

# November 2020



Sitting on the roof top and musing about my future plans, the eyes gazed at amazing sight of sky, and as hand goes to find the camera for capturing the moment of miracle where the sky paints itself

- By Shreya Patel, Sem 3, Batch 2019-24, UWSL

# EDITORIAL BOARD

## EDITOR

**Chitra Unnithan**

Assistant Professor, USLM

---

## EDITORIAL COORDINATORS

**Dr. Debarati Haldar**

Professor, USWL

---

**Shrut Brahmbhatt**

Assistant Professor, UWSL



# HIGHER EDUCATION & SOCIAL HIERARCHIES

Dr. Ayaz Ahmad, Associate Professor, UWSL

The importance of higher education was formally recognized, perhaps for the first time in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. It ordained that education should promote understanding, tolerance, and friendship amongst all nations. The Declaration provided a philosophical platform for the development of higher education. The philosophical aspects of higher education are also highlighted in UNESCO's Report of the International Commission on Education for the 21st Century. The report, proposed that education is built on four pillars which it identifies as learning to be, learning to know, learning to do and learning to live together. The spectacular expansion of higher education that took place in the second half of the 20th Century saw a marked increase in the gaps between developed the developing and the least developed countries as regards access to higher education and research facilities. The situation was exacerbated by the fact that under mistaken advice from the World Bank, based on the contention that higher education provides meager returns in comparison to secondary and primary education, governments of many developing countries assigned a relatively low priority to higher education. Those who did assign some priority to higher education developed a strange fetish for technical education to the exclusion of arts & social sciences. The result was denial of access to higher education to the weaker sections of society which could nourish only existing social hierarchies.



The privatization of higher education is taking place at a breakneck pace and scholarly attempts are being made to assess its long term consequences for the country. The Report of FICCI Higher Education Submit 2011 provides that Indian higher education system has unveiled remarkable growth over the last decade to become one of the world's largest systems of higher education. The statistics has made it clear that privatization of higher education is now an irreversible trend in India. However, this trend has produced several paradoxes within the system of higher education: First paradox; education is a social good and given the gauge and intricacy of Indian higher education challenges, the government will not be in position to single-handedly tackle all the issues. Hence, gradual departure of educational policies from the constitutional principle of social justice to privatization requires new theoretical explanations and their ideological positions as higher learning being treated as a private-affordable good rather than a public good. Second paradox; admitting the fact that the structure of political economy of education today has been experiencing incredible change and whether policy judgments towards immense privatization especially with opening up of foreign direct investment in higher education will be able to sustain the democratic practices in the pedagogy? The trend toward privatization also has meaning in the public sector where institutions are being encouraged (if not required) to decrease their dependence on public funds, to be more "entrepreneurial" and competitive, and to demonstrate efficient professional management. The idea of graded autonomy under New Educational Policy feeds into these ideas, to do indirectly what the state could not do directly so far.

# COVID- 19: FUEL TO THE FIRE OF NEW AGE RACISM

Riti Khandelwal, Student, Batch 2019-24, UWSL

Racial prejudice is not new to the world. Asians are stereotyped as smart, hardworking and good at math; they are also stereotyped to be full of filth and diseases. Racism against Asians has always been neglected. However, the existence of digital platforms and COVID- 19 is giving rise to new age racism which cannot be neglected. Since COVID- 19 is said to be originated from wet markets of Wuhan, China, racism against Asians is at its pinnacle. East Asians and Southeast Asians are being attacked all around the world. The Asian Pacific Policy and Planning Council and its partners have received more than 1,500 reports of anti-Asian hate incidents since mid-March.

Sinophobia and xenophobia are prevailing all around the Western World. One might expect it to not prevail in Asia itself. However, the truth is contradictory. In India, northeastern citizens are being bullied in other cities of India, just because they have Mongolian features. At a shopping mall in Pune, a middle-aged woman abused a young girl from the North-east ostensibly because the culprit suspected the victim of being a Chinese national and, therefore, responsible for spreading the corona virus. In Delhi's north campus area, a man on a scooter spat paan on a woman from Manipur, calling her 'corona' as he sped away. PhD student at Royal Holloway University Angela Chan, 46, says she was racially abused at Clapham Junction station in London by a man who rapped a rhyme at her which mentioned corona virus, "slitty eyes" and "Chinese lies". Asians are being harassed on social media through anti-Asian pages, memes etc. The main contributing factors in this new age racism could be, naming the virus after its place of origin. There have been instances when U.S president Trump has referred corona virus as 'Chinese virus'. Photos of his speech journal where corona virus was struck off and replaced by Chinese virus went viral all over the social media. A Bharatiya Janata Party MLA in Hyderabad started a new chant "China virus go back". Another reason which instigates hate is misinformation. Digital media is flooded with misinformation like COVID- 19 is a bio-weapon created by China or COVID- 19 did not originate from bats rather it originated from the labs of Wuhan, needs to stop as they are baseless and there are no facts to support the same. Another important thing which needs to stop is the political blame game. Governments of countries are blaming each other for the spread of the virus to cover their negligence.

A patient treated in a hospital near Paris on 27 December for suspected pneumonia actually had the corona virus, his doctor has said. \ If governments would have been more vigilant, Europe and U.S.A wouldn't have been an epicenter. The consequence of these blame game is a rise of new age racism, where the whole world is mocking, blaming, assaulting Asians physically and virtually on digital platforms. People of other ethnicities need to understand that even though China downplayed the severity of COVID- 19, the whole Chinese community is not to be blamed for its outbreak. Rather than being ignorant, people need to distinguish between the role of government and citizens. Citizens cannot be held responsible for the actions of their government. The need of the hour is that we all stand together, help each other and sympathize for each other and eliminate xenophobia. And, most importantly become a better human and look at the whole world as a family. #WeAreInThisTogether.



# IMPACT OF LOCKDOWN ON DIFFERENT SECTIONS OF SOCIETY

RIYA CHELANI, Student, Batch 2017-22, UWSL

## INTRODUCTION

As the bad news on televisions continues, our brain sees it to be worse and when this continues then our brain starts giving chronic stress response which hinders our problem solving abilities.

Issues related to Lockdown and the problems faced by different sections of society including women, laborers, students, prisoners, etc in terms of physical movement, social distancing and restricted public services have to be discussed to know the entire problem.

## BUSINESSES WHICH WERE PRIMARILY BASED ON GATHERINGS

Recalling old days, a friend who used to play a music band in Bar and Restaurants in Delhi, says that he doesn't know that will he be able to do the same work once this lockdown opens because no big gatherings will be there for many years and his work demands such gatherings.

The country's travel and tourism sector, more dependent than others on the free and confident movement of people, is staring at millions of disappearing jobs and a gray future. The lockdown has paralysed the hospitality industry as there won't be any free movement for a long duration.

All the Event planners, Caterers, etc are all planning their future like they are in twelfth standard and have to decide what to do next. Some suggest organising events online but how far can anyone do all these gatherings on line, when in country like India the Internet is not very supportive.

## POSITION OF WOMEN IN LOCKDOWN

Every day at our houses we hear this from our mothers that lockdown gave a natural holiday to us but her work has increased excessively because of our 24 hour stay at home. This is really an issue because most of families prefer to not call domestic workers in this pandemic situation.

Talking about the crime, the crimes against women reported in Haryana during the lockdown has seen an increase of around 78% between March 22 and April 28, according to data collected by Haryana State Commission for women.

Also cyber crimes against women during lockdown have increased, Akansha Srivastava, the founder of 'Akansha', an organisation that works for education and empowerment of people by imparting knowledge on cyber safety, says that she received 412 genuine complaints of cyber abuse in one month from March 25 to April 25 of which 396 were very serious problems from women ranging from abuse, unsolicited obscene pictures, malicious emails to indecent exposures. She also said that in lockdown everyday about 30 cases come to her notice which was not more than 10 on days before lockdown. This was about one organisation when there are thousands of them in the county.

## POSITION OF LABORERS AND OTHER WORKERS IN LOCKDOWN

Here the word 'laborer' includes those people who are though not called laborers but are engaged in labour works (like a street vendor selling articles door to door). The unemployment rate was measured 23.5% during the lockdown.

To be more specific of the position of laborers and different workers, first we need to list most of the business departments which were open and which were closed for almost two months in lockdown period. The lists below will contain only those departments which explicitly require laborers.

List of businesses which were flourishing is as:

1. Brick Kilns
2. Farming
3. Government Health Care Centers
4. Petrol Pumps
5. Dairies
6. General Merchant Shops
7. Vegetable Shops
8. Fruit Shops, etc

Now let's list up some other businesses which require laborers but which had to be closed due to the Novel Corona Virus:

1. Road Construction
2. Factories
3. Shops
4. Malls
5. House workers
6. Restaurants
7. Transport Systems
8. Mills (Paper, Steel, etc)
9. Road Vendors
10. Film Industry, Theaters, etc

All the departments and businesses talked above were temporarily stopped for more than 3 months and therefore a hell lot of people lost their livelihood ran out of money, starved, begged for money and food and ended up in distress.

It's rightly said that in troublesome times we feel relaxed at our place, our town, our house and with our family, our loved ones. But this became problematic due to temporarily halted transportation services and a lot of people faced the same kind of problems as faced by people of the empire of Muhammad Bin Tughluq during his shifting of empire from Delhi to Daulatabad and then back to Delhi, the only difference is that this time people did this for their own sake.

### POSITION OF STUDENTS IN LOCKDOWN

The education sector hasn't worked for around two-three months completely, and now also there is no proper management of learning through Internet portals and applications.

Moreover if we talk of examinations and the future of the graduating students, they have become a joke as to conduct on line examination in India, we lack infrastructure. Also due to the lockdown the students who live in remote areas will be left with no future if the exams are conducted on line.

The main problem is faced by those students who had prepared themselves for years for some Government competitive exams like IIT-JEE, NEET, Bank, Teaching, etc. Moreover the ones in their final years whether it is School or College are worried if they had to drop for a year to move forward in their careers.

### CONCLUSION

Therefore as discussed above, the Lockdown breaks human beings more from inside than outside. Being at one place for a length of time and not being able to meet our loved ones for months creates psychological deteriorations on human mind. The Internet and media with virtual methods will never be able to replace the human mental relief which we get from physical presence and attachments. Lockdown period hence changed a lot of feelings, attachments, mind-set, etc and it greatly affected all the sections of society in more and more negative manner leading to even suicidal acts by many.



# ANIMAL TRAFFICKING

---

Shristi Singh, Student - Semester 3, UWSL

Each and every living organism has equal rights as we human beings have. Although we cannot abjure the fact that for their indulgence people have been practicing wrongful activities like animal trafficking, slaughtering etc. Although there have been many laws to stop these activities, still demand in the illegal International market trade is at a constant high. Animal trafficking has emerged as a form of organized Transnational Crime, although 40% of wildlife is predicted to get extinct because of humans, which threatens existence of wild species across the globe. Thankfully, there is no direct demand in India, as we follow strong framework and policy regulation in our country and we are also member of CITES that stand for Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species. By law over 1800 species of wildlife animals and plants are categorized extinct under wildlife Protection Act 1972, but the implementation and enforcement has been meager and there isn't a practice of formal routine check. Whereas some animals are used for export import business, another major problem is animal slaughtering, billions of animals are slaughtered yearly according to different media. Poaching practices in India is believed to be doubled while there's a lockdown. In the country because of Covid-19 Pandemic.

Even though there are some rules and regulations to be followed while slaughtering but that doesn't help because there's no checking done by government. The animals die piece by piece. In India slaughtering of cow for religious and social practices is highly controversial as for certain section of society cow is correlated to goddess and therefore in the country slaughtering of cow has been illegal. Although some people contradict such statements by stating that they do it for charity or out of poverty. This author argues that it is doubtful about the willingness of poor people to consume beef or non-vegetarian food if pure vegetarian food is made available to them. Animal trafficking and slaughtering practice should stop as it affects us in many ways. In short term it might be profitable but in long term huge price is to be paid in terms of extinction of animal diversity. It generates significant pollution and utilization of water is much more in processing, it might lead to depletion of nature and wildlife.

# CASE SUMMARY OF

## District Bar Association, Dehradun through its Secretary V. Ishwar Shandilya & Ors.

### SPECIAL LEAVE PETITION (CIVIL) NO. 5440 OF 2020 [@ DIARY NO. 1476 OF 2020]

Divyarajsinh Gohil, Student of Batch 2018-23, UWSL

Strikes and boycott of court work by lawyers is illegal, as it **“violates fundamental right of speedy trial and delays Justice.”**

#### PARTIES

District Bar Association, Dehradun through its Secretary -  
Petitioner  
Ishwar Shandilya & Ors - Respondents

#### FACTS

In several districts of Haridwar and Udham Singh Nagar district in the State of Uttarakhand lawyers have been boycotting the Courts on all Saturdays for more than past 35 years. Every month on 3-4 Saturdays, the Advocates are on strike and abstain from working, on one pretext or the other. As the strikes are seriously obstructing the access to justice to the needy litigants, respondent was compelled to approach the High Court by way of Writ Petition (PIL).

#### PRIOR PROCEEDINGS

The High Court of Uttarakhand while hearing a Public Interest Litigation, the two-judge bench consisting Chief Justice Ramesh Ranganathan and Justice Alok Verma held that strike or boycott of work is misconduct for which disciplinary action can be taken by the State Bar Council and its disciplinary committee. The order was later challenged in the Supreme court of India.



#### ARGUMENT NO:- 1 OF PETITIONER

► Right to go on strike or boycott courts is a fundamental right to Freedom of Speech and Expression guaranteed under Article 19(1)(a) of the Constitution of India of lawyers. – (Argument Rejected)

The Court observed that to go on strike or boycott courts is a fundamental right of Freedom of Speech and Expression under Article 19(1)(a) of the Constitution and it is a mode of peaceful representation to express the grievances by the lawyers' community is concerned, such a right to freedom of speech cannot be exercised at the cost of the litigants and/or at the cost of the Justice Delivery System as a whole. To go on strike or boycott courts cannot be justified under the guise of the right to freedom of speech and expression under Article 19(1)(a) of the Constitution. Nobody has the right to go on strike or boycott courts. Even, such a right, if any, cannot affect the rights of others and more particularly, the right to Speedy Justice guaranteed under Articles 14 and 21 of the Constitution.

#### ARGUMENT NO:- 2 OF PETITIONER

► Strike is a mode of peaceful representation to express the grievances by the lawyer's community in the absence of any other forum. – (Argument Rejected)

By referring to Ex-Capt. Harish Uppal v. Union of India (2003) 2 SCC 45 the Supreme court of India held that lawyers have no right to go on strike or give a call for boycott, not even on a token strike. The court stated that the protest, if any is required, can only be by giving press statements, TV interviews, carrying out of court premises banners or placards, wearing black or white or any colour armbands, peaceful protest marches outside and away from court premises, going on dharnas or relay fasts, etc. It is held that lawyers holding vakalatnamas on behalf of their clients cannot refuse to attend courts in pursuance of a call for strike or boycott.

The Court Further Observed that only in the rarest of rare cases where the dignity, integrity and independence of the Bar and/or the Bench are at stake, courts may ignore (turn a blind eye) a protest, abstention from work for not more than one day after the consultation of Chief Justice or the District Judge.



### OTHER FINDINGS OF THE COURT

If Court makes specific rules debarring advocates guilty of contempt and/or unprofessional or unbecoming conduct, from appearing before the courts it will be valid. Such a rule if framed would not have anything to do with the disciplinary jurisdiction of the Bar Councils. It would be concerning the dignity and orderly functioning of the courts.

The right of the advocate to practice envelops a lot of acts to be performed by him in discharge of his professional duties. Apart from appearing in the courts he can be consulted by his clients, he can give his legal opinion whenever sought for, he can draft instruments, pleadings, affidavits or any other documents, he can participate in any conference involving legal discussions, he can work in any office or firm as a legal officer, he can appear for clients before an arbitrator or arbitrators etc. Such a rule would have nothing to do with all the acts done by an advocate during his practice. He may even file vakalatnama on behalf of a client even though his appearance inside the court is not permitted.

Conduct in court is a matter concerning the court and hence the Bar Council cannot claim that what should happen inside the court could also be regulated by them in exercise of their disciplinary powers. The right to practice, no doubt, is the genus of which the right to appear and conduct cases in the court may be a specie. But the right to appear and conduct cases in the court is a matter on which the court must and does have major supervisory and controlling power. Hence, courts cannot be and are not divested of control or supervision of conduct in court merely because it may involve the right of an advocate.

A rule can stipulate that a person who has committed contempt of court or has behaved unprofessionally and in an unbecoming manner will not have the right to continue to appear and plead and conduct cases in courts. The Bar Councils cannot overrule such a regulation concerning the orderly conduct of court proceedings. On the contrary, it will be their duty to see that such a rule is strictly followed.

### CONCLUSION

Fundamental right of Freedom of Speech and Expression under Article 19(1)(a) of the Constitution cannot be exercised at the cost of the litigants and/or at the cost of the Justice Delivery System as a whole. Despite the decisions of Court if lawyers/Bar Associations still continue to go on strike, the court can take 'suo moto' cognizance of the case.

# SUITS BY OR AGAINST GOVT OR PUBLIC OFFICERS S. 79-82, O 27; Article 294 to 300.

Dr. Ram Niwas Sharma, Associate Professor, UWSL

S. 79 lays down that in suits by or against the Government, the authority to be named as the Plaintiff or the Defendant, as the case may be, shall be-

(a) the Union Of India - in suits by or against the Central Government.

(b) the State - in suits by or against of a State Government.

It will be seen that S. 79 only declares the procedure where suits are to be brought by or against the Government. This rule of procedure applies also to appeals. S. 79 does deal with the question as to what are the claim and liabilities enforceable against the Government. This must be determined with reference to the provisions of Articles 294 to 300 of the Constitution of India.

S. 80 then deals with the statutory notice to be given to the Government before a suit can be filed against the Government. It lays down that no suit can be instituted against the Government until after the expiry of a two month's notice in writing delivered to, or left at the office of—

(a) in the case of suit against the Central Government (except where it relates to a railway), - a Secretary to that Government;

(b) in the case of suit against the Central Government where it relates to a railway - the General Manager of that railway;

(c) in the case of a suit against the Government of the State of Jammu and Kashmir- the Chief Secretary to that Government, or any other officer authorised by that Government in this behalf;

(d) in the case of suit against any other State Government, - a Secretary to that Government or the Collector of the district;

(e) in the case of public officer - delivered to him or left at his office.

Such a notice must state the cause of action, the name, description and place of residence of the plaintiff and the relief which he claims; and the plaintiff must also contain statement that such notice has been so delivered or left. This section applies to suits on contracts and torts.

S. 80(2) then carves out an exception to the general rule, and lays down that the suit to obtain an urgent or immediate relief against the Government or any public officer (for an act done by him in his official capacity) can be instituted with the leave of the Court without serving the two months statutory notice.

However, even if a suit is so allowed to be instituted, the Court cannot grant any relief, interim or otherwise, unless the Government or the public officer (as the case may be), has been given a reasonable opportunity of showing cause in respect of such relief. If the Court is satisfied, after hearing the parties, that no urgent or immediate relief need be granted in such a suit, the Court must return the plaint to the plaintiff, who can present it again after giving the statutory notice. S. 80 also clarifies that such a suit is not to be dismissed by the Court merely because of any error or defect in the notice, if in such notice-

(a) the name, description and the residence of a plaintiff had been so given as to enable the appropriate authority or the public officer to identify the person serving the notice, and such notice had been delivered or left at the office of the appropriate authority; and

(b) the cause of action and the relief claimed by the plaintiff had been substantially indicated.

The object of Sec 80 is to afford to the Govt or public officer an opportunity to consider its position with regard to the claim made, and to make amends or settle the claim, if so advised. It may be noted that the terms of the section are imperative and admit no exceptions. A suit that does not comply with these provisions cannot be entertained by any court. Notice has to be given in suits against Government, and it has to be given to Public Officers only where the suit is in respect of any act purporting to be done by a public officer in his official capacity.

**Official Capacity – Act must be in official capacity.** If a public officer does any act outside the sphere of his duties, as where he insults or defames or assaults his subordinates, such acts CANNOT be considered to be “acts purporting to be done in his official capacity” and notice under this section is not required. It is also not required where the defendant has ceased to be a public officer at the institution of the suit. Public officer includes official assignee, receiver appointed in a suit, official liquidator under companies act. Contents of notice should state name, description and place of residence of all the plaintiffs.

**Writ Petitions –** WP under Art 226 is not BARRED on the ground that the Petitioner had given a notice of a suit with reference to the same claim. Nor does Sec 80 require the statutory notice to be given before a WP is filed, as a petition is not a suit.

# PAKISTAN – SAUDI ARABIA DIFFERENCES OVER KASHMIR

---

Dr Amit Bhaskar, Associate Professor, UWSL

In an interesting turn of events, the all-weather friends Pakistan and Saudi Arabia probably have come into direct conflict after Saudi Arabia asked Pakistan to refund one Billion Dollar which Pakistan has taken as a loan. This sudden demand of money by Saudi Arabia came in the backdrop of Pakistani plan to found a new body as an alternative to Organization of Islamic Conference (OIC). This has hurt Saudi Arabia's interest the most as Saudi Arabia is currently the president of Organization of Islamic Conference. Pakistan plans to create alternate body because Saudi Arabia did not take up the cause of Kashmir in Organization of Islamic Conference. This has rattled Pakistan a lot. But Pakistan's decision to form an alternate body has angered the Saudi Arabia the most. Hence, the relationship between both the nations has become strained. However, Pakistan's military chief Qamar Javed Bajwa will head to Saudi Arabia on Sunday to ease tensions after his country condemned the Saudi Arabia for failing to condemn Kashmir! Tempers rose when Pakistani Foreign Minister Shah Mahmood Qureshi in a TV interview to Pakistani channel on August 5 had threatened that Islamabad itself would call a meeting of the Organization of Islamic Conference. This amounted to challenging Saudi Arabia's leadership of the Organization of Islamic Conferences which is currently heading the chair of OIC.

Bajwa visit to Saudi Arabia aims at damage control between the two nations. As per the newspapers reports in Pakistan this month the Pakistan's fourth-largest trading partner Saudi Arabia hadn't yet decided on a request to extend a 2018 facility that expired on July 9 allowing deferred payments on \$3.2 billion a year. Due to the Pakistan's rhetoric, the Saudi Arabia had demanded payment. As a result, the Prime Minister of Pakistan Imran Khan's government unexpectedly repaid a \$1 billion low-cost loan to Saudi Arabia from \$3 billion that it had refinanced about six months ago. This is a huge setback to Pakistan as the two countries were known for close their ties with each other. However, Saudi Arabia is not willing to allow Pakistan a platform for Kashmir in Organization of Islamic Conference. This can also be seen in the light of Saudi Arabia-India close partnership- economically. Both have close trade relationships. With the passage of time, the relationship between India and Saudi Arabia has grown by leaps and bounds. Saudi Arabia does not want to upset its relation with the India at any cost.

# START OF A MILLENNIAL WORK LIFE

Prof. Nityanand Jha, Assistant Professor, UWSL

Normally, if someone goes bankrupt, you wipe out the debt and get a fresh start. But that's not permitted with student loans. So the effect is to impoverish many graduates with very high debts.

- [Michael Hudson](#)

Pranav, 24 years, had joined his first job after completing his MBA from a reputed B School. He was quite happy having obtained campus placement with a MNC and was posted in Delhi away from his home in Ahmedabad.

With high ambitions and dreams he had started his work life and was looking forward to contributing to his family's finances. Pranav had taken a study loan for his MBA studies for which his EMI equaling 50% of his salary was about to start. He was suddenly feeling the pressure of having to borrow again from his father for his monthly expenses although he had started earning. In addition, having taken the loan for 5 year tenure was making him more anxious and he was trying to come to terms with a life in debt from the start of his work life.

Pranav was wondering where was his life progressing and is it the right way to start?





# COLLECTIVE VIOLENCE IN INDIA

Dr. Sanjay Kumar Pandey, Associate Professor, UWSL

The worldwide phenomena of ever-increasing violence is perhaps among the greatest concerns of humanity in the contemporary world. Lately, India too has been experiencing violence of an unprecedented quality and magnitude. Therefore, a study of certain specific problems of individual and collective violence with reference to the peculiarity of the Indian conditions is highly desirable. The commonly understood meaning of violence is in physical terms, any deliberate human activity which endangers, injures or destroys human body, property or resources. In a broader sense, creation of obstruction in public life also amounts to violence. When a large number of persons are involved in deliberate and premeditated violence, it amounts to collective violence, if spontaneous and impulsive, it is more appropriate to regard it as “mob violence”. Communal, sectarian and caste-based riots are the example of collective violence. Collective violence may be viewed from two perspectives. First, an undesirable propensity to be curb and conquer in the interest of an organized and stable society; Two, as an indispensable instrument of change for the betterment of society. According to Thomas Hobbes, there are no collective values and norms and everyone is at war with others in “state of nature”. Society is therefore a “conquest of violence”. The other view glorifies and justifies the violence and therefore regards violence as a means of redemption of the fallen and, signifies human creativity. However, those who abhor the use of violence credit Mahatma Gandhi's non-violence resistance with remarkable success in the struggle against the British Raj.

The factors responsible for violence may be categorized into four convenient varieties, i.e. emanating from economic, political, social and psychological sources. But, in our country there are certain types of collective and personal violence that deserve top priority in focusing our attention. Such areas of violence relate to terrorism, communal conflicts, and women. To meet the menace of terrorism, communal violence and violence against women a large number of legislations were enacted in the country. However, enactment of stringent laws to be administered with less liberal procedural safeguards is not enough to curb these problems. The real problem pertains to the actual enforcement of the laws thorough the police and administrative agencies, usually quite beleaguered and demoralized, qualitatively and quantitatively inadequate and having no public support and cooperation. Therefore, only the cumulative effect of the legal and social support may produce some positive results in combating and controlling the violence in India.

# THIS IS A DAILY REMINDER

---

Prof. Nishtha Agrawal, Assistant Professor, UWSL

This is a daily reminder  
To relax,  
To not get angry over small things,  
To stay calm.

This is a daily reminder  
To be yourself,  
To not care what people think,  
To know you can be anything.

This is a daily reminder  
To love yourself,  
To not hurt yourself,  
To not work yourself up.

This is a daily reminder  
That you are beautiful,  
That you are amazing,  
That you will succeed.

This is a daily reminder  
To always have hope,  
To have faith,  
To know everything will be okay.

This is a daily reminder  
That you have made it so far already,  
That you haven't given up,  
That whatever you're doing is right,  
And that you are going to be amazing.

Don't give up.  
Keep holding on and believing.



## **Karnavati University**

907/A, Uvarsad,  
Dist.Gandhinagar- 382422

Tel: 079 3053 5083, 3053 5084  
[www.karnavatiuniversity.edu.in/uwsl](http://www.karnavatiuniversity.edu.in/uwsl)

---