition. The shadow minister may provide alternative policies to the minister in the government. The two of them may debate on issues relating to their area of jurisdiction. For example, the British "Shadow Secretary of State for Health" often replies to the Secretary of State for Health.

In the United Kingdom's House of Lords and in New Zealand, the term spokesperson is used instead of shadow. In Canada, the term opposition critic is also used. The current UK Shadow Cabinet is made up of members of the labor party. The term refers only to the party in opposition which has the most seats of the opposition parties.

As with most other components of the Australian political system, Shadow Cabinet evolved from an informal process in the British Parliament. From the mid nineteenth century in Britain, a distinct and organized opposition began to emerge. A leadership group to coordinate its strategy soon followed.

# Tender Of Pardon To Accomplice: A Critical Study

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## Abstract:

No one can be escaped from their karmfal. A person who knowingly voluntarily and intentionally unites with the principal offender in the commission of a crime as principal, accessory or aider or abettor. It means a person who help another commit a crime is an accomplice and disclose the manner of commission of heinous offence. But yet they himself make liar will be punished according their act.

**Key-Words:** Crime, Heinous Offence, Intentional, voluntarily.

## Introduction:

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(Doha no. 64 of Ramcharitra Manas, Balkand : Tuldidas)

If any person causing an offence must be punished according to law. The basic funda of rule of law is that every person is equal in the eye of law.

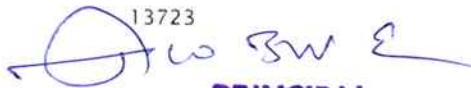
No one can be escaped from their karmfal but the provision of the Criminal procedure code 1973 gives some exceptions of this rule. Sec 306 to 308 chapter 24 of this code provided regarding pardon to accomplice. An accomplice means person who intentionally voluntarily participate with another in a crime by encouraging or assisting in the commission of the crime or by failing to prevent it though under duty to do so. It means one who knowingly, voluntarily and intentionally unites with the principal offender in the commission of a crime as a principal, accessory or aider or abettor. In short, a person who help another commit a crime. he or she called accomplice.

## Legal provisions:

The Criminal Procedure Code 1973 and the Indian Evidence Act 1872 provides regarding tender of pardon to accomplice **section 306** of the Criminal Procedure Code provides thus – With a view to obtaining the evidence to any person supposed to have been directly or indirectly concerned in or privy to an offence, to with this section applies the Chief Judicial Magistrate or a Metropolitan Magistrate at any stage of the investigation or inquiry in to or the trial of the offence and the Magistrate of the First Class inquiring in to or trial may tender a person to such person on condition of his making a full and true disclosure of the whole of the circumstances within his knowledge relative to the offence and to every other person concerned whether as principal or abettor, in the commission there of.

## This section applies to -

- Any offence triable exclusively by the Court of Session or by the Court of Special Judge appointed under the Criminal law Amendment Act 1952.
- Any offence punishable with imprisonment which may extent to seven years or with a more severe

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# Role Of Bar Council Of India (Bci) And The University Grants Commission (Ugc)As Regulatory Body Regarding Legal Education.

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## ABSTRACT

Law is the most powerful and effective tool to maintain peace in society and bring about revolution in society through peaceful means. Therefore, legal education has a great responsibility in providing students with the necessary professional knowledge to equip them with the necessary skills so that they can better fulfil their roles. Currently, legal education is regulated by two national bodies: Bar Council of India (BCI) and University Grants Commission (UGC). The subject of legal education falls under the purview of two bodies, the UGC and the Bar Council of India. Precisely to ensure harmonisation, the **Solicitors Act, in Sec. 7(1)(h)** requires the Bar Council of India to consult with the universities. The two are partners with common goals.

**KEYWORD:** Legal Education, Bar Council of India, The Advocates Act, 1961,

## INTRODUCTION

Law plays a vital part in keeping up societal peace and cultivating tranquil transformations. As such, legitimate instruction bears a critical obligation to prepare understudies with the mastery and aptitudes vital to viably satisfy this part. As of now, legitimate instruction in India falls beneath the domain of two national bodies: The **Bar Chamber of India (BCI)** and the **University Grants Commission (UGC)**. Whereas the subject itself falls under both jurisdiction, the **Advocates Act, Segment 7(1)(h)**, mandates consultation between the Bar Committee and universities. This emphasises their parts as accomplices in accomplishing a common objective: cultivating a vigorous and successful lawful instruction framework.

"Hon'ble Supreme Court of India in **State of Maharashtra v. Manubhai Pragaji Vashi** has observed that "The legal Education should be able to meet the ever-growing demands of the society and should be thoroughly equipped to cater to the complexities of different situation"

## LEGAL EDUCATION IN INDIA: AN OVERVIEW

Law is the most powerful and effective tool to maintain peace in society and bring about revolution in society through peaceful means. Besides resolving disputes, the law also ensures a safe environment for citizens from all walks of life so they can fully enjoy their basic rights. Legal education prepares students to become "**ambassadors of social change.**" Legal education occupies an important place in a country like India where the rule of law reigns. It equips students with the skills and ability to understand the complex process of enactment, application and interpretation of laws to ensure justice for all citizens, regardless of caste, creed, religion or gender. Therefore, legal education has a great responsibility in providing students with the necessary professional knowledge to equip them with the necessary skills so that they can better fulfil their roles. Legal education in India has its roots in British history. Before India's independence in 1947, there were only a few law schools in the country. With the country's independence, legal training became important,

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# Right To Information Act 2005: A Critical Analysis

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## ABSTRACT

Right to Information law is today enhancing the beauty of democracy in 80 countries of the world. Of course, Sweden cannot be forgotten among the countries which gave importance to the right to information. To put it plainly, Sweden is the mother of the Right to Information Law, even greater is the Constitution of Sweden, which claims to be the oldest constitution in the entire world, in which democracy has been defined with the right to information within its embrace.

**Key Word:** Right to Information, Transparency, Constitution, Government

## INTRODUCTION

Transparency is an important factor in the working system and working methods of an accountable public welfare state. In a democracy, disclosure of information has been enacted as an important right to ensure accountability of the state towards the people. The Right to Information Act 2005 seeks to promote transparency and accountability in the functioning of every public authority, ensure access to information under the control of public authorities, establish a practical governance system for citizens' right to information, constitute the Central Information Commission and State Information Commission and to provide for matters related or incidental thereto.

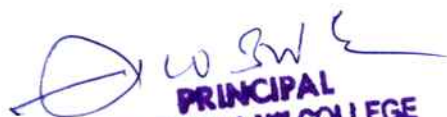
Since ancient times, humans have been eager to acquire new subjects and knowledge. Since the beginning, man has been attracted towards the natural environment in which he lives and has been trying to know and understand it. He always tried to increase his store of knowledge through various mediums, there is mention of obtaining information from different times. The Constitution of India provides freedom of language and expression to the citizens. What is the meaning of freedom of expression without notice or information in the Indian Constitution? The present era is of information, and information is the life form of life. Nothing is possible without information.

Till October 12, 2005, the participation of the people of this country in the government was limited only to the right to vote, but now people also have an effective law like Right to Information. According to Nikhil Dey, a social worker associated with Mazdoor Kisan Shakti Sangathan, 'For the first time after independence, every citizen of the country. However, democracy is said to be the rule of the people, for the people and by the people. Right to Information has tried to make this definition of democracy meaningful. Now a citizen can see any government document, inspect the work done in public interest and demand answers from the officials responsible for every wrongdoing, by exposing the anomalies in the activities of the government administration through this Right to Information. A tremendous possibility has arisen to take us in the right direction.

## RESEARCH PROBLEM

The Right to Information Act gives the common people the right to get relevant information, but illiteracy and Due to lack of awareness, most of the people in India are not able to exercise this right. Many people

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# The Constitution And Compensatory Jurisprudence

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## ABSTRACT

The roots of justice can be traced back to the components of social harmony, the collaboration between liberty and inherent dignity. The revival of the doctrine of natural rights in the context of human rights across the country is a significant development in the field of jurisprudence in the modern period. Compensation for victims is an accepted concept of law being implemented by ordinary civil courts. Under the law of torts, victims can seek compensation for the injuries to the individual or property they have experienced. It takes years and years for the victims to seek an order for damages or compensation in the civil courts, which is causing them too much suffering. The advent of countervailing jurisprudence in the light of human rights theory is a hopeful sign that the judiciary has undertaken the mission of preserving the right to life and personal liberty of all individuals, irrespective of the absence of any express constitutional provisions.

**Keywords:** Justice, Constitution, Jurisprudence, Human Rights, Victim

## INTRODUCTION

*"A stiff apology is a second insult. The injured party does not want to be compensated because he has been wronged; he wants to be healed because he has been hurt".*

The word "compensation" means an amendment to the continued loss. Compensation is something that is given to make it equivalent, a thing that is given to make amends for loss, recompense, remuneration or forfeiture. It is a counterbalancing of the victim's pain and loss arising from victimization. The justification or reason for compensation may be as follows:

- As an alternative form of social insurance scheme
- Another facet of the Government/Public Aid of the Unprivileged as a welfare measure.
- A way of fulfilling the Government's neglected duty to all people.

Although the idea is new, the structure does not exist and these rights have been recognized since decades that have become part of the constitutional framework of many countries. India has acknowledged these rights under Part III of the Constitution, which provides for remedies for the protection of those rights. Article 32 of the Indian Constitution reads as follows:

"32. Remedies for enforcement of rights conferred by this Part

- (1) The right to move the Supreme Court by appropriate proceedings for the enforcement of the rights conferred by this Part is guaranteed.
- (2) The Supreme Court shall have power to issue directions or orders or writs, including writs in the nature of habeas corpus, mandamus, prohibition, quo warranto and certiorari, whichever may be appropriate, for the enforcement of any of the rights conferred by this Part".

Article 32(1) provides for the right to transfer the Supreme Court by means of an effective method for the protection of constitutional rights. The Supreme Court, in accordance with Article 32(2) of the Constitution

<sup>1</sup> G. K. Chesterton (1874-1936), British author. The Common Man's "The Real Dr. Johnson" (1950)

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# आदिवासी महिलाएं एवं उनका सशक्तिकरण

डॉ. मणिमेखला शुक्ला

सहायक प्राध्यापक, राजनीतिशास्त्र, कल्याण ऑटोनोंमस कॉलेज, भिलाई सेक्टर-७ जिला दुर्ग, छ०ग०

नम्रता परीच्छा

शोधार्थी, राजनीतिविज्ञान, हेमचंद यादव विश्वविद्यालय, दुर्ग, छ०ग०

## Abstract

अनुसूचित जनजाति महिलाओं के सशक्तिकरण को समझने के लिए उनकी सामाजिक, शैक्षणिक और राजनीतिक आदि विषयों के बारे में जानना भी आवश्यक है। जहाँ शासन आदिवासी महिलाओं के विकास के लिए विभिन्न योजनाएं एवं कानून बना रही हैं। जिसके द्वारा वह इस विशेष जाति की महिलाओं का सर्वांगीण विकास कर सके। जिसके द्वारा समाज में सभी वर्ग सामान्य स्थिति में आ सके। आदिवासी समाज के लिए भारत सरकार ने जनजाति कार्य मंत्रालय की स्थापना, संवैधानिक उपबंध, आरक्षण आदि जैसे प्रावधान किये हैं। जिसकी मदद से इन आदिवासी महिलाओं का विकास किया जा सकता है।

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Key Words : योजनाएं, कानून, जनजाति कार्य मंत्रालय, आरक्षण, संवैधानिक उपबंध, सशक्तिकरण

## प्रस्तावना

अगस्तु के अनुसार मनुष्य एक सामाजिक प्राणी है। समाज में मनुष्य को रहने के लिए निरंतर विकास की आवश्यकता होती है। समाज का विकास वहां निवास कर रही महिलाओं के विकास पर निर्भर करता है। किसी भी समाज में अगर महिला जो कि कमजोर वर्ग की संज्ञा में आती है अगर उनका विकास निरंतर प्रगतिशील है, तो उस समाज का स्थान भी ऊंचा होता है। अतः अनुसूचित जनजाति महिलाओं की स्थिति को उनके सामाजिक, राजनीतिक, शैक्षणिक पृष्ठभूमि के द्वारा समझा जा सकता है।

भारत में लगभग ७०५ अनुसूचित जनजाति पाई जाती है। जिसमें लगभग भारत की कुल जनसंख्या की ८.६ प्रतिशत जनसंख्या अनुसूचित जनजाति की है। जनगणना २०११ के अनुसार अनुसूचित जनजाति वर्ग की जनसंख्या १६६१ में ३ करोड़ से बढ़ाकर २०११ में १०.४ करोड़ हो गई है। जहां भारत में अनुसूचित जनजाति महिलाओं की जनसंख्या ५.१६ करोड़, जो कि अनुसूचित जनजाति वर्ग के कुल जनसंख्या का ४६.७ प्रतिशत का प्रतिनिधित्व करती है। अनुसूचित जनजाति महिलाओं के विकास के लिए केंद्र सरकार ने जनजातीय कार्य मंत्रालय की स्थापना अनुसूचित जनजाति के सामाजिक-आर्थिक विकास के दृष्टिकोण से सामाजिक न्याय एवं अधिकारिता मंत्रालय के विभाजन के बाद १९६६ में की है। इस मंत्रालय का उद्देश्य अन्य केंद्र मंत्रालय, राज्य सरकार और आंशिक रूप से स्वैच्छिक संगठनों को सहायता प्रदान करना है। वित्तीय सहायता द्वारा अनुसूचित जनजाति वर्ग के संस्थानों और कार्यक्रमों के महत्वपूर्ण अंतरालों को भरना था अनुसूचित जनजाति के विकास हुते संस्थाओं के माध्यम से आर्थिक सामाजिक और शैक्षणिक विषयों पर विकासशील योजना मंत्रालय द्वारा प्रसारित किया जाता है। जिसे प्रमुख रूप से राज्य सरकार/संघीय सरकार के माध्यम से लागू किया जाता है।

भारत के संविधान में भी महिलाओं के लिए विशेष प्रावधान किए गये हैं। जिसमें महिलाओं को

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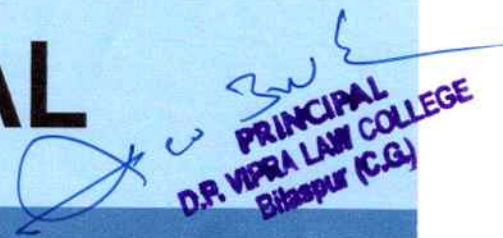


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Dr. Annoo Bhai Soni

Dr. Annoo Bhai Soni

नीरज दुबे

सारांश —

विवेकानन्द मुक्त मन के उदारचित व्यक्ति थे, जिनके चिंतन का विकास विलक्षण है। विवेकानन्द के चिन्तन में आध्यात्मिकता, व्यवहारिकता एवं वैज्ञानिक दृष्टिकोण का अद्भुत संगम है। स्वामी विवेकानन्द ने आदर्श चिन्तन की अधिकार पूर्ण रीति से विवेचना की है। गुरु रवीन्द्रनाथ टैगोर ने स्वामीजी के विषय में कहा है—

“यदि आप भारत को जानना चाहते हैं, तो विवेकानन्द को पाढ़िए। उनमें आप सब कुछ सकारात्मक ही पाएँगे।” स्वामी विवेकानन्द वेदांत दर्शन से मानवता के उत्कर्ष वैचारिक क्रान्ति के अग्रदूत और भारत को समस्त विश्व में प्रतिष्ठित करने वाले महान शिल्पकार हैं। उन्होंने दया और दान से अधिक कृषको, श्रमिकों और मजदूरों को पुरुषार्थ और उद्यम से आत्मनिर्भर व स्वालम्बी बनाने की ओर प्रयास किया। शोषित और उपेक्षित समाज के सामाजिक और आर्थिक उत्थान की ओर उन्होंने सबका ध्यान आकर्षित किया। समाज के इस उपेक्षित वर्ग को सक्षम बनाने के लिए उनके द्वारा व्यक्त नीतियों को आधार बनाया गया और जिसके फलस्वरूप दरिद्रों का वास्तविक उत्थान संभव हो सका।

प्रस्तुत शोध-पत्र स्वामी विवेकानन्द जी के सामाजिक आर्थिक चिंतन के उन पक्षों को दर्शाता है, जिसमें वर्तमान समाज के विकासशील पथ का नींव को आधार प्रदान किया।

प्रमुख शब्द — विलक्षण, अधिकारपूर्ण पुरुषार्थ, उत्थान

प्रस्तावना —

स्वामी विवेकानन्द पूर्व और पश्चिम की संस्कृतियों को जोड़े रखने का एक सेतु रहे हैं। विदेशों में जाकर भी अपनी संस्कृति और धर्म के सार्वदैविक स्वरूप को आत्मविश्वास के साथ सबके समक्ष रखना अपने आप में उस गौरवमय अतीत की कथा का अक्षुण्ण भाग है जो हर भारतीय को गौरान्वित करता है।

विवेकानन्द का सामाजिक आर्थिक चिंतन का समाज पर प्रभाव —

विवेकानन्द चिन्तन आज भी प्रासंगिक है। विवेकानन्द जी के सामाजिक दर्शन श्रीमद्भगवत के कर्मयोग की अवधारणा से प्रेरित है जो 'कर्म की प्रधानता' पर बल देता है। सामाजिक परिवर्तन के स्वप्नदृष्टा विवेकानन्द जी युवाओं की भूमिका को महत्वपूर्ण मानते हैं जो राष्ट्र चेतना, समाजवादी विचारधारा को आगे बढ़ाने का आधार है।

  
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धर्मेन्द्र शर्मा  
गगन उपाध्याय

सारांश

भारत की संसदीय शासन व्यवस्था लोकतंत्र के प्राण वायु समान है। इस लोकतंत्रात्मक राष्ट्र में संसद विधायी प्रक्रिया की आधार बिन्दु है जिसके द्वारा समस्त नव निर्वाचित विधायिका के कार्यों का सम्पादन किया जाता है। सदन में कार्यों के संचालन के लिए अध्यक्ष या सभापति आवश्यक होता है। सदन की प्रथम बैठक में सभापति या अध्यक्ष का कार्य प्रोटेम स्पीकर करता है अतः प्रोटेम स्पीकर इस आधार बिंदु की प्रारम्भिक डोर है।

इस शोधपत्र में प्रोटेम स्पीकर शब्द की व्युत्पत्ति, उनकी आवश्यकता एवं भारतीय संविधान में प्रोटेम स्पीकर के सम्बन्ध में दिए प्रावधानों को शामिल किया गया है। साथ ही प्रोटेम स्पीकर की नियुक्ति व उसके निर्णय पर न्यायिक पुनर्विलोकन के सम्बन्ध में व्याख्या को उल्लिखित करते हुए प्रोटेम स्पीकर के कार्यों को शोध पत्र में शामिल किया गया है।

प्रमुख शब्द— लोकतंत्रात्मक, विधायिका, संविधान, निर्णय, सभापति ।


प्रस्तावना

भारत एक लोकतंत्रात्मक देश है और यहाँ की शासन व्यवस्था संसदीय शासन व्यवस्था है यहाँ संसद को लोकतंत्र का मन्दिर कहा जाता है। भारतीय संसदीय शासन व्यवस्था द्विसदनात्मक है जिसमें राज्यसभा उच्च सदन और लोकसभा निम्न सदन के रूप में भारतीय विधायिका का कार्य कर रहे हैं। वही राज्य में भी विधायिका का कार्य संचालित करने के लिए विधानसभा की हर राज्य में व्यवस्था की गई है और कुछ राज्यों में द्विसदनीय व्यवस्था स्थापित करते हुए विधानसभा और विधान परिषद की व्यवस्था की गई है।

केन्द्रीय विधानमण्डल के रूप में राज्यसभा या लोकसभा हो या राज्य विधानमण्डल के रूप में विधानसभा व विधानपरिषद प्रत्येक सदन में सदन का कार्य सुचारु रूप से संचालित करने अध्यक्ष या सभापति की आवश्यकता होती है जिसकी नियुक्ति भी सदन में संवैधानिक व्यवस्था के आधार पर की जाती है। इसी कड़ी में सदन के अध्यक्ष या सभापति के न होने पर या आम चुनाव के बाद लोकसभा या विधानसभा में पूर्व अध्यक्ष या सभापति द्वारा पद त्याग करने के बाद नवनिर्वाचित सभा को सुचारु रूप से चलाने और वापस सदन की कार्यवाही को गति देने के लिए प्रोटेम स्पीकर की अवधारणा को हमारे लोकतंत्र की संसदीय व्यवस्था में स्थान प्राप्त हुआ।

प्रोटेम स्पीकर शब्द का व्युत्पत्ति

प्रोटेम स्पीकर शब्द का व्युत्पत्ति लैटिन भाषा से हुई है। प्रोटेम स्पीकर प्रो टेम्पोर (Pro. Tempore) शब्द का संक्षिप्त रूप है। लैटिन भाषा Pro. Tempore का अर्थ होता है for the time being अर्थात् 'कुछ समय के लिए'। प्रोटेम

  
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## “बालकों के विरूद्ध हिंसा एवं अपराध” समीक्षात्मक अध्ययन

संतोष कुमार ठाकुर

सारांश

भारत में बच्चों के अपराधों के सामान्य प्रकारों में किशोर अपराध, जैसे चोरी, बर्बरता और विभिन्न प्रकार के असामाजिक व्यवहार शामिल हैं। जब किसी किशोर पर किसी अपराध का आरोप लगाया जाता है, तो उन पर आमतौर पर किशोर न्याय प्रणाली के माध्यम से कार्रवाई की जाती है, जिसमें विशेष किशोर पुलिस इकाइयां, किशोर अदालतें और अवलोकन गृह शामिल होते हैं जहां उन्हें अस्थायी रूप से हिरासत में लिया जा सकता है। यह ध्यान रखना आवश्यक है कि कानून का उल्लंघन करने वाले बच्चों के साथ कानून भारत में वयस्क अपराधियों से अलग व्यवहार करता है, उनके कल्याण और पुनर्वास पर ध्यान केंद्रित करता है। भारत में बाल अपराधों के संबंध में विभिन्न कारकों और विचारों के आधार पर निष्कर्ष निकाले जा सकते हैं-

- पुनर्वास और पुनर्पंजीकरण: किशोर न्याय (बच्चों की देखभाल और संरक्षण) अधिनियम, 2015, संघर्षरत बच्चों के पुनर्वास और पुनर्पंजीकरण पर जोर देता है। कानून का प्राथमिक लक्ष्य युवा अपराधियों को सुधारना और उन्हें उत्कृष्ट जीवन जीने में मदद करना है।
- आयु-संवेदनशील दृष्टिकोण: भारत बच्चों और वयस्कों के बीच विकासात्मक अंतर को पहचानना है, जिससे किशोर न्याय के लिए एक अलग कानूनी ढांचा तैयार होता है। यह दृष्टिकोण अपरिपक्वता और प्रभावशालीता को ध्यान में रखना है।

मुख्य शब्द - किशोर, हिंसा और उत्पीड़न, कन्वेंशन, बालश्रम, कानून, संवैधानिक मुद्दा.

प्रस्तावना

बालक किसी भी देश का भविष्य होते हैं। विश्व में सर्वाधिक बाल आवादी वाले भारत जैसे देश के लिए यह सबसे महत्वपूर्ण है कि सभी हितधारक, योजनाकार, विधायिकाएं और लोग सामान्य तौर पर बालकों की संरक्षा, सुरक्षा और कल्याण को प्रधानता दें यह आवश्यक है कि बालकों के समग्र कल्याण पर ध्यान केन्द्रित किया जाए जिससे कि उन्हें एक जिम्मेदार नागरिक बनाने के लिए उनका सही ढंग से पालन-पोषण हो सके। हालांकि पिछले कुछ वर्षों में इस

  
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## ट्रांसजेण्डर व्यक्ति के अधिकारों का संरक्षण (छत्तीसगढ़ राज्य के संदर्भ में)

कृ. सुपमा तिवारी  
श्रीमती रेनुका श्रीखंडे

शोध सारांश:-

ट्रांसजेंडर एक विरोधाभासी पहचान वाला समुदाय है जिसे समाज में किन्नर, हिजड़ा, कोठी, खोजा, Third Gender आदि नामों से जाना जाता है। ट्रांसजेंडर समाज में प्रायः यौन शोषण और शारीरिक हिंसा का सामना करते हैं इस समुदाय की अपनी पहचान के लिए संघर्ष राज्य से अधिक परिवार के विरुद्ध है जहाँ उन्हें स्वीकार न करके शोषण किया जाता रहा है। यह समुदाय समानता के अधिकार और स्वयं के अस्तित्व की पहचान के लिए अधिनियम 2019 के पारित होने के बाद भी निरंतर संघर्षरत है।

मूल शब्द - विरोधाभास, लिंग पहचान, ट्रांसजेंडर, किन्नर

प्रस्तावना

भारत में ट्रांसजेंडर 4000 से अधिक वर्षों से मौजूद है। प्राचीनकाल से भारतीय उपमहाद्वीप में ट्रांसजेंडर का एक लंबा इतिहास रहा है। हिंदू पौराणिक ग्रंथों में भी इस समुदाय को एक मजबूत ऐतिहासिक स्थिति प्रदान की गयी थी। ट्रांसजेंडर शब्द Trans + Gender से मिलकर बना है जिसका शाब्दिक अर्थ है उल्टा लिंग उभयलिंग व्यक्ति। ट्रांसजेंडर अधिकारों का संरक्षण अधिनियम 2019 के अनुसार ट्रांसजेंडर व्यक्ति से तात्पर्य है जो जन्म के समय अपने या मूल लैंगिक विशेषताओं, बाह्य जननांग, गुणसूत्रों या हार्मोन्स में पुरुष या स्त्री शरीर के आदर्श मानकों से भिन्नता उपदर्शित करता है या करती है। 2011 की जनसंख्या के अनुसार 4.88 लाख ट्रांसजेंडर भारत में हैं जिसमें 6591 ट्रांसजेंडर के साथ छत्तीसगढ़ का भारत में 16वां स्थान है।

साहित्य समीक्षा

1. कुमार अंकिता शीर्षक भारतीय ट्रांसजेंडर, एक विरोधाभासी पहचान वाला सीमांत समुदाय दिसंबर 2020 Airo International Research Journal ISSN 2320-3714 Vol. 23 में शोध छात्र ने ट्रांसजेंडर के साथ समाज में होने वाले भेदभाव, यौन शोषण व शारीरिक हिंसा का उल्लेख किया है एवं समाज की मुख्यधारा में उन्हें शामिल करने हेतु सरकार से कल्याणकारी योजना जैसे नौकरी में आरक्षण, उद्योग लगाने हेतु व्याजमुक्त रकम रोजगारोन्मुखी प्रशिक्षण दिये जाने की सिफारिश की है।

  
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## सोशल मीडिया एवं राजनीति का समन्वय

अनीता टण्डन  
नम्रता परिच्छा

सारांश—

12वीं सदी में सोशल मीडिया ने वैश्विक स्तर पर बदलाव लाया है, उन सभी परिवर्तनों में एक प्रमुख परिवर्तन राजनीति के क्षेत्र में हमें देखने को मिलता है। सोशल मीडिया ने राजनीति पार्टियों और नेता को नई शक्ति और माध्यम का अवसर प्रदान किया है जिसका उपयोग चुनाव में किया जा सकता है। यह अध्ययन सोशल नेटवर्किंग साइट्स के माध्यम राजनीतिक दलों को प्रचार-प्रसार करने की मुख्य भूमिका पर ध्यान आकर्षित करेगा। यह अध्ययन सोशल मीडिया के उपयोग से उभरते नूतन राजनीतिक युग में लोकतंत्र निर्माण एवं सामाजिक संघर्ष में सोशल मीडिया की भूमिका पर प्रकाश डालेगा।

कि-वर्ड – सोशल मीडिया, प्रचार-प्रसार, सामाजिक सम्पर्क, राजनीति दल, वैश्विक, राजनीतिक परिवर्तन।

प्रस्तावना –

21वीं सदी में सोशल मीडिया ने एक अनुपम एवं मुख्य भूमिका निभाई है जिसने सभी क्षेत्रों में नये सुविधाएँ दी हैं एवं सामान्य जनता की सहभागिता को बढ़ावा दिया है। एवं इस क्षेत्र में राजनीति क्षेत्र भी मुख्य रूप से सम्मिलित है, यहाँ सोशल मीडिया ने एक मुख्य और प्रभावशाली पहुँच के रूप में अपनी विस्तृत पहुँच स्थापित की है। सोशल मीडिया ने राजनीतिक पार्टियों, नेताओं और सामान्य जनता के बीच एक अच्छा सम्पर्क सूत्र को दृढ़ता से स्थापित किया, जिसका यह परिणाम आया है कि राजनीतिक

आजकल सोशल मीडिया ने एक नूतन राजनीतिक काल का आगमन किया है और नेता और राजनीतिक दलों को सीधे अपने सटीक और सूचना पहुँचाने में अवसर मिलता है। इसके बाप भी सामान्य जनता को राजनीतिक तथ्यों पर अपने मत को अभिव्यक्त करने और जनता की मांग एवं जरूरतों का सामना करने का एक माध्यम भी देता है।

सोशल मीडिया के जरिए नेताओं की सामान्य जनता तक की पहुँच में वृद्धि है। जिसके मुख्य कारण में शामिल है उनके सूचनाओं को वैश्विक रूप से पहुँच में सुविधा अपने शासन के दौरान अपडेट और सूचना

  
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## सदाचार की परिवीक्षा : अपराधियों को सुधरने का एक अवसर

T. R. Patel

सारांश

व्यक्ति का कर्मफल हमेशा उसके साथ ही रहता है। एक व्यक्ति का कर्म न सिर्फ उसके परिवार को प्रभावित करता है, बल्कि पुरे समाज को भी प्रभावित करता है। इसलिए समाज में रहने के लिए आवश्यक है कि व्यक्ति का कर्म किसी अन्य के लिए नुकसान देय या व्यवस्था विपरीत नहीं होना चाहिए। इसे ही समाज के एक आचरण सहिता का पालन करना या दुसरे शब्दों में सदाचार जीवन जीना कहा जाता है। किसी भी समाज विरोधी गतिविधि में या समाज में शांति व्यवस्था में खलल डालना विधि विपरीत कार्य होगा जो अपराध के रूप में जाना जाता है और उसके सजा का हकदार हो जाता है किन्तु व्यक्ति को एक मौका सुधरने का जरूर मिलना चाहिए।

प्रमुख शब्द— परिवीक्षा, सदाचार, प्रतिभू चाल-चलन, भर्त्सना।

प्रस्तावना

आधुनिक न्याय प्रशासन एक सुधारात्मक व्यवस्था पर आधारित है जिससे किसी व्यक्ति को सुधरने के लिए एक अवसर प्रदान किया जाता है। परिवीक्षा की व्यवस्था भी अपराधी को सुधरने का एक अवसर देने की एक व्यवस्था है, जिसके कारण व्यक्ति को सजा भोगने के लिए जेल ना भेजा जाकर समाज में छोड़ा जाता है जिससे व्यक्ति के चरित्र में सुधार होता है। और अपराध की ओर फिर से नहीं जाकर एक सभ्य समाज के निर्माण में सहयोग करता है।

परिवीक्षा नई अवधारणा नहीं है। प्राचीनकाल से ही किसी न किसी रूप में इसका प्रचलन रहा है। इंग्लैंड में नवीं शताब्दी में दया के पात्र या प्रथम बार अपराध करने वाले व्यक्तियों को सजा न दिया जाकर सदाचार के आश्वासन पर मुक्ति प्रदान किये जाने को प्रचलन था। वही चर्च के सदस्य पादरियों एव सन्यासियों को परिवीक्षा जैसे लाभ दिए जाने का अधिकार या इसे पादरी का लाभ कहा जाता था।

आधुनिक युग में इसका श्रेय प्राप्त "जान अगस्टस" ने सन् 1841 में बोस्टन की एक अदालत से एक आदतन शराबी अभियुक्त को इस शर्त पर छोड़ा लाये थे कि वह भविष्य में कभी शराब नहीं पियेगा। उसके बाद उन्होंने करीब 2000 ऐसे अपराधियों को शर्तों पर छोड़ाया और धीरे-धीरे यह प्रचलन पर आ गया।

  
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## रामराज्य का स्वरूप

सोनम शर्मा

दैहिक दैविक भौतिक तापा । राम राज नहीं काहुहि व्यापा ॥  
सब नर करहि परस्पर प्रीती । चहहि स्वधर्म निरतह श्रुति नीती ॥

भावार्थ—

'रामराज्य' में किसी को दैहिक, दैविक और भौतिक तकलीफ नहीं थी। सब मनुष्य परस्पर प्रेम करते थे और वेदों में बताई हुई नीति (मर्यादा) में तत्पर रहकर अपने-अपने धर्म का पालन करते हैं।

शोध सार—

आज के समय में रामराज्य का प्रयोग सर्वोत्कृष्ट शासन या आदर्श के रूपक के तौर पर किया जाता है। वैश्विक स्तर पर रामराज्य की स्थापना गांधी जी की चाह थी।

रामराज्य के स्वरूप को लेकर भारतीय जन मानस में विशेष रूप से हिंदू जनमानस में एवं कहीं तक मुस्लिम जन मानस में भी यह माना गया है कि राम राज्य न्याय का राज्य है।

प्रस्तुत शोध में रामराज्य की स्वरूप की परिकल्पना की गयी है रामराज्य की सभी व्यवस्था को वर्तमान परिस्थितियों के संदर्भ में अध्ययन करना प्रमुख उद्देश्य है।

मूलशब्द— आदर्श राजा, राष्ट्र हित, प्रजा हित, धर्म राज्य

प्रस्तावना—

राजा राम को मर्यादा पुरुषोत्तम के रूप में सराहा जाता है यानी एक आदर्श व्यक्ति के रूप में, जिन्होंने आत्म-नैतिक सीमाएं निर्धारित कीं। वह एक आदर्श पुरुष थे। राज्य का मतलब राष्ट्र-राज्य से है। इसलिए एक राजनीतिक विचार के रूप में रामराज्य का अर्थ है कि राष्ट्र का शासक भी आदर्श हो और उसके नागरिक भी।

आजकल के दुनिया अपने साम्राज्य और धन व्यापार को बढ़ाने के लिए निर्बल देशों पर अत्याचार करने में लगी है राम राज्य की स्थापना करके अब हम दुनिया को यह बताने का आवश्यकता है कि दुसरे का अधिकार छीनने में बड़प्पन नहीं अपितु दुसरे के अधिकार की रक्षा करने में ही मनुष्य का बड़प्पन है।

  
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ई-कॉमर्स ग्राहक/उपभोक्ता प्रभाव

निमेष खोडियार

सारांश :-

वर्तमान में तकनीकी युग में व्यापार के नए स्वरूपों का विकास हुआ है जिसमें ई-कॉमर्स एक ऐसी प्रक्रिया है जो विक्रेता एवं क्रेता को अप्रत्यक्ष रूप से सीधे संपर्क में लाता है। यह प्रक्रिया उत्पादक, विक्रेता एवं क्रेता सभी के लिए अत्यंत सुविधाजनक है। यदि इसका उपयोग सावधानीपूर्वक किया जाये तो यह अत्यंत लाभदायक है अन्यथा इस प्रक्रिया में कई दोष हैं।

प्रमुख शब्द :- क्रेता, विक्रेता, इलेक्ट्रॉनिक, ग्राहक, इंटरनेट।

प्रस्तावना :-

बढ़ती जनसंख्या एवं उपभोक्तावादी संस्कृति के कारण बहुत से उत्पादक, विक्रेता एवं क्रेता उपस्थित हैं। किसी भी प्रकार के वाणिज्यिक कार्यों के लिए इनका प्रत्यक्ष संपर्क अत्यंत आवश्यक होता है। वर्तमान युग तकनीक एवं सूचना क्रांति का युग है, अतः एक नई तकनीक विकसित की गई है जिसे e-commerce (ई-कॉमर्स) कहा गया है। e का अर्थ है electronic। इस प्रकार अर्थ है इंटरनेट का प्रयोग करके वस्तुओं एवं सेवाओं का क्रय विक्रय करना। वर्तमान में ऐसे बहुत सी कंपनियां हैं। जो इंटरनेट द्वारा क्रय विक्रय की सुविधा प्रदान करती हैं जैसे- एमेज़ॉन, पेटिमा, फ्लिपकार्ड, ओ.एल.एक्स. आदि। इसके द्वारा दोनों पक्ष बिना एक दूसरे से मिले क्रय-क्रिय पूर्ण करते हैं तथा भुगतान भी इलेक्ट्रॉनिक माध्यम से करते हैं। इसके माध्यम से एक विक्रेता कई ग्राहक एवं एक क्रेता कई विक्रेता खोज सकता है। इस के प्रयोग में उचित सावधानी अत्यंत अनिवार्य है।

ई-कॉमर्स के प्रकार :-

(ii) B to C (Business to Consumer)

इसमें संस्था या कंपनी अपनी वस्तु को सीधे ग्राहक को बेचती है।

उदाहरण - एमेज़ान, फ्लिपकार्ड, मित्रा आदि।

कंपनी → वेबसाइट → ग्राहक

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## Unveiling the Complex Realities of Prostitution in India: A Multidimensional Analysis

Menda Priyanka  
Aman Pathak

### Abstract

Despite its long history, prostitution is still not widely accepted in society. The nation's prostitutes are stigmatized and subjected to severe abuse by pimps' clients and law enforcement officers. Although prostitution is allowed in and of itself, related actions including living off the revenues of prostitutes, pimping, soliciting, and running brothels are illegal. Prostitution is subject to social disapproval and law enforcement scrutiny even when it is legal. In addition to the societal stigma associated with prostitution, law enforcement officers often harass and arrest prostitutes. Proponents of legalizing prostitution in India have argued that it may be a solution to the problems encountered by sex workers, while opponents have voiced worries about the possibility of a rise in human trafficking. These discussions have continued over time. Prostitution in India, a multifaceted and controversial issue, presents a complex interplay of legal, social, economic, and health-related factors. This abstract offers a glimpse into the intricate landscape of prostitution within the Indian context. It explores the historical evolution of prostitution laws, the experiences of sex workers, the challenges they face, and the implications of existing policies. This research aims to shed light on the often marginalized and stigmatized world of sex work in India, with the hope of informing evidence-based policies and interventions that prioritize the rights and well-being of sex workers.

Keywords: Prostitution, Sex work, Brothel, Prostitutes, Sex workers.

### Introduction

Prostitution is the exchange of sexual services for money or goods. It involves individuals, often referred to as sex workers, providing sexual acts or companionship in exchange for payment. The legality and regulation of prostitution vary widely around the world, with some countries or regions permitting and regulating it, while others criminalize it. The

  
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## Impact Of Globalization On Human Rights Paradigm

Apoorwa Pandey

### Abstract

The concept of human rights has changed throughout history and therefore, one of its features is that it is dynamic. As per the historical presence of right to vote, this right was limited and depended on class and property, then with the evolution of the concept of human rights, it extended to women. This paper begins by outlining the historical emergence of women's suffrage. The aim of the paper is to offer a basic understanding of the evolution of right to vote as a basic human right and impact of globalization on it. After that, research would move into direction to find out the countries where still women's Right to Vote not fully recognized.

Keywords: History, Human Rights, Evolution, Globalization

### Introduction

Globalization is a multidimensional phenomenon. It will be defined as the level at which nations are politically, socially, and economically integrated into the overall international system. According to Anthony McGrew, technology, economics and politics are the main engines of globalization. Anthony Giddens -states that globalization means: "*the intensification of worldwide social relations which links distant localities in such a way that local happenings are shaped by events occurring many miles away, and vice versa*". It has generated a great deal of debate about the changing nature of the international system.

Globalization is bringing prosperity to all the corners of the globe together with the spread of the highly cherished values of democracy, freedom and justice. The quantitative and qualitative effects of this process are seen in many aspects of human life. Within these perspectives, globalization globalizing certain values which include economic patterns related to free trade, production, consumption and distribution; cultural patterns related to entity, language, and lifestyle; and political patterns related to democratic process and human rights.<sup>1</sup>

Human rights are what make us human. The central idea of human rights is to protect major values such as freedom, equality and justice. Globalization and human rights are related to each other. The multi-dimensional feature of globalization allows the human rights to flourish globally.

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<sup>1</sup> Dr. Rajendra Prasad.N. L. AN OVERVIEW AND ITS IMPACT ON GLOBALISATION AND HUMAN RIGHTS, IJCRT Volume 6, Issue 4 December 2018, last accessed on 8<sup>th</sup> January,2020.

  
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## Honor Killing In India

Subha


### Abstract:

This paper is a timely response to the current developments of cultural forces which lead to honor killings in India. I believe that it is only through a detailed analysis of honor killings that India as a country can equip and prepare itself to deal with crimes of honor in the future. The aim of this paper is to examine the crime of honor killing by elaborating the close linkage that it shares to the cultural regulations for the sexuality of women. The research also endeavors to resolve the existing dilemmas of balancing multiculturalism and diversity in India on one hand and counteracting the extreme violent cultural reactions, which are in clear violation of Indian constitution and laws. I propose that, since the crime shares a crucial foreign element, being cultural pressure, a careful analysis of the honor killing situations in Asian countries can offer vital inputs for policy analysis.

Key word: honor killing, Indian Constitution, women, human rights

### Introduction:

In Indian air, where mostly the wave of patriarchal family flows, honor turned out to be something which is cherished above all the other thing. People, in order to protect the "honor" of their family, tribe and community, never hesitated to even kill their near and dear ones. Honor killing may be characterized as a demise that is honored with a lady of the crew to marrying against the parent's wishes, hosting extramarital, premarital relationships, marrying inside the same gotra or outside one's position or marrying a cousin from an alternate position. Honor killing has emerged as a gender based crime. There are always incidents about honor killing of daughter and son-in-law and never about male honor killings. Those who participate in honor killing often justify their act by stating that their action will provide deterrence to others and will prevent them from committing such an act which will bring disgrace to their family and society. From the past, the price to protect the honor of the family was always paid by woman folk, who were seen as weak and dependent, are shouldered with the responsibility to maintain purity and honor of the family. The main reasons behind the occurrence of honor killings include disobeying the dress code given by the community to females, refusal to arrange marriage, marrying person outside the caste or religion, engaging in lesbian and gay relationships or engaging in pre-marital or extramarital sexual activity whether consensual or non-consensual. Honor is presumed to be a female-linked commodity coupled with the male prerogative to ensure she does not jeopardize its delicate balance at any cost. Being the repository of the family and caste honor, a woman is rendered an object of protection and violence at the same time. The fear of losing this honor makes the men rationalize and justify masculine aggression and violence against her. Often it is seen that honor killing is done to ensure that men of society does not lose their dominance over female folk and in order to curb any act of woman which according to them will be reason for them losing their dominance, they resort to killings in the name of honor.

  
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## Hate Crime In India: A Study

Shaji Thomas  
Dr. Anupa Thomas

### Abstract

A hate crime is a crime usually motivated by prejudice, or intolerance towards an individual's gender, religion, national origin sexual orientation, skin colour, ethnicity etc. Causes of hate crime: a spirit of excessive one's territory, social stratification misguided youths. Hate speech is one of the prime comes which lead to hate crimes although guarantees the freedom of speech and expression. This freedom is to be exercised within certain permissible limits. Freedom of speech and expression, not an absolute right and is subject to the various restraints; grounds specified in Article 19 (2) of the constitution. Freedom of such an extent so as to inculcate the feelings of hatred and animosity amongst the people. There are various legislations directed to curb the IPC, CrPc, Election Laws, the representation of people Act, Prevention of Atrocities Act 1989 etc.


Key word: Hate speech, hate crime, Laws relating to it Lynching, Atrocities, Riots, massacre, public tranquillity

### Introduction

Meaning and definition: A hate crime is a crime usually violent, which is usually motivated by prejudice or intolerance towards an individual's gender religion, national origin, sexual orientation, skin colour, ethnicity etc.

A hate crime includes the element of both hate and crime.

- (a) Hate: The term as used to have is often misleading. Hate here does not indicate anger, rage or indignation. Hate in this context implies bias against people or certain groups. This hate crime includes those crime which are committed against victims on the grounds of their disability gender, religion, race, colour or national origin.
- (b) Crime: The second element is crime. 'Crime' in hate crime implies violent crime such as arson, murder, vandalism, assault and even threat to commit such crimes. This means there must be an underlying crime, so that the incident complained of may be classified as hate crime. The authorities on the other hand must come to the
- (c) conclusion that a crime was committed. If the crime is committed then second thing to be determined is whether it is motivated by bias. This impact of hate crime is very wide: creating communal unrest and fear amongst those who share the victim's characteristics.

  
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## Electoral Issues and Challenges in Indian Democracy

Namrata Parichha  
Dr. Manimekhala Shukla

### Abstract

A comprehensive analysis of the electoral issues and challenges faced by Indian democracy. The electoral process is the cornerstone of any democratic system, and India, as the world's largest democracy, has witnessed a multitude of issues that impact the fairness, transparency, and effectiveness of its elections. This paper delves into various aspects, including but not limited to voter accessibility, electoral violence, campaign financing, and the role of technology in the electoral process.

Key words: Democracy, transparency, Campaign Financing, Electoral Violence, Voter Accessibility.

### Introduction

India, with its diverse population and rich tapestry of cultures, stands as the world's largest democracy. The success and vitality of its democratic system hinge on the conduct of free and fair elections, a process that is not without its share of complexities and challenges. This research paper endeavors to delve into the multifaceted landscape of electoral issues and challenges within the Indian democratic framework. As a crucible for political expression, elections in India have witnessed both triumphs and tribulations, and a meticulous examination is imperative to foster a deeper understanding of the impediments faced in ensuring an equitable and transparent electoral process.

The significance of free and fair elections in a democracy cannot be overstated, as they serve as the bedrock of political legitimacy and public representation. India's journey as a democratic republic has been marked by a commitment to the principles of universal suffrage, political pluralism, and the rule of law. However, the inherent complexities of its socio-political fabric have given rise to a myriad of electoral challenges that necessitate critical analysis and thoughtful solutions.

Against this backdrop, this research paper aims to unravel the intricacies surrounding electoral issues in Indian democracy. By examining facets such as voter accessibility, electoral violence, campaign financing, and the integration of technology, we seek to identify the hurdles that impede the seamless functioning of the electoral machinery. This exploration is not merely an academic exercise but a quest to contribute meaningfully to the ongoing dialogue on democratic governance, where the citizens' voice is not only heard but also genuinely represented in the corridors of power.

  
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## UPI In India - A Catalyst For Financial Transformation

Alisha Parveen

### Abstract

This abstract encapsulates the comprehensive exploration of Unified Payments Interface (UPI) in India, covering its definition, evolution, adoption, and significance in the Indian financial landscape. UPI, developed by the National Payments Corporation of India (NPCI), has rapidly evolved since its launch in 2016, becoming a cornerstone in the country's transition towards a cashless and digitally inclusive economy. The significance of UPI is profound, contributing to financial inclusion, reducing cash dependency, empowering small businesses, and aligning with government initiatives for a digital India. This study sheds light on the transformative impact of UPI, emphasizing its role as a catalyst for financial democratization and convenience in the Indian financial ecosystem.

**Keywords:** UPI, Unified Payments Interface, Digital Payments, Financial Inclusion, Cashless Economy, Digital India, National Payments Corporation of India (NPCI), Financial Transformation, Mobile Payments.

### Introduction

#### Definition and Overview of UPI

Unified Payments Interface (UPI) is a real-time payment system developed by the National Payments Corporation of India (NPCI) that enables seamless and instant money transfers between different banks through mobile devices. UPI operates on a unique identifier called a Virtual Payment Address (VPA), eliminating the need for traditional bank account details in transactions. This section provides an in-depth exploration of UPI's fundamental features, functionality, and its role in revolutionizing the way financial transactions are conducted in India.

  
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## Tertiary Victimization-In Respect To Crime Against Women-Consequences & Prevention

Ms. Sushma Tiwari,  
Dr. Gita Athanere

### Abstract

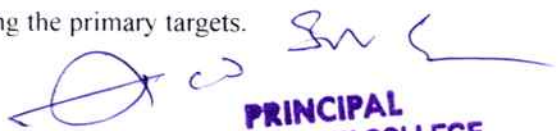
Tertiary victimization, often overlooked in discourse, denotes the secondary harm experienced by individuals indirectly impacted by a crime, particularly those against women. This inquiry delves into its ramifications and suggests preventative strategies. By examining the wide-ranging effects of such crimes and proposing effective approaches, societies can foster safer environments. The study explores various manifestations of indirect harm and underscores emotional, psychological, and societal repercussions. It also addresses the perpetuation of gender-based violence and societal attitudes' role. To counter these challenges, the study recommends legal frameworks, support systems, and educational initiatives. Employing a blend of methodologies, including qualitative inquiries and statistical analyses, it aims to offer pragmatic guidance for policymakers.

Key words: Women, victimization, violence, crime

### Introduction

Crimes against women represent a persistent and widespread challenge across societies globally, posing significant threats to the well-being, safety, and rights of women and girls. While the immediate impact on the primary victims of these crimes is evident, it's essential to acknowledge that the repercussions extend beyond the individuals directly involved. Tertiary victimization, referring to the secondary harm experienced by those indirectly affected by the crime, such as family members, friends, and communities, is a critical aspect to consider. This dissertation aims to illuminate tertiary victimization and its implications concerning crimes against women. Through identifying preventive measures and examining successful interventions, it seeks to offer valuable insights for policymakers, researchers, and practitioners striving to foster a safer and more inclusive society.

Crimes against women encompass a broad spectrum of offenses, including physical violence, sexual assault, intimate partner violence, and harassment. These crimes not only cause direct harm to the primary victims but also have ripple effects through their social networks and communities, leading to secondary consequences. Tertiary victimization, in this context, refers to the adverse effects experienced by individuals indirectly impacted by these crimes, despite not being the primary targets.

  
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**“Establishing sexual relation by male on deception of marriage and offence of Rape under section 375/ 376 of Indian Penal Code.”**

Dr. Annoo Bhai Soni

Abstract

It is established fact of Indian Penal Code that u/s 375 the consent of victim woman is a base to frame charge against the Accused for the offence of Rape and if it is found that the time of commission of offence these was consent of woman voluntarily then the Rape is not proved. Now days court has developed a tendency to convert accused person for Rape on the ground of deception of making sexual relation under deception of marriage, while there is crystal clear consent of woman for sexual relation without any cerium stances given u/s 375 for getting corrupt consent. The submitted Abstract makes a worthy discussion on the above matter”

Key words: Rape, Consent, deception of marriage Sexual Relation Indian Penal Code

Introduction

Rape is one of the most serious offences committed against the modesty respect and body of the female human being, it breaches and violates not only the prestige and respect of a woman but ruins her entire life and lifestyle also. Rape disturbs the victim physically and mentally both, it creates a major psychological and social problems for affected lady and no volume of compensation to her and punishment to Accused can reconstruct the damage caused to her. Rape is graver in comparison of Murder because murder destroys the physical frame of the body only while rape is an such kind of offence which assault closely the body not only, but the mental status and privacy of the victim too. The rapist actually degrades and defiles the soul of a helpless lady, infect the result of rape reduces a woman to an animal as it shakes and ruins the very core of her life as it leaves a permanent scar on the life and body language of the victim, really it is a serious blow to the supreme honour of a woman, it offends her esteem and dignity both.

Rape is a such kind of heinous offence which effects the entire society and violates the ultimate human right of victim person. Rapist violates the victim's fundamental rights given her under Article 21 of Indian constitution and so the attitude of trial court and apex court appears stern and severe to accused and it must be, because the consequences of rape cause serious psychological harm and destroy the victim's normal track of life.

  
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## Online Frod ka Prabhav Bharat ke Sandarbh main

(ऑनलाइन फ्रॉड का प्रभाव भारत के संदर्भ में)

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सारांश : -

ऑनलाइन द्वारा लोगों से हाइटेक तरीके से फ्रॉड किया जा रहा है, लोगों के जीवन भर की बचत खातों से कुछ मिनटों पर साफ हो जा रही है। इस पर अंकुश लगाने के लिए शासन प्रशासन लोगों को जागरूक कर रहे हैं। क्योंकि इसमें सर्वाधिक महत्वपूर्ण व्यक्ति की जागरूकता एव समझदारी है।

प्रमुख शब्द : - फ्रॉड (ठगी), ऑनलाइन, साइबर क्राइम, हाइटेक।

प्रस्तावना :-

कम्प्यूटर, मोबाईल एवं इंटरनेट ने मानव जीवन को बहुत आसान बना दिया है। बैंक से संबंधित कार्य, बिलों का भुगतान घर बैठे कुछ मिनटों में संभव हो जाता है, यही सुविधा अब दुविधा बनती जा रही है। अक्सर समाचार पत्रों में यह खबर छपती है कि किसी को उपहार का लालच देकर किसी एप को डाउनलोड करने का कहकर आदि से लोगों से ठगी की जा रही है। इसमें सबसे बड़ी विडंबना है हम स्वयं ही ठगों को सारी जानकारी उपलब्ध करा देते हैं। और वे हमारी जमा धनराशि को हाइटेक तरीके से चुरा लेते हैं। इस प्रकार की ठगी होने वाले केवल कम पढ़े-लिखे व्यक्ति ही नहीं अधिकांश मामलों में उच्च शिक्षित व्यक्ति ही ठगों का शिकार बन रहे। लोग इन पर जल्दी विश्वास कर लेते हैं, क्योंकि ये बैंक का मैनेजर बनकर बात करते हैं एवं बहुत ही चतुराई से लोग को अपना शिकार बनाते हैं। बैंक द्वारा लोगों को जागरूक करने के लिए अभियान चलाया जाता है समाचार पत्रों द्वारा भी सचेत किया जा रहा है। पुलिस द्वारा साइबर क्राइम के अंतर्गत इस प्रकार के केस की छानबीन की जा रही है। कई केस में अपराधियों को पकड़कर सजा दी गई है एवं लोगों की धनराशि वापस की गई।

उपयोगिता :-

इस शोध से स्पष्ट होता है कि ऑनलाईन फ्रॉड में हम स्वयं ही सारी जानकारी सामने वाले को बताते हैं, अतः हम ही जिम्मेदार हुए। इससे एक ही सार निकल कर आता है हमारी समझदारी ही हमें इस प्रकार के फ्रॉड से बचा सकती है।

ऑनलाईन ठगी के प्रकार : -

ऑनलाईन लेने-देने के साथ-साथ ऑनलाईन फ्रॉड के मामलों में भी बढ़ोतरी हो गई है। भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक के अनुसार 2019 की तुलना में मार्च 2022 में डिजिटल पेमेंट में 10 प्रतिशत से 20 प्रतिशत तक की वृद्धि हुई है। इसके अलावा UPI, IMPS और PPI लेने-देने में भी बढ़ोतरी दर्ज की गई है, लोग व्यापक रूप से बात को स्वीकार करते हैं कि भारत में दैनिक भुगतान करने के लिए UPI सबसे आसान तरीका है ऑनलाईन ठगी के निम्न प्रकार से की जाती है-

ऑनलाईन उपहार कार्ड फ्रॉड : -

1. मोबाईल नंबर पर एक उपहार जीतने का एस.एम.एस. आना।
2. गुगल में किसी नंबर को सर्च करना।
3. किसी के कहने पर कोई एप डाउनलोड करना।
4. ए.टी.एम. कार्ड ब्लॉक कहकर ओटीपी लेकर फ्रॉड करना।
5. KYC को अपडेट करने संबंधी कॉल। ?

सरकार के प्रयास : -

  
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## Dal Badal Kanun ke anturgat sadan ke Adyaksh ev Bhartiya Nyayalya ki Isthti ka Adhyan

(दल बदल कानून के अंतर्गत सदन के अध्यक्ष एवं भारतीय न्यायालय की स्थिति का अध्ययन)

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### सारांश -

वर्तमान समय में राजनीति को स्वार्थ पूर्ति का साधन माना जाता है, जहाँ सभी अपने स्वार्थ आधार पर अपने विचार, मत यहाँ तक दल का भी चयन करते हैं, परन्तु यह एक लोकतंत्रात्मक व्यवस्था के लिए अभिशाप के समान है। इस कारण भारतीय विधायिका द्वारा दल बदल विरोधी कानून का निर्माण भारतीय लोकतंत्र को बचाने का प्रयास है। इस शोध में दल बदल विरोधी कानून व उसके पृष्ठभूमि का उल्लेख किया गया है साथ ही सदन के अध्यक्ष की स्थिति को स्पष्ट किया गया है और न्यायालय द्वारा दल बदल के कानून पर दृष्टिकोण को उल्लेखित किया गया है।

**प्रमुख शब्द** - दल बदल, लोकतंत्र, संविधान, न्यायालय, निर्णय, निर्याग्यता ।

### प्रस्तावना-

“लोकतंत्र जनता का, जनता के लिए, जनता द्वारा शासन है।”

भारतीय संविधान की प्रस्तावना के अनुसार भारत सम्पूर्ण “प्रभुत्व-संपन्न, समाजवादी, पंथ निरपेक्ष, लोकतंत्रात्मक गणराज्य” है। प्रस्तावना की प्रथम पंक्ति ही भारत में शासन व्यवस्था को लोकतंत्रात्मक शासन व्यवस्था के रूप में स्थापित करने का आशय रखती है। हमारे देश की शासन प्रणाली अब्राहम लिंकन द्वारा किये गए लोक तंत्र के परिभाषा के स्वरूप में दिखाई पड़ती है। यहाँ जनता निर्वाचन के माध्यम से अपना प्रतिनिधित्व करने सदस्यों को चुनकर विधायिका में भेजती है और वे प्रतिनिधि जनता के हित में जनता का पक्ष विधायिका में रखती है परन्तु बदलते समय के साथ यह मूल अवधारणा समाप्त होती गयी और बहुत से प्रतिनिधि अपने नैतिक मूल्यों को खोकर स्वार्थ पूर्ति के लिए कार्य करने लगे। विधायिका के सदस्य स्वार्थ पूर्ति एवं उच्च पद की चाह में एक राजनीतिक दल से अन्य राजनीतिक दल में प्रवेश कर जाते हैं जिससे भारतीय लोक तंत्र की धारणा धूमिल हो रही है भारत में एक दल बदल कानून की आवश्यकता महसूस करते हुए वर्ष 1985 में 52वें संविधान संशोधन द्वारा 10वीं अनुसूची जोड़ी गयी।

### दल बदल शब्द की व्युत्पत्ति -

दल बदल शब्द अंग्रेजी के शब्द Defection का हिंदी रूपांतरण है। Defection शब्द आम तौर पर मतभेद या विद्रोह के रूप में लिया जाता है। यह विद्रोह या मतभेद किसी व्यक्ति या दल के विरुद्ध हो सकता है। परंपरागत रूप में Defection को Floor Crossing के रूप में जाना जाता रहा, इसकी शुरुआत ब्रिटिश हॉउस ऑफ कॉमन्स से हुई जहाँ विधायिका का सदस्य सत्ता दल से विरोधी दल में विरोधी दल से सत्ता दल में प्रवेश कर जाते हैं जिसके कारण इसको Floor Crossing कहा गया। वर्तमान राजनीतिक जगत में भी एक दल को छोड़ कर अन्य दल के साथ मिल जाना ही Defection माना जाता है।

### दल बदल कानून की पृष्ठभूमि-

1985 में 52वें संविधान संशोधन एक लम्बे मांग का परिणाम था। स्वतंत्रता पश्चात् भारत अपने शासन की नींव को सही से स्थापित कर पाता उसके पहले 1960 के दशक में ही दल बदल का दौर शुरू हो गया। सन् 1957 से 1960 के मध्य कांग्रेस पार्टी ने अपने 98 विधायकों को खो दिया लेकिन 419 विधायक इस दल में शामिल भी हुए। सन् 1967 में हरियाणा विधानसभा में निर्वाचित हुए विधायक गयाराम ने एक दिन के अंदर तीन बार दल परिवर्तन कर इस विषय पर पूरे देश का ध्यान केंद्रित किया। गयाराम के दल परिवर्तन ने राजनीति जगत में आयास गयाराम मुहावरे को स्थान दिया।

चौथे लोकसभा के अंतर्गत व्हाय.बी. चौहान की अध्यक्षता में एक समिति बनायी गयी जिसमें 1968 में दल बदल कानून को सर्वप्रथम भारतीय संसद में प्रस्तुत करने का प्रयास कराया परन्तु यह कानून पारित न हो सका। 1979 में 79 सांसदों के दल छोड़ने के कारण मोरार जी देसाई की सत्ता

  
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## Chattisgarhi Lok Sahitya ke Adhyayan ki Prasangikta

### (छत्तीसगढ़ी लोक साहित्य के अध्ययन की प्रासंगिकता)

सोनम शर्मा

छात्रा

सारांश-

लोक साहित्य संस्कृति का एक आवश्यक अंग है, मनुष्य ने अपनी विकास यात्रा में अनेक उत्थान और पतन देखे हैं, मनुष्य के जीवन में कुछ पीछे छूटा तो कुछ नए संस्कार सीखे नई परंपराएं आस्थाएं अनुभव जीवन मूल्य, भाषा कला, साहित्य, विज्ञान इत्यादि में मनुष्य पारंगत हुए, किंतु कुछ ऐसा था जिसने इस समृद्ध विरासत को सहेजा और संवारा तथा उसके अस्तित्व को बनाए रखा है, जिसकी मनोहारी छटा आज भी अनेक रंगों में जीवन के सत्य से साक्षात्कार करती है, जो सहज है, सरल है और उतना ही प्राचीन है, जितनी मानव सम्यता, संस्कृति वही है जो लोक ज्ञान को मौखिक परंपरा द्वारा लोकगीत, लोक गाथा, लोक कथा, लोकनाट्य तथा लोक सुभाषित के द्वारा पद प्रदर्शन का कार्य करती है।

**मुख्य शब्द** – संस्कृति, साहित्य, लोकगीत, लोक गाथा, लोक कथा, लोकनाट्य, लोक सुभाषित,

**प्रस्तावना** –

साहित्य में लोक मानस का सजीव चित्रण दिखाई पड़ता है। उस चित्रण में लोक हृदय की धड़कन होती है, माटी की महक होती है, और लोक जीवन की अनुभूति और अनुभव का संगीत भी सुनाई देता है। संस्कारों की गूंज होती है, माटी की महक का अनुभव लोक साहित्य के प्रमुख अंगों में दिखाई पड़ती है, लोक साहित्य एवं समाज को ऐसे रंग में देखना चाहता है, जहां पर खुशियां ही खुशियां हो संसार सांप्रदायिक सद्भाव से भरा हो। जहां धार्मिक सद्भावनाएं हो यही लोक जीवन का सत्य और प्राण है।

वास्तव में लोक साहित्य मौखिक अभिव्यक्ति है, जिसे किसी ने भी गढ़ी हो लेकिन लोग इसे परंपरागत तौर पर अपनी धरोहर और अपनी वर्तमान संस्कृति के रूप में स्वीकार करते हैं। प्रांतीय भाषाओं के इतिहास में छत्तीसगढ़ी लोक साहित्य की अपनी जो परंपरा है उसमें लोक संस्कृति के अपार तत्व विद्यमान हैं सच कहा जाए तो लोक साहित्य के असली स्वर गांव में बिखरे पड़े हैं, 1 नवंबर 2000 में भारत गणराज्य के 26 वें राज्य छत्तीसगढ़ जो की कृषि प्रधान राज्य के रूप में जाना जाता है उनके जनमानस में सामाजिक आयाम के बारे में निर्माण को हम लोग साहित्य में देख सकते हैं, ईश्वर आराधना से लेकर पितरों तक की वंदना छत्तीसगढ़ी लोक साहित्य में श्रद्धा भाव से की गई है।

लोक साहित्य अत्यंत प्राचीन है साधारण जनता जिन शब्दों में गाती है, रोती है, हंसती है और खेलती है इन सबको लोक साहित्य के अंतर्गत रखा गया है। जन्म से लेकर मृत्यु तक जिन 16 संस्कारों का विधान हमारे प्राचीन पुरखों ने किया है प्रायः इन सभी संस्कारों के अवसरों पर लोक गीत गाए जाते हैं।

**लोक साहित्य का वर्गीकरण**

लोक साहित्य अलिखित और लिखित साहित्य के रूप में विद्यमान है जिन्हें 5 वर्गों में बाँटा गया है।

**1. लोकगीत**

लोकगीत में जीवंतता है जिन्हें सामान्य जनता अपने गले का हार बनाए रखती है। यह गीत स्त्रियों तथा पुरुषों द्वारा समान रूप से गाया जाते हैं। संस्कार संबंधी गीत स्त्रियों की लोक संपत्ति है। और रितु तथा जाति संबंधी गीतों पर पुरुषों का विशेष अधिकार है।

लोकगीत से ही लोग जीवन की वास्तविक भावनाओं को प्रस्तुत करते हैं। लोकगीतों में जन मानस के जीवन का चित्रण होता है। उनमें किसी देश अथवा प्रदेश की मूल संस्कृति तथा जनजीवन के दर्शन का पूर्ण चित्रण मिलता है।

**2. लोक गाथा**

लोकसाहित्य में लोकगाथाओं का महत्वपूर्ण स्थान है, लोग गाथाएं वे गीत हैं जिनमें कथानक की ही प्रधानता पाई जाती है। गायन भी उनकी विशेषता है, किंतु कथावस्तु के समक्ष उसकी इतनी प्रधानता नहीं, इन लोक गाथाओं के वर्ण विषय विविध हैं, इनमें जीवन का सांगोपांग चित्रण मिलता है। छत्तीसगढ़ी लोकसाहित्य की कुछ प्रमुख विशेषताएं-

1. मौखिक परम्परा
2. रचनाकार का अज्ञात होना
3. कथात्मकता
4. लोकसंगीत के माध्यम से कथानक की प्रस्तुति
5. क्षेत्रीयता की छाप

  
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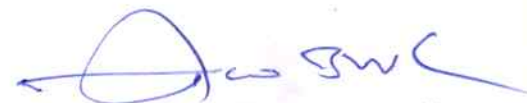
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## Jamatara - Cyber Crime Capital Of India

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### Abstract –

This is very important to understand that a very small town in India Jamatara that is present in Jharkhand is blamed for the most amount of cybercrime in India. How one small village can get so effected with all this crime rate and become solely popular because 80% of cybercrime is done from Jamatara. This research is talking about the fact that why they had become so equipped with all these cell towers and mobile etc, to cause effective cybercrime. it is also evident that many youngsters are travelling to Jamaica and Africa to learn how to do cybercrime. So, it is becoming a course and the question is up to what level our system is protected. This research had mentioned some of the cases and data about the cybercrime in Jamatara.

**Keywords –** Cybercrime, Jharkhand-Jamatara, Clonning, FCRF, Internet Druggies.

### Introduction -

Jamtara, Rachi, Jharkhand, which is an underdeveloped village is in outpost present about 225 kms away from Ranchi. There is no road, no proper development, yet cybercrimes are done, but inside the village, some have very high modelled automobiles are visible. Mobile cell towers, Bunglows etc, are present. Now it is evident that 80% of cybercrime is done in Jamatara. It is a hub for cyber scammers. They scam by asking ATM PN, CVV, etc and in India, Jamatara is known for the centre of all possible scams. This research is focusing on why Such a amount almost 80% of cybercrime is related or is conducted near the area of Jamatara. What are the causes of it? And why up to that large number? The youth are Indulge in such type of crimes and how they get the knowledge on doing such cybercrimes? As per the data, most of the population of Jamatara are educated up to 8 to 10 classes only, which is not sufficient to cause such cybercrimes.

### Objectives Of Research-

This is a research showing, why that amount of crime is coming out of Jamatara, which is a local village but yet equipped with high technologies which they use to do cybercrimes. The objective is to get into the minds and understanding of these criminals and how they are doing

  
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## E-Governance In India

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M. Com

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### Abstract -

This abstract provides a concise overview of E-Governance in India, highlighting key components, models, and benefits. E-Governance in India represents a transformative approach to governance, leveraging digital technologies for enhanced efficiency, transparency, and citizen engagement. The evolution of this paradigm is marked by robust digital infrastructure, including government websites and portals, facilitating online service delivery and communication channels. Key models such as G2C, G2B, G2G, and G2E cater to citizens, businesses, inter-governmental collaboration, and government employees, respectively. This digital revolution aims to streamline processes, reduce administrative burden, and create a more inclusive and responsive governance framework. Initiatives like Digital India and Aadhaar underscore India's commitment to a modern, citizen-centric governance model, fostering a digitally empowered society.

**Keywords-** E-Governance, Business, Technology, Digital Economic

### Introduction of E-Governance in India -

#### Background -

India, a vast and diverse nation, has embarked on a transformative journey with the integration of technology into its governance processes. The introduction of Electronic Governance, commonly known as E-Governance, signifies a paradigm shift in the way citizens interact with the government. This digital revolution seeks to enhance the efficiency, transparency, and accessibility of public services, ultimately fostering a more inclusive and responsive administration.

#### Evolution of E-Governance in India-

The roots of E-Governance in India can be traced back to the late 20th century when the government recognized the need to leverage information technology for public service

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**Analytical Study Of Social Security Legislations Of Workers  
(With Special Reference To Contract Workers Of Durg Division)**

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**Abstract -**

Social security is the safeguard that society offers to its citizens through several governmental initiatives against the economic and social hardship that would otherwise result from a significant loss of income. It also refers to the government's initiatives designed to advance populist welfare. Finding a research challenge was the starting point of the current research. The proposed dissertation is an analytical study of social security legislation of contract labor (with special reference to contract labor of Durg division). The research work will be done by the researcher with the relative and mixed use of theoretical and non-theoretical methods. The applicability is only to one-half of one percent of the population and one percent of the labor force. They do not touch the most vulnerable section of the labor force, agricultural labor. The phrase "social security" is perhaps too pretentious to express what they try to do. The concept of social security involves the concentration of power in a single organization that can manage the administration of social security programs across the nation. But in India, the government just serves as an administrative authority and is still powerless to utilize coercion to force stubborn employers to uphold their duties.

**Keywords-** Contract Workers, Labor Laws, Social Security Legislation.

**Introduction -**

At present, the problem of laborers is worldwide. Many acts have been made by our legislature for the social security of government, private, unorganized, and contract workers. Special Acts have been made by the Central Government and the State Government for the health, education, environment, housing, and women workers of workers. Rules have been made and implemented at the local level for contract workers.

  
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## Impact Of Artificial Intelligence In Right To Privacy

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### Abstract-

This abstract provides an overview of a study that explores the multifaceted impact of artificial intelligence (AI) on the fundamental human right to privacy. In an era marked by the rapid advancement of AI technologies, the intersection between AI and privacy has become a critical concern. This research delves into the various dimensions of this interaction, examining both the opportunities and challenges it presents. The study begins by elucidating the concept of the right to privacy in the digital age, considering its legal foundations, ethical implications, and global significance. It then proceeds to analyze how AI systems, fueled by vast datasets and powerful algorithms, are reshaping the landscape of personal privacy.

**Keywords-** Artificial Intelligence, Right to Privacy, Human Rights, Digital era.

### Introduction-

In an increasingly digitized and interconnected world, the advent of Artificial Intelligence (AI) has ushered in transformative advancements that hold the potential to redefine nearly every facet of our lives. From enhancing medical diagnoses to optimizing supply chains, AI's influence is pervasive. However, with these technological leaps comes a critical concern: the impact of AI on the fundamental human right to privacy. As AI systems grow more sophisticated, their ability to collect, analyze, and disseminate personal data raises complex ethical, legal, and societal questions about the preservation of privacy in the digital age.

The right to privacy, a cornerstone of individual freedom and dignity, is enshrined in numerous international and national legal frameworks. It serves as a bulwark against unwarranted intrusion into our personal lives, safeguarding our autonomy, personal data, and the freedom to make choices without external coercion. Yet, as AI technologies become more integrated into everyday activities, they present both unprecedented opportunities and challenges to privacy protection.



## Basic Needs And Major Problems Associated With The Law College And Other Institutions Which Are Imparting And Promoting Legal Education

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### Abstract-

The show article points at distinguishing the fundamental prerequisites and major issues confronted with the law college and other teachers which are giving and promoting legal education. Legitimate instruction could be an energetic subject which is practised in court of law, law educating, law inquire about and organisation in numerous branches where law plays an essential part and all other exercises which hypothesise and require the utilisation of lawful information. Quality of Legitimate instruction is basic to deliver proficient legal counsellors with obligation towards society. In this way the significance of lawful instruction and its part has been highlighted to push the requirement of producing more adroit and committed legitimate experts and to discover our needs of establishing to confer best compelling information within the field.

**Keyword-** Legal, Education, Law, Knowledge, Profession, College, School etc.

### Introduction-

Eminent Jurist Nani Palkhivala once remarked that- "Lawyers' education is a process extending over a whole career. It starts with the academic stage, extends through training in courts and continues through a mix of self education and learning from peers for as long as a person is involved in legal work. The stress is on the importance of the capacity to learn, which must be developed at the earliest possible stage i.e. the law school. It is this vital capacity, in my opinion, which marks the distinction between getting a degree and having an education."

Law, lawful instruction and its improvement are inter-related concepts in the modern world. Legitimate instruction isn't just an instruction but join in it strategies, abilities and competence. It could be an energetic subject which is practised in court of law, law instructing, law inquire about and organisation of totally different branches where law plays a pivotal role and all other activities which hypothesise and require the utilisation of legitimate information. Law



## A Study Of Custody Of A Child Under Hindu Law

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### Abstract-

India is a country where people belonging to different religions and cultures reside. The religions include the Hindu's, Muslims, Christians, Parsi and others. Thus, there are many religions in the country and it is very difficult to bring all of them under a uniform code of law. All of the above religions are governed by different personal laws for marriage, divorce, succession, inheritance, maintenance, adoption, custody and guardianship of children. The law relating to custody and guardianship of a minor child is dealt with according to the rules and regulation of the personal laws, which are based on their religion.

**Keyword-** Child, Custody, Religion, Marriage, Hindu.

### Introduction-

The custody of a child and Guardianship of such child are certain terms which are often used to relate the relationship of the child with his parents or any other person. Such a relationship may be in practical or legal sense. In a practical way, it is the parent's duty to take care of his or her child, similarly in a legal sense, parent's have the right to make decisions for the welfare and wellbeing of their child. Child custody is a word which can usually be heard in the cases relating to family disputes or can say disputes between husband and wife, divorce, judicial separation. In such cases or proceedings, one question often arises which is the custody of the child. The custody of a child means the children who are below the 18 years of age, who did not attain maturity. In divorce cases it can be emotionally challenging for the child to bear such situation. Generally, the custody of the child is decided among the parents as a mutual consent divorce. Whereas, In the cases where the parents cannot come to an agreement regarding the custody of the child, Courts come into the scene. Usually the court decides the custody of the child at a prior note or can say at



## Corruption And The Judiciary In Chhattisgarh: An In-Depth Analysis

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### Abstract-

This research aims to investigate the intricate relationship between corruption and the judiciary in Chhattisgarh, India. The judiciary, as the guardian of justice, plays a pivotal role in upholding the rule of law. Understanding the nuances of corruption within the judicial system is essential for fostering transparency, accountability, and public trust.

**Keywords-** Judiciary, Corruption, Accountability, Integrity, Legal environment, Efficiency

### Introduction-

Corruption, an insidious menace that corrodes the foundations of governance, has far-reaching implications on the rule of law, justice, and societal well-being. In the Indian context, the judiciary, entrusted with upholding the principles of justice and fairness, stands as a cornerstone in the fight against corruption. This research embarks on a comprehensive exploration of the intricate interplay between corruption and the judiciary in the state of Chhattisgarh.

As the custodian of justice, the judiciary plays a pivotal role in safeguarding citizens' rights, interpreting laws, and ensuring the fair and impartial resolution of disputes. However, the spectre of corruption within the judicial system poses a significant challenge to these noble objectives. Understanding the dynamics of corruption within the Chhattisgarh judiciary requires a nuanced examination that draws upon global theoretical frameworks and insights from literature, while simultaneously addressing the unique regional factors that contribute to this complex issue.

The literature on corruption within the judiciary offers a rich tapestry of perspectives, ranging from global analyses to focused studies on the Indian context. Works such as "Judicial Corruption in Developing Countries: Its Causes and Economic Consequences" by Charles C. Adeboye<sup>1</sup> provide a foundational understanding of the broader factors influencing corruption within judiciaries, offering a lens through which to assess the Chhattisgarh scenario. Building upon this, "Judicial Reforms in India: Issues and Challenges - A Socio-

<sup>1</sup> Adeboye, Charles C., *Judicial Corruption in Developing Countries: Its Causes and Economic Consequences*





## Critical Analysis Of Doctrine Of Necessity In Administrative Law

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### Abstract-

The doctrine of necessity is an exception to the rule of natural justice as it is situational and not really based on three cardinal rule of natural justice. The basic concept of applying the principal doctrine of necessity is Justice must not only be done but must also appear to be done. As rightly observed in the case of *Swadeshi Cotton Mills Co. Ltd. v. Union of India*, AIR 1981 SC 818, 831 has held, this rule of fair play, must not be jettisoned save in very exceptional circumstances where compulsive necessity so demands. The court must make every effort to salvage this cardinal rule to the maximum extent possible, with situational modifications. Hence, Doctrine of Necessity should be taken as Doctrine of Absolute Necessity. The researcher would dig into the doctrine of necessity and also deal with its historical aspects as to develop a better understanding in the context of the law of administration and its development or advancement in the law of administration as to search and determine its limits and how it should be dealt with in the nation state and also present in the paper regarding the application of the doctrine of necessity.

**Key words-** Administrative law, Doctrine, Necessity, Applicability, Absolute necessity.

### Introduction-

When we speak about the Natural Justice Principle, there are primarily two principles that need to be followed:

- *Nemo judex in causa sua*: No man shall be a judge in his own cause, or the deciding authority must be impartial and without bias.
- *Audi Alteram Partem*: To hear the other side, or both the sides must be heard, or no man should be condemned unheard, or that there must be fairness on the part of the deciding authority. It has now been well founded that the concepts of natural justice complement the enacted law with the requisite consequences and, as a result, administrative agencies conducting public functions are usually expected to follow a 'just procedure.' An individual may also have reasonable aspirations of fair hearing or procedural fairness/treatment, but where enforcement leads to injustice, it may be disregarded as the principles of natural justice are to be invoked only in the practice of justice. There are a variety of well-established



## Dowry And Dowry Deaths In India

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### Abstract-

When a woman enters a marriage, she has many healthy expectations. She wishes to have a happy married life. She hopes to one day become a mother, then a stepmother, a grandmother, and more. And deserves a worthy position in society. All these are eroded by the cruel hands of the dowry dead. Dowry death is an act of violence committed by a husband and his family with the motive of extorting gifts and other things, sometimes demanded by a woman. The unnatural death of a newly married woman, important to the position of women in Indian society, through the meaning of dowry, has changed over time, but harassment and cruelty to some extent remains the same. Protecting women from this social disaster is the responsibility of the State. The government has enacted many laws regarding the prohibition of dowry, such as the Dowry Prohibition Act, 1961, etc. As recommended by the report of the 21st Law Commission, a number of penal provisions were included. Many education and awareness programs have been carried out by the government and NGOs with the aim of reducing dowry-related mortality. To tackle this kind of brutal social evil, Section 304 B on dowry death, **Section 498A** (Cruelty on the part of husband or wife i.e. domestic violence) **113 B** (Presumption of death of dowry) was introduced into the Indian penal code around **1986** to remove this nuisance about dowry death.

**Keywords-** Dowry, Death, Women, Marriage, Society, Offence.

### Introduction-

Marriage as a social institution is recognized as a civilised social order in which two individuals capable of coming together have committed to respect the norms and values of the institution and have promised each other to support and maintain very strong marital obligations. This acts as a root for the continued existence of humanity. Despite all the promises made on various occasions of the wedding ceremony that the incompatibility and differences in attitudes between individuals due to non-adjustment or refusal to adjust can come to an end, some cases still arise in which husbands and their families demand, for example, a dowry that is not met and sometimes a sense of perverse revenge arises. Dowry refers to the transfer



## Cruelty Against Women: A Comprehensive Analysis In The Indian Context

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### Abstract-

This abstract encapsulates a detailed exploration of cruelty against women in India, focusing on its multifaceted dimensions, from legal frameworks and societal challenges to government initiatives and grassroots activism. The study delves into various forms of violence, including domestic abuse, dowry-related issues, acid attacks, and more, shedding light on the alarming statistics and regional disparities. Socio-economic factors such as patriarchy, poverty, and cultural norms are analysed for their contributions to the perpetuation of cruelty. The paper scrutinizes the challenges in legal enforcement, emphasizing delayed justice, inadequate support, and systemic biases. In conclusion, the abstract underscores the urgency for collective action, advocating for a holistic approach to combat cruelty against women and promote a more equitable and just society.

**Keywords**– Gender-based Violence, Women’s Rights, Domestic Violence, Legal Framework, Empowerment Initiatives

### Introduction –

“Half of the Indian population consists of women. Women have always been discriminated against and have suffered and are suffering discrimination in utter silence. Self-sacrifice and self-denial are their nobility and fortitude and yet they have been subjected to all inequalities, indignities, and discrimination”.<sup>1</sup>

Cruelty against women remains a pervasive and distressing issue in the Indian socio-cultural landscape, reflecting a complex interplay of historical, legal, and societal factors. This multifaceted problem encompasses various forms of violence, ranging from domestic abuse and dowry-related conflicts to heinous crimes like acid attacks and honour killings. Despite significant strides in legislation and awareness, the spectre of cruelty continues to cast a shadow over the lives of countless women across the nation. This study endeavours to

<sup>1</sup> ( 1996) 5 SCC 148. Justice K.Rama Swamy in Madhu Kishwar vs.State of Bihar.

  
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## Exploring The Intersection Of Caste Dynamics And Inter-Caste Marriages

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### Abstract-

This study explores the intricate relationship that exists in modern culture between caste relations and inter-caste marriages. Inter-caste marriages, which are marked by people selecting their life mates based more on their own feelings than on customary arranged marriage conventions, are becoming more and more common. However, these couplings are made more problematic by the pervasive caste structure found in many civilizations. The objective of this research is to conduct a thorough analysis of the difficulties encountered by couples while negotiating the interplay between caste and marriages, the advancements achieved in breaking down social boundaries, and the wider viewpoints that are common in society. In light of caste dynamics, the research examines the changing situation around inter-caste marriages. It looks at programmes and improvements that help eliminate discriminatory practices, emphasising positive shifts in public perception. The study also pinpoints regions where obstacles still exist, impeding the complete acceptance of inter-caste marriages. It really is that simple.

**Key word-** relationship, social boundaries, marriages, inter-caste.

### Introduction-

The interaction between inter-caste marriages and caste dynamics has become a fascinating area of research in the complex web of human relationships, illustrating the conflict between custom and personal freedom. In today's countries, inter-caste marriages—which are defined as the union of couples based on personal emotion and choice—are becoming more and more common. But these partnerships don't happen in a vacuum; caste dynamics, which are ingrained in many societies' social structures, have a widespread influence on them. Caste still has a huge influence on social interactions and relationships, therefore its importance in the context of marriages cannot be overstated. The idea of inter-caste marriages is severely challenged by the caste system, which traditionally set social duties and connections and frequently clashed with the concepts of autonomy and free choice. The complex interaction between caste dynamics and inter-caste marriages is thoroughly explored in this study article, with an emphasis on the difficulties encountered, the advancements made, and the social viewpoint that surrounds this intersection.

The conflict with caste standards is evident as people increasingly claim their right to select life partners based on personal compatibility and affection. Couples negotiating the difficult terrain of inter-caste marriages face a unique set of hurdles due to the tensions originating from such disputes, which vary from legal complications to familial resistance and societal discrimination. Through an examination of real-



## Exploring the Intersection of Reproductive Rights and Legal Frameworks: A Comparative Analysis of Termination of Pregnancy Laws in Cases of Sexual Assault in India.

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### Abstract-

The issue of termination of pregnancy as a women's right poses a challenging moral and legal dilemma in India, where women's rights and societal interests intersect. This research paper seeks to investigate the nuanced relationship between a woman's right to terminate her pregnancy following rape and the legal precedents established by Indian case law. It explores the historical context, relevant legal provisions, landmark cases, and the impact of these decisions on women's reproductive rights and bodily autonomy in India. The paper also examines the evolving legal landscape and the ongoing debate surrounding this critical issue.

**Key words-** Abortion Laws, Shah Committee , Child Rape Victims , Reproductive Rights.

### Research Methodology-

This research employs a descriptive research design, relying on secondary data sources such as legal documents, case law, academic articles, and reports. The data will be subjected to content analysis, allowing for an in-depth examination of the existing legal framework, historical context, and societal perspectives surrounding termination of pregnancy laws in India, especially in cases of sexual assault. Ethical considerations will ensure the privacy of individuals involved in legal cases, and the research will conclude by summarizing findings and offering policy recommendations for women's reproductive rights in India.

### Introduction-

The termination of pregnancies resulting from cases of rape is an issue that transcends the boundaries of mere legality and enters the complex terrain of women's rights, bodily autonomy, and the moral fabric of society. This sensitive and contentious matter underscores the tension between a woman's fundamental right to make choices about her own body and the



## “General Study of the Law Relating to Medical Negligence”

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### Abstract-

Indian Medical Association vs. V.P. As per Section 392 case, {the services are not included within the scope of services as per Section 2(o) of the Consumer Protection Act, 1986. In such a situation, the problem of medical negligence remains the same. Negligence is also covered under Section 304-A of the Indian Penal Code, 1860 but still it does not include cases of gross medical negligence. There is a lot of confusion in choosing which law applies in a medical negligence case whether it is the criminal law or the Consumer Protection Act, 1986. It is very difficult to show the seriousness of patient negligence. Judges rely heavily on experts including determining negligence. That is why the role of judges in deciding compensation is to take into account expert opinion and then make a decision based on established legal principles, law and justice.

**Key word-** Negligence, Torts, Medical remedies, Constitution, Medical committee.

### Introduction-

“Our health care system has failed. When a doctor fails to treat a disease, it is curable”

Mary Ram

“Medical neglect is a very important factor for patients. Medical negligence cases are not a new phenomenon. Medical negligence is happening every day across the world, the main objective of this study is to focus attention on medical negligence and right to health in India.”

Kevin Alan Lee

The cases of malpractice and negligence that have come to light in the medical field since last few days have increased by more than four times. The problem arises when responsibility has to be determined. Whether the doctor was negligent or not is a very technical and subjective

  
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## Reason For Growth Of Green Collar Crimes

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### Abstract-

Healthy environment is responsible ecological balance and if at any one sector, any disbalance occur at large amount, it will create global ecological disbalance or global ecological collapse. One should be aware that if a normal public cannot control the pollution at large, so at least they should refrain from doing it

**Key Words-** Green collar crimes, corporate crime, policies

### Introduction-

Green collar crimes is something we all familiar with but R.White had given many more detail about it . The major problem is corporate involvement in growth of environment depletion . It does talk about the anthropological aspect of jurisprudence and its demand to evolve. I have made some reference toward earth jurisprudence. And why policies and laws made in favour of environment is not working efficiently.

### Research Objectives And Questions-

This research is about getting attention of reader to reason of growth of green collar crime and role of corporate in field of green criminology .and why policy are failing in protect the environment.

### Literature Review-

Dr.A.M Rub, Book by Michael J.Lynch on green criminology had made a drastic changes in the field of green crime. But that's not all he studied it under the head of green criminology and made straight questions towards the corporate and government and made them liable and answerable towards their action. Many other data which are present in the government sites, shows that the effect of policy is not as effective as we all demand it to be. Many other NGO are working for the development of conditions related to environment and even they come up with conclusion that policies in India are ineffective in practicable sense.



## Insight Into Green Criminology

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### Abstract-

Crime are sociological construct which do not have any ontological reality which means it do not have relations between concepts and categories in a subject area or domain which makes crime that behaviour that are illegalised by society or any activities that must be penalised or punished by law of land.

**Keywords**— green criminology, ecology, criminology, inverted ecology, earth jurisprudence.

### Introduction-

The basic object to build criminology is talking about crime against bodies, property overall it is human centric in nature. The main purpose of criminology overall perspective is limited or isolated to street crime committed by a person against person or property it is well established that the existing theory of criminology is revolving around the rational behind crime of human influence theorising it, providing psychological explanation to it, and overall attempt to cover the human conduct against human directly or indirectly My interests lies around the idea of Green Criminology and existing concept in real world but nascent branch or offshoot of mainstream criminology Green criminology as per Matthew Hall is influenced by movements:- Eco feminism ,environmental racism , Ecological socialism Now the effort of Green Criminologist is to fit green crime within the classical concept of criminology research and effort of schools of green criminology is to develop well defined theory on a complete global level which will support and penalises certain serious act that can be concluded as green crime or ecocide.

### Objectives Of Green Criminology-

The umbrella of Green Criminology covers research that is situated within criminological perspectives with view to explain environment harm and their impact.

The content of green criminology is populated by the research covering political economic causes of crimes like eco feminism environmental justice, green victimology and ecocide, use of chemicals in pesticides and foods, mining, poaching ,illegal sea fishing, oil extraction, genetically





## Emerging ideology of “Marital Rape” A new challenge for Indian Society

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### Abstract-

“Undoubtly it can be stated here that the present era is specifically known for the empowerment of women and their significant national and international contribution to make the society advanced with higher social values but now days a new issue has been emerged and attracted the attention of entire society which is known as “Marital Rape” having concept the making of intercourse by the husband without formal and express consent of the wife. The issue of that Marital Rape is presently sub-judice and to be decided by the court of law that under the literal and strict interpretation of the definition of the Rape, whether the formal and expressed consent of wife for every exercise of sexual intercourse must be obtained or implied consent will be taken in to account. That vital and significant issue has been discussed in this Article in the light of Indian and western ideologies and culture of Marriage.

**Keywords-** Marital Rape, Rape, Consent, Implied Consent, Corrupt Consent, Culture.

### Introduction-

Certainly, you people are aware to the fact that the central government has filed its submission before the Hon’ble High Court of Delhi responding the petitions filed by the several petitioners claiming the criminalization of sexual act or intercourse performed by the husband without the will and consent of the wife. In the submission of central government, it is firmly stated that since some other countries have criminalized the conjugal as well sexual affair which is committed by the husband but without green signal of the wife and declared that under their criminal law as Marital Rape, but India will not follow the same blindly because the life style and life values and concept of marriage is entirely different in Indian culture and society from other so called developed countries.

It is well known fact that the offence of the Rape has been nicely designed and elaborately discussed under section 375 and its subsection of the Indian penal code and it is also an highly significant fact that the commission of Rape is fully based on the will or consent of the women for sexual intercourse and this only one thing that at the time of performing sexual intercourse, there was no consent or will of the victim person the act of male is treated as offence of Rape. The word sexual intercourse includes not only the



## Critical Analysis Of New Education Policy: Impact On Right To Education During Times Of Covid-19 By

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### Abstract-

Education is pivotal for societal advancement, driving progress across various domains. It amplifies individual rights and highlights the State's duty to ensure access for all. Achieving a balance between immediate goals and long-term visions is crucial. Despite constitutional mandates, challenges persist, especially among marginalized groups. In modern societies, education serves as both a response to societal needs and a catalyst for social change, emphasizing their dynamic relationship in fostering progress.

**Keywords-** Education, Society, Advancement, Rights, Obligations, Equality, Social Transformation, Obstacles, Aspirations, Realities.

### Introduction-

Education plays a cardinal role in transforming a society into a civilized nation. It accelerates the progress of the country in every sphere of national activity. It operates as a multiplier by enhancing the entitlement of all individual rights and freedom. It is the duty of the State to educate every section of citizens who need a helping hand. There is a need for a balance between the immediate and ultimate aims of education. The aim of education should be modern, vision-oriented, futuristic, clear cut and realistic. There should be no gap between what we aim for and what we actualize. The target has not yet been achieved as reflected in the educational backwardness and poverty especially among certain groups of the society who have faced social discrimination. The right to education was already foreseen by our constitution-makers to be implemented in a predetermined span of time. Since independence, the target has yet to be achieved.

Education does not emerge in response to individual needs; rather it arises from the needs of society. In contemporary societies, the proportion of transition that is either expected or that



## One Nation One Election

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### Abstract-

In the context of Indian politics and electoral governance, the idea of "One Nation, One Election" has arisen as a revolutionary proposition. The idea of synchronising these political cycles has received a lot of attention and debate in a country famed for its dynamic democracy, which is characterised by regular elections at both the central and state levels. This suggested study paper explores the many facets of the "One Nation, One Election" idea in an effort to understand its complexities, viability, potential advantages, and difficult problems.

India, the largest democracy in the world, holds elections on a regular basis for state assemblies, municipal bodies, and even the national parliamentary body. Since India gained its independence in 1947, these elections, which are spaced out over various time periods, have served as a pillar of the country's democratic system. However, debates regarding the need for electoral reform have been sparked by the system's inefficiencies, accompanying costs, and the disruptive consequences of protracted election campaigns.

**Key words-** Nation, Revolutionary, Democracy, parliamentary body, state assemblies.

### Introduction-

The "One Nation, One Election" concept calls for the coordination of state assembly and parliamentary elections and envisions a scenario in which the entire country participates in a single electoral cycle. Advocates claim that this reform might have a number of positive effects, such as significant cost savings, improved government continuity, and a decrease in the political polarisation brought on by regular electoral cycles. But carrying out such a radical transition is not without difficulties. Significant obstacles include federalism issues, constitutional and legal complexities, and logistical issues. Critics contend that this change may limit state sovereignty and that its viability is still in doubt. By thoroughly examining all of the "One Nation, One Election" proposal's features, this research study aims to shed light on it. This study attempts to



## The Ostensible Owner: Unveiling The Legal Facade

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### Abstract-

The concept of an ostensible owner in legal contexts pertains to an individual or entity who, while lacking genuine ownership rights, appears to possess the authority to act as the owner of a property or asset. This abstraction within the realm of property and business law carries significance in various legal systems, as it can affect property rights, contractual relationships, and liability.

**Keywords-** Ostensible owner, Doctrine of estoppel, Legal façade, Property law, Ownership rights, Third-party protection

### Introduction-

In the intricate tapestry of law, the concept of an ostensible owner stands as a legal enigma, blurring the lines of ownership, authority, and representation. An ostensible owner is an individual or entity who, through their actions, conduct, or artful manipulation, creates an illusion of ownership over a property or asset, despite the absence of genuine ownership rights. This intricate facade has significant ramifications within the realms of property law, business law, and contract law, and its exploration offers a compelling journey into the interplay of perception, representation, and the protection of innocent third parties.

This introduction embarks on a voyage through the layers of the ostensible owner concept, unravelling its definition, characteristics, and legal implications. It delves into the foundational doctrine of estoppel, a principle central to the ostensible owner's influence on transactions, contractual relationships, and liabilities. Moreover, this exploration seeks to shed light on the mechanisms in place to protect the interests of third parties who unwittingly engage with ostensible owners in the complex arena of legal dealings.

In an era marked by digital transformations and evolving modes of deception, understanding the ostensible owner becomes paramount. This concept, rooted in centuries of legal tradition, continues to evolve, raising questions about its relevance in modern society.



## Pocket Veto – India & The United States Of America A Critical Study

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### Abstract-

An ordinary bill originates from either houses of the Parliament. After being passed by both the houses it is presented before the Head of the State. The President on his part has the option of giving assent to the bill or will hold his assent. When the President gives assent to the Bill, the Bill be converted to an Act. When the president will hold his assent he is said to Veto the bill. In India veto is exercised in three different modes. Pocket veto arises when the President does not give his assent to the Bill, but at the same time, he cannot send the Bill back to the house for reconsideration, as the house is not in session.

**Keyword-** Ordinary bill, Introduction stage, Discussion stage, Veto

### Introduction-

Process of legislation commences with the bill. An ordinary bill passes through three stages.

**The First or Reading The introductory stage:** Stage one is called the introductory stage. In this stage the bill with the previous consent of the presiding officer of the house is introduced. An ordinary bill may originate in either house of the parliament. 1. A bill can be introduced either by a minister in charge of the concerned portfolio or by a private member. When the bill is introduced by a minister, it is known as government bill but when it is introduced by private member it is termed as a private member bill It is a standing order of the house which requires that even bill has to pass through three stages which is called the reading; derives origin from the ancient British practice. The first reading may be divided into the following sub stages notice of motion for leave to introduce the bill (b) introduction of the bill (c) Reference of the



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## Presumed Innocent but Treated Like Convicts: Analysing the Unequal Treatment of Accused Persons in India's Criminal Justice System

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### Abstract-

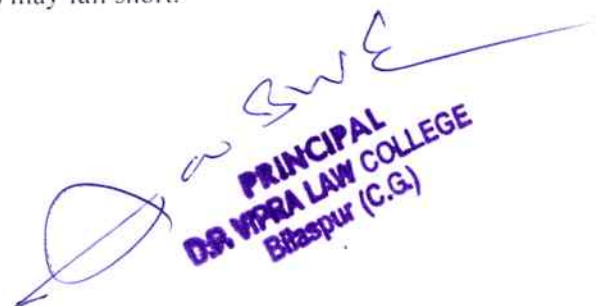
The principle of "innocent until proven guilty" is fundamental to criminal justice, providing a bedrock for safeguarding the rights and dignity of accused persons. In India, this presumption of innocence is enshrined in the constitution, particularly under Article 21. However, the stark reality is that accused individuals often experience unequal treatment during investigations, trials, and even incarceration, reflecting a disconnect between legal principles and practice. This research paper undertakes an in-depth analysis of the unequal treatment meted out to accused persons in India's criminal justice system. Drawing on Indian case laws and constitutional provisions, it explores the challenges and consequences of this disparity, ultimately advocating for reforms to bridge the gap between the presumption of innocence and actual treatment in the legal system.

**Keywords-** Presumption of innocence, Indian criminal justice system, accused persons, unequal treatment, constitutional provisions, case laws, reforms.

### Research methodology-

This research paper employs a multidisciplinary approach, drawing on legal doctrines, constitutional provisions, and case laws to examine the issue of unequal treatment of accused persons in India's criminal justice system, where they are presumed innocent but often treated as convicts. The primary research methods include:

1. **Legal Analysis:** This study conducts a comprehensive examination of relevant Indian case laws, constitutional provisions, and legal principles that pertain to the presumption of innocence and the treatment of accused individuals within the criminal justice system. Through legal analysis, we aim to identify gaps, inconsistencies, and areas where the application of these principles may fall short.

  
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## The Economic Status of Scheduled Caste

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### Abstract-

The economic situation of Scheduled Caste in India is thoroughly examined in this study paper, putting light on the numerous difficulties and opportunities that this underprivileged group must contend with. Due to institutional discrimination and economic exploitation of Scheduled Caste in the past, there are still persistent discrepancies today. To provide a thorough insight of the economic aspects of their lives, this study blends quantitative and qualitative methodology. The study examines past injustices that have contributed to current economic inequality, such as social exclusion and the denial of economic possibilities. In order to determine the degree of economic inequality among Scheduled Castes, it evaluates current economic variables, such as income levels, access to education, employment prospects, land ownership, and salary disparities. The study also looks into how government initiatives and affirmative action practices, such as reservations in public employment and education, might help Scheduled Castes' economic standing. The study also explores how gender and caste interact, highlighting the special difficulties encountered by women from Scheduled Castes in the workplace. The report also examines the crucial role of non-governmental organizations, civil society organizations, and economic empowerment programs designed to improve Scheduled Castes. It evaluates how well these programs work to reduce economic inequalities and promote socioeconomic mobility.

**Keyword** – schedule caste, economic exploitation, injustice, education, land, ownership, government initiatives.

### Introduction-

Scheduled Castes, sometimes known as "untouchables," are at the bottom of the caste system in India, an ancient social structure that divides society into rigid, hereditary groups. In the past, this social stratification determined not only social roles but also economic prospects, which resulted in this community's economic marginalization. These historical injustices still have an impact on modern-day India. Even though the country has made great strides in a number of economic and developmental areas, the economic situation of Scheduled Castes



## The Intersection Of Cyber Security, Legal Regulations, And Policy Dynamics

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### Abstract-

In an era marked by increasing connectivity, protecting our digital infrastructure from cyber threats is of paramount importance. This study investigates the complex interplay among cyber security, legal frameworks, and policy development. Through a thorough analysis, it aims to elucidate the evolving landscape of cyber security regulations and policies, their efficacy in addressing emerging threats, and the hurdles encountered during their enactment. Employing an interdisciplinary approach, this research seeks to offer insights into the interconnectedness of technology, law, and governance in securing the online realm.

**Keywords-** Cyber Security, Legal Regulations, Policy Development, Digital Infrastructure, Cyber Threats, Governance, Technology, Implementation Challenges.

### Introduction-

In an era characterized by the pervasive integration of digital technologies into nearly every facet of our lives, the safeguarding of our online realms against cyber threats has become an indispensable priority. The convergence of cyber security, legal frameworks, and policy dynamics forms the cornerstone of this contemporary challenge. As our dependence on digital infrastructure deepens, so too does the urgency to understand and effectively navigate the intricate interplay among these domains.

This study embarks on a journey to explore the intricate nexus between cyber security, legal regulations, and policy formulations. At its core lies the recognition that the landscape of cyber threats is dynamic and ever-evolving, necessitating a comprehensive understanding of the mechanisms employed to protect our digital ecosystems. Through a multidisciplinary lens, this research endeavours to unravel the complexities inherent in the governance of cyberspace, shedding light on the evolving nature of cyber security laws and policies, their efficacy in mitigating emerging threats, and the challenges encountered in their practical implementation.





## भारत में पुलिस एनकाउंटर की स्थिति : विधिक अध्ययन

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### सारांश—

भारत एक लोकतांत्रिक गणतंत्र है। इसके साथ ही देश में भारतीय संविधान द्वारा शक्तिपृथक्करण के सिद्धांत को सम्मिलित किया है इसमें नियम बनाने का कार्य विधायिका, उसके निष्पादन का कार्य कार्यपालिका और उल्लंघन पर दण्ड का कार्य न्यायपालिका का है, परन्तु कुछ ऐसी परिस्थितियाँ होती हैं जिसको शक्तिपृथक्करण के सिद्धांत के अपवाद के रूप में माना जा सकता है। पुलिस द्वारा किया जा रहा एनकाउंटर में अभियुक्त की मृत्यु कारित की जाती है यह दण्ड स्वरूप न होकर वह कार्यपालक शक्ति का विधि के अधिन निष्पादन है। इस शोधपत्र में एनकाउंटर के संबंध में भारतीय विधि के अधिन दिए गए प्रावधानों का उल्लेख किया गया है, साथ ही प्रावधानों से संबंधित भारतीय न्यायालयों के निर्णयों को शोधपत्र में शामिल किया गया है और एनकाउंटर की विधि को सुदृढ़ बनाने सुझाव शोधपत्र में दिए गए हैं।

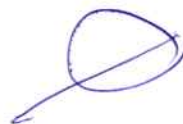
### मुख्य शब्द—

संविधान, लोकतांत्रिका, विधायिका, कार्यपालिका, न्यायपालिका, शक्तिपृथक्करण।

### प्रस्तावना—

वर्तमान समय में पुलिस एनकाउंटर एक प्रमुख विषय है जिस पर पूरा देश बात कर रहा है। बीते दिन पुलिस अभिरक्षा में अतीक अहमद की हत्या और उसके बेटे के एनकाउंटर ने इस विषय पर "आग में घी" डालने का काम किया है। समाज पुलिस द्वारा किये जा रहे एनकाउंटर को दोनों नजरीये से देख रहा है, समाज का एक वर्ग इसे पुलिस की मनमानी या विधि विरुद्ध कार्य मान रहा है तो वहीं दूसरा वर्ग पुलिस के इस कार्य की सराहना कर रहा है। अधिकांश लोग इस दूसरे वर्ग में हैं जो "जैसा करोगे वैसा भरोगे" की धारणा के साथ एनकाउंटर का समर्थन कर रहा है। हैदराबाद में बलात्संग के अपराधियों के एनकाउंटर के बाद पुलिस की प्रशंसा हो या उत्तरप्रदेश में विकास दुबे एनकाउंटर पर लोगों का संदेह हो हर स्थिति में एक प्रश्न जरूर उठता है कि क्या पुलिस द्वारा किया जा रहा एनकाउंटर विधि के नजरों में उचित है ?

एनकाउंटर की वैधानिकता पर प्रश्न चिन्ह लगना स्वाभाविक है क्योंकि हमारी न्याय व्यवस्था में सभी का कार्य बटा हुआ है। पुलिस अन्वेषण कर आरोपियों को न्यायालय के समक्ष प्रस्तुत करती है और न्यायालय आरोपियों को साक्ष्यों के आधार पर दण्डित करता है। पुलिस द्वारा आरोपियों की मृत्यु कारित करना किसी भी आधार पर आरोपियों को दिए गए दण्डादेश के रूप में प्रस्तुत नहीं किया जा सकता। बिना निर्णय पुलिस द्वारा इस प्रकार की गई कार्यवाही न्यायिकेतर कार्यवाही मानी जाती है। इस संबंध में पुलिस द्वारा कारित मृत्यु





## लीव इन रिलेशन एवं भरणपोषण का अधिकार

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### सारांश-

विवाह संस्था से अलग दो विपरीत लिंग के वयस्क व्यक्ति पति -पत्नी के रूप में रहना और समाज के लोगों द्वारा पति - पत्नी के रूप जाना - जाना एक विधिक दायित्व का सृजन करने वाला संबंध लिव इन रिलेशन को आज न्यायालय द्वारा स्पष्ट कानून के भी अभाव में स्वीकार किया जाना परिवर्तित सामाजिक जीवन शैली को दर्शाता है साथ ही इस संबंध में कानून की जरूरत को भी व्यक्त करता है ताकि महिला को समाज में संविधान की भावना के अनुरूप न्याय व गरिमापूर्ण जीवन जीने का सुखद अवसर प्राप्त हो किन्तु कानून व विहित प्रक्रिया का पालन करते हुए।

**मुख्य शब्द-** विवाह, गरिमापूर्ण, संविधान, न्यायालय, विधिक दायित्व।

### प्रस्तावना-

भोजन के साथ वास एवं वस्त्र की आवश्यकता की पूर्ति या व्यवस्था ही भरण-पोषण कही जाती है। यदि व्यक्ति के जीवन में इन मूलभूत आवश्यकताओं भी कमी रहे तो मानव एवं मानव समाज दोनों अमिश्रित हो जायेगा। भरण-पोषण पाने का अधिकार व्यक्ति का एक दुसरे के प्रति संबंध होने के कारण उत्पन्न होता है एक व्यक्ति किसी का पिता तो किसी का पति किसी पुत्र होता है और इस संबंध के कारण ही वह कुछ लोगों के अधिकारों के पालन करने का दायित्वाधीन हो जाता है, उन्ही दायित्वों में भरण -पोषण करने का दायित्व भी एक है। हमारे प्राचीनतम मुनी 'मनु' ने कहा है कि -

“वृद्धौ च मातापितरौ साध्वीभर्या सुतः शिशुः।

अपकार्यं शतं कृत्वा मर्तव्यामनूब्रवीत्। मनु॥”

अर्थात् एक व्यक्ति का अपने साध्वी पत्नी का अपने अवयस्क संतान का और अपने वृद्ध माता पिता का भरण - पोषण सौ अपकार्य को भी करके करना होगा। इस प्रकार भरण -पोषण का दायित्व व्यक्ति पर धार्मिक, नैतिक एवं विधिक होता है।

भरण-पोषण के इस दायित्व का पालन कराने के लिए विधायिकाओं (केन्द्र एवं राज्य के विधायिका) द्वारा बहुत से कानून बनाये गये हैं, जिनमें से कुछ व्यक्तिगत कानून जैसे हिन्दु विधि, मुस्लिम विधि, क्रिश्चियन विधि एवं इसी प्रकार सार्वभौमिक विधि जैसे दण्ड प्रक्रिया संहिता एवं कई राज्यों की अपनी विधियाँ हैं। मुस्लिम विधि के अंतर्गत “ मुस्लिम महिला (तलाक पर अधिकारों का संरक्षण) अधिनियम 1986 बनाया गया है।



## भारतीय न्यायिक प्रक्रिया में बलात्संग पीड़िता को प्राप्त अधिकारों और न्यायालीन दिशा निर्देशों का अध्ययन

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“Rape is not just a Physical Violent Act Perpetrated against one victim, it is an assault on humanity.”  
- Emma Watson.

### सारांश-

भारतीय समाज प्रारंभ से ही पुरुष प्रधान समाज रहा है यहाँ महिलायें अपनी इच्छा विरुद्ध कार्यों व अपराधों से तंग रही है और साथ ही अपने अधिकारों को तलाशती रही हैं। वर्तमान समय में इनके अधिकारों को तो मान्यता प्रदान कर इनको पुरुष के समानता में रखा जाने लगा है परन्तु महिलाओं के विरुद्ध अपराध पर अभी भी समाज रोक नहीं लगा पायी हैं। महिलाओं के विरुद्ध अपराधों में बलात्संग की प्रक्रिया दिन प्रतिदिन बढ़ती जा रही है अतः शोध में बलात्संग के अपराध व उसके इतिहास का उल्लेख किया गया है साथ ही न्यायिक प्रक्रिया में बलात्संग पीड़िता को भारतीय विधि में प्रदान किये गए अधिकारों का उल्लेख किया गया है और साथ ही भारतीय न्यायालयों के दृष्टिकोण को भी शामिल किया गया है।

**प्रमुख शब्द-** बलात्संग, पीड़ित, अधिकार, त्वरित न्याय।

### प्रस्तावन-

“यत्र नार्यस्तु पूज्यन्ते, रमन्ते तत्र देवता”

इस सूक्ति के आधार पर भारतीय संस्कृति की मान्यता रही है कि जहाँ नारी की पूजा होती है देवता वहाँ निवास करते हैं परन्तु दूसरी ओर इस तथ्य को भी नहीं नाकारा जा सकता कि हमारा समाज पुरुष प्रधान रहा है और महिलायें अपने अधिकारों के लिए हमेशा संघर्षरत रही है और उनके विरुद्ध अपराधों की बहुलता प्राचीन समय से देखा जा सकता है।

भारतीय दण्ड संहिता 1860 व अन्य अनेक विशेष कानून महिलाओं के विरुद्ध अपराधों के लिए दण्ड का प्रावधान करती हैं फिर भी वर्तमान में इन अपराधों की संख्या में कमी देखने को नहीं मिली। इन्हीं अपराधों में से एक अपराध बलात्संग है जो कि भारतीय दण्ड संहिता की धारा 375 में परिभाषित है जिसके मामले वर्ष प्रतिवर्ष बढ़ते जा रहे हैं। आँकणों पर ध्यान दे तो NCRB के अनुसार सन् 2019 में भारत में 32033 बलात्संग के मामले सामने आये जबकि सन् 2020 में 28044 मामले दर्ज हुए। इसी प्रकार सन् 2021 में इन प्रकरणों की संख्या 31677 मामले दर्ज किये गए जिस आधार पर प्रतिदिन 86 बलात्संग के मामले का औसत दर्ज हुआ। सामान्य अपराधों के मामलों में बलात्संग चौथा सबसे अधिक होने वाला अपराध है।

बलात्संग के मुख्य प्रावधान भारतीय दण्ड संहिता 1860 की धारा 375 व 376 में अभिलिखित की गयी हैं जिसके आधार पर स्त्री के स्वतन्त्र सम्मति के बिना किया गया लैंगिक कार्य को इन अपराध की श्रेणी में रखा गया है।



## आधुनिक काल में युद्ध प्रधान काव्यों का समालोचनात्मक अध्ययन

सोनम शर्मा

एम. ए (हिन्दी)

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धृति श्रीवास्तव

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### शोध सार –

सृष्टि के अस्तित्व में आने के बाद से ही निरंतर निर्माण और विध्वंस का क्रम लगातार चल रहा है। युद्ध की भीषणता से त्रस्त मानव विश्व शान्ति की ओर निरंतर अग्रसित हो रहा है। युद्ध की भीषणता ने विश्व के समक्ष भविष्य की भयावह तस्वीरों को उजागर किया है। युद्ध के दौरान मानव के विनाशकारी रूप ने मानवीय संस्कारों, मूल्यों और आदर्शों को मानवता के कटघरे में खड़ा कर दिया है। जंग में हुआ संहार केवल लड़ाई में शामिल लोगों का विनाश नहीं करता अपितु समस्त विश्व को जिसमें मानव और प्रकृति दोनों शामिल हैं, उन्हें भी इसके खौफनाक परिणामों को भुगतना पड़ता है। युद्ध से उत्पन्न भय निराशा, कुण्ठा और कष्ट ने एक नए साहित्य सृजन की नींव रखी है, जिसमें युद्ध के दौरान और युद्ध से उत्पन्न विभीषिका की करुण झोंकी प्रस्तुत की गई है। युद्ध परक काव्यों में अस्तित्व बोध, विद्रोह, निराशा, कुण्ठा, संकल्प- विकल्प, आस्था-अनास्था आदि भावों का सजीव चित्रण हुआ है। सतयुग से लेकर कलयुग तक युद्धों की जानकारी इन साहित्यिक रचनाओं से प्राप्त हो जाती है। प्रस्तुत शोध पत्र का उद्देश्य आधुनिक युग में युद्ध प्रधान काव्यों का समालोचनात्मक अध्ययन करना है।

**मुख्य शब्द** – अस्तित्व, निर्माण, विध्वंस, युद्ध, संहार, विनाशात्मक।

### प्रस्तावना-

वर्तमान समय में मानव युद्ध से पूरी तरह से आक्रान्त है। जीवन की जटिलताओं, संघर्ष, भेदभावपूर्ण रीति-नीति ने मानवीय मूल्यों पर कड़ा प्रहार किया है। देशकाल और परिस्थितियों के साथ-साथ युद्ध की नीति और रणनीति दोनों में बदलाव आए हैं। युद्ध को प्रभावित करने वाले कारणों में सामाजिक, आर्थिक और राजनैतिक कारणों के आलावा मानव की अपनी आकांक्षाएँ और भोग लालसा भी शामिल है। कविता, कहानी, नाटक, एकांकी और और उपन्यासों पर आधारित कई सारी फिल्मों, रूपकों का निर्माण हो चुका है। ये कृतियाँ युद्ध की विकरालता, अपनी अंतिम साँसें लेती संवेदनशीलता युद्ध के परिवार की व्यथा, मार्मिक नियमों का उल्लंघन और सैनिक और उनके परिवार की व्यथा मार्मिक भावनाओं करुणामय चित्र प्रस्तुत करती है।

'रामायण' और 'महाभारत' भारतीय संस्कृति के दो महानतम महाकाव्यों में शामिल हैं जिसमें युद्ध की विभीषिका मुख्य रूप से चित्रित हुई है। भूमि, अर्थ और नारी ही युद्ध के प्रमुख कारण रहा है। युद्ध की बदलती पद्धति में एक युद्ध जो सबसे ज्यादा विध्वंसकारी रहा है वो है 'परमाणु युद्ध'। हिरोशिमा और नागासाकी इस युद्ध का मुख्य उदाहरण हैं। 'युद्ध' मानव जाति की अनिवार्य घटना बाद ही परिवर्तन की नींव रखी जाती है, जिसके मुगलों, पुर्तगालियों, अंग्रेजों और कई पड़ोसी मुल्कों ने भारत की सभ्यता और संस्कृति ही अपितु इसके अस्तित्व को भी खत्म करने के प्रयास किए हैं किन्तु फिर भी हमारे देश की एकता, अखण्डता, देशभक्ति और शहिदों के बलिदानों ने इसे अक्षुण्ण और अमिट बनाए है।

**छत्तीसगढ़ के वास्तुकला का इतिहास एक अध्ययन**

नीरज दुबे

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**शोधसार –**

छत्तीसगढ़ में वास्तुकला का स्पष्ट और नियमित इतिहास यहाँ के मंदिरों में झलकता है। छत्तीसगढ़ में विभिन्न क्षेत्रों में विभिन्न राजाओं ने राज करते हुए छत्तीसगढ़ की वास्तुकला को आगे बढ़ाया है। छत्तीसगढ़ के विभिन्न राजवंश जैसे शरभपुरीय जल, सोम-पाण्ड छ.ग में पांचवी – छठवीं सदी ईस्वी से आरंभ हुए हैं। छत्तीसगढ़ में वास्तुकला और इतिहास एक बहुत ही रोचक और महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभाता है। इस क्षेत्र में कई भव्य देवालय और मंदिर हैं जो प्रचीन और ऐतिहासिक वास्तुकला का प्रतीक हैं। इसके साथ ही छत्तीसगढ़ का इतिहास भी उसके वास्तुकला के साथ जुड़ा हुआ है। और यह बहुत ही रोचक है। पत्थर और ईंटों पर इस तरह कि बारीक महीन पच्चीकारी का उपयोग किया गया है कि जिसका ऐसा सुसंगत संयोजन हुआ है जो बहुत ही अदभुत नजर आता है। वास्तुशास्त्र के मार्गदर्शन और प्रतिमा विज्ञान का मूर्तन धार्मिक आधार से जुड़ा होता है और इसमें स्थापत्य विज्ञान और तकनीक का अद्वितीय मिलन होता है।

प्रस्तुत शोध – पत्र छत्तीसगढ़ के वास्तुकला और उससे जुड़े हुए इतिहास को दर्शाता है। छ.ग के वास्तुकला एक अद्वितीय दृष्टिकोण है जो हमें विचारने पर मजबूर करता है।

**मुख्य शब्द**— वास्तुकला, इतिहास, धार्मिक, छत्तीसगढ़, ऐतिहासिक।

**प्रस्तावना –**

छत्तीसगढ़ के वास्तुकला जयादातर मंदिरों से जुड़ी है। मंदिरों कि निर्माण कि प्रक्रिया का आरंभ तो मौर्य काल से ही शुरू हो गया था। छत्तीसगढ़ की वास्तुकला अपने समृद्ध इतिहास और संस्कृति के साथ जुड़ी हुई है। और यह विशेषकर राजमार्ग के कुछ प्राचीन स्थलों पर प्रकट होती है। छ.ग की वास्तुकला में आपके पत्थर और ईंटों की सुंदर वास्तुकला का संदर्भ मिलेगा, जिसमें स्थापत्य विज्ञान और धार्मिक तत्वों का मिलन है।

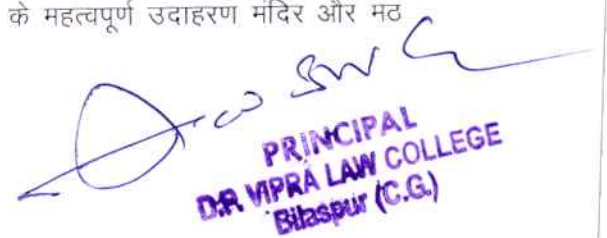
**अध्ययन का उद्देश्य** – प्रस्तुत शोध अध्ययन के उद्देश्य इस प्रकार हैं।

1. वास्तुकला के इतिहास से पुरानी संस्कृति, विरासत और कालपनीक चेतना के बारे में जानना
2. छ.ग. के विभिन्न क्षेत्रों के वास्तुकला को संक्षिप्त में समझना।

**अध्ययन क्षेत्र**— प्रस्तुत शोधपत्र का अध्ययन क्षेत्र छत्तीसगढ़ के वास्तुकला के इतिहास पर केन्द्रित है।

**छत्तीसगढ़ के विभिन्न क्षेत्रों में वास्तुकला का इतिहास –**

1. **राजिम** – रामचंद्र मंदिर और राजीवलोचन मंदिर छ.ग के आरंभिक वास्तुकला के महत्वपूर्ण उदाहरण हैं। इस क्षेत्र के वास्तुकला की नलवंशी या शरभदुरीया वास्तुकला से जोड़ा जाता है। इस वंश के अन्य स्थापत्य कार्यों में वैष्णव और शैव मंदिर आते हैं।
2. **मल्हार** – मल्हार का पश्चिमाभिमुख देउर महत्वपूर्ण और विशाल स्थल है जिसमें ताला के स्थापत्य की महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका है। इसके अलावा खरौद, पलारी, धोबनी, सिरपुर आदि स्थानों पर विशेष प्रकार के तारकानुकृति योजना पर ईंटों से निर्मित मंदिर हैं इसी तरह पलारी का मंदिर एक बहुत ही संरक्षित अवशेष है धोबनी के मंदिर का अग्रभाग क्षतिग्रस्त होने के बावजूद यह मंदिर भी एक महत्वपूर्ण ऐतिहासिक स्थल है। यह छ.ग के मंदिर और अन्य वास्तु प्रयोग के उदाहरण हैं।
3. **रायगढ़** – रायगढ़ के देउरकोना और पुजारीपाली में साथ ही सरगुजा अंचल के मुख्य स्थानों में जैसे की डीपाडीह, बेलसर, सतमहला आदि में तत्कालीन स्थापत्य के महत्वपूर्ण उदाहरण मंदिर और मठ

  
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## निवेश विकल्पों का तुलनात्मक अध्ययन

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### सारांश—

निवेश के वर्तमान में अनेक निवेश विकल्पों मौजूद हैं। जिसमें निवेशक अपनी क्षमता एवं योग्यता के अनुरूप निवेश करता है, इसमें से कुछ निवेश सुरक्षित कुछ कम जोखिम पूर्ण एवं कुछ अधिक जोखिम वाले होते हैं। जोखिम के आधार पर उनसे मिलने वाले रिटर्न में भी अंतर आ जाता है। वर्तमान में स्टॉक, म्यूचुअल फंड, रियल एस्टेट, निवेश के सर्वाधिक महत्वपूर्ण विकल्प हैं।

**प्रमुख शब्द—** निवेश, स्टॉक, म्यूचुअल फंड।

### प्रस्तावना—

पुराना दृष्टिकोण देखे तो माना जाता था कि अपनी आय में से खर्च घटाकर कुछ बचत किया जाए। बचत को लोग भविष्य की अनिश्चितता के लिए रखते रहे थे। कुछ समय बाद इस बचत को निवेश की सलाह दी गई। वर्तमान आधुनिक युग में आय से सबसे पहले निवेश की राशि अलग करके शेष राशि व्यय करने की सलाह दी जाती है। अर्थात् जैसे कमाओ वैसे बचाओ तथा बचत को तुरंत निवेश करो। वर्तमान मनुष्य अपना अपना भविष्य सुरक्षित रखना चाहता है इस लिए वह पैसों से पैसा कमाना चाहता है अर्थात् पैसे को काम में लगाना चाहता है, यही निवेश कहलाता है।

### उद्देश्य—

निवेश के विभिन्न विकल्प मौजूद हैं। यदि निवेशक वित्तीय साक्षर है तो वह निवेश का उचित प्रबंध कर सकता है अन्यथा व निवेश से हानि उठा सकता है। इस शोध का उद्देश्य यह ज्ञात करना है। कि व्यक्ति सुरक्षित एवं जोखिम पूर्ण निवेश को किस प्रकार संतुलित कर सकता है।

### ऐतिहासिक पृष्ठभूमि—

देश में 19 वीं शदी में बैंकिंग सुविधाओं के साथ बचत को सुरक्षित रखने के लिए निवेश की शुरुआत हुई। उस समय निवेश के लिए व्यक्ति में इतनी जागरूकता नहीं थी लोग केवल अपने जीवन यापन के लिए आवश्यक धनराशि को प्राप्त करने में ही ध्यान केंद्रित रखते थे, अधिक आय अर्जित करने वाले सोने एवं चांदी के गहनों में निवेश किया करते थे। साथ ही जमीन जायदाद में भी निवेश किया जाता था।

### परंपरागत निवेश साधन—

परंपरागत निवेश के अंतर्गत बैंक, सोनी, चांदी, जमीन, मकान आदि हैं। सोने, चांदी, जमीन, मकान के लिए अधिक राशि की आवश्यकता रहती थी इसलिए लोग बैंक के विभिन्न खातों में राशि जमा करते थे इसके अंतर्गत भी बचत खाता, स्थाई जमा खाता एवं आवर्ती जमा खाता आते हैं इनमें मिलने वाला ब्याज बहुत कम होता है जो आज की बढ़ती महंगाई व उपभोक्तावादी संस्कृति में फिट नहीं बैठता है हांलाकि यह सभी सुरक्षित निवेश के अंतर्गत आते हैं।

  
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