

Modern Education Society's New Law College



E-Magazine 2024-2025

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Modern Education Society, Pune



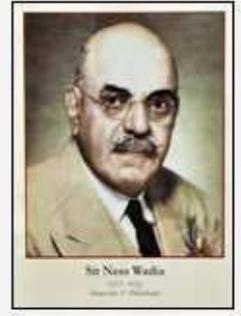
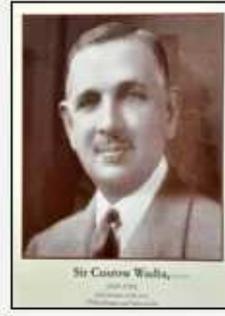
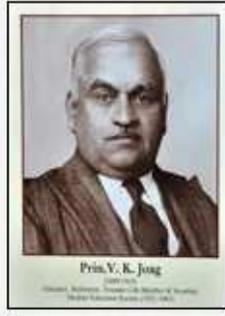
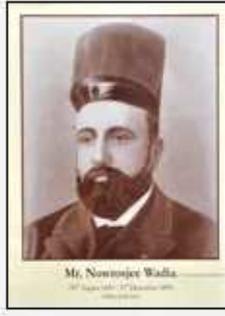
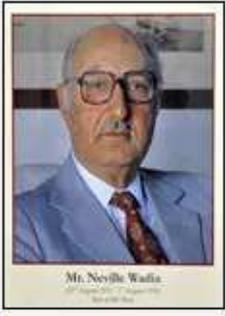
Modern Education Society was established in 1932, with motto “FOR THE SPREAD OF LIGHT”. It is registered under Act No. XXI of 1860 on 17th February, 1932 and under the Bombay Public Trusts Act of 1950 [No. F.29 (Pune)] on 28th October, 1952.

In 1932, Principal V. K. Joag, an eminent Educationist and his colleagues founded the Modern Education Society, Poona, with the generous assistance of the Sir Cusrow Wadia and the Sir Ness Wadia and other public-spirited citizens in the cities of Poona, Bombay and elsewhere.

He wholeheartedly devoted himself to the establishment and progress of the Society and its Institutions. Even when he was fatally ill, he continued incessantly to work for the total progress of the Society and its Institutions. He was Principal of the Society's Wadia College from 1938 to 1950.

MES, is entirely teachers managed institution and runs various colleges keeping not with any commercial interest in mind but keeping at center point interest of the students in particular and education in general. Today it has a legacy of 80+ years.

MES has 7 institutes in various campuses in Pune and Mumbai. Each institute offers wealth of learning opportunities and has an independent presence to label it as an ideal place for learning that would serve as an essential stepping stone to a fulfilling life and career. Institute attracts a large number of overseas students too when it comes to excellent academic and physical environment conducive to learning coupled with sports & co curricular activities; a reason enough to make it most sought after academic destination.



MES Vision

We are committed to creating and sustaining an environment for aspiring youngsters to experience and explore educational journey that's intellectually rewarding and transformative; benchmark beyond emulation. Our endeavor is to evolve and improve into a worthwhile tomorrow. Our vision is our action and task, our mission.

MES Mission

We strive to work for holistic development of students and staff by imbibing value system and transparent work culture conducive to learning. We strive to carry forward the legacy of Wadia family and deliver world-class education at affordable costs with a mandate to generate, preserve, share knowledge for developing vibrant society.

Principal's Desk



Sir Nusli Wadia

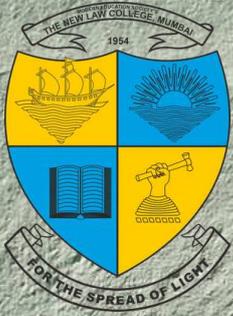
Nusli Wadia is an Indian billionaire businessman and entrepreneur and the chairman of the Wadia Group, an Indian conglomerate involved in the FMCG, textiles and real estate industries.

Secretary's Desk



Mr. Ness Wadia

Ness Nusli Wadia is an Indian businessman. Mr. Ness Wadia is the managing director of Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation, a company which has holdings in most of the Wadia Group subsidiaries, including an indirect majority stake in Britannia Industries.



NEW LAW COLLEGE

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History of New Law College

New Law College, Mumbai was founded by The Modern Education Society. The Modern Education Society was founded in Pune on 15th February, 1932 by a group of eminent educationists led by Principal V. K. Joag along with Principal K. R. Kanitkar and Principal K. M. Khadye. The members of this group were brought up the traditions set by stalwarts like Hon'ble Justice Mahadeo Govind Ranade, Lawyer Lokmanya Bal Gangadhar Tilak, Social Reformer Gopal Ganesh Agarkar and others who looked upon education as a powerful means of social awakening and socio-economic transformation. To them education / teaching was not a mere profession but a sacred mission; not a means of earning a living but the way of life itself. They were inspired with the sprit of service and had taken an oath to devote all their energies to the cause of education ('For the Spread of Light'- the motto of the Society) as life-workers of the Society.

The Founders of New Law College



The Modern Education Society's New Law College was founded in Bombay on 10th June 1954 on the advice of Hon'ble Justice Mr. P. B. Gajendragadkar (afterwards the 7th Chief Justice of Supreme Court of India), Advocate Mr. B. N. Gokhale (afterwards Hon'ble Judge of the High Court of Bombay), Mahamahopadhaya Dr. P. V. Kane, Principal S. G. Chitale of Government Law College and few others legal luminaries and educationists in the town.

New Law College has the unique distinction of being the first Private Law College and also the Second Law College Setup under the University of Mumbai.

New Law College was fortunate to have the services of Principal S. G. Chitale, Principal D. R. Kothare and Principal Dr. P. W. Rege as heads of the Institute in its formative years and was also very lucky to have eminent Professors on its teaching staff.

Vision of New Law College

To achieve excellence in imparting legal education so as to meet the social and professional needs. To spread legal awareness

Mission of New Law College

The Mission Statement of New Law College seeks to translate the Vision into reality by steadfast harnessing of its rich physical and human resources for its endeavor towards 'Student' as the focal point in the following ways:

1. Developing dispute resolution skills by imparting knowledge and providing hands-on experience.
 2. Creating an environment that nurtures ethics, leadership and team building.
- Providing industrial experience for minimizing the gap between academic & industry.

Objective of New Law College

- To Strive continually for the enhancement of the quality of education imparted by us
- To Keep in our mind always the ethical context of education particularly of law education
- To make effort toward the overall development of our students personality and introduce him /her to the area of creativity both within and beyond the boundaries of legal studies.
- To implant an attitude of patriotism and social responsibility in the minds of students.

NEW LAW COLLEGE

New Law College was established in the year 1954 with the permission from the State Government and is permanently affiliated to University of Mumbai;

We are also recognized by the University Grants Commission, under Section 2(f) and 12(B) of the UGC Act, 1956.

We are governed by the rules and regulations of the UGC and the Universities Act in the matter of Assessment and Accreditation as per the UGC guidelines as approved by the Ministry of HRD, Govt of India

We are also permanently recognized college by Bar Council of India, under Advocates Act, 1961

We being an aided institution we charge fees, affordable to the students coming from humble background, as per the rules and regulations and as fixed by the authorities under the Universities Act. We receive only salary grant. We manage non-salary expenses out of the fees fixed by the authorities.

Since inception of the college, all the Principals, teachers and staff of the college have strived very hard to give quality legal education, upholding the principles of morality and ethics.

Many of the luminaries like Hon'ble Justice Mr. Y. V. Chandrachud, Hon'ble Justice Mr. S. P. Kurdukar, Hon'ble Justice Mr. S. K. Desai, Hon'ble Justice Mr. M. V. Paranjape, Hon'ble Justice M. C. Choudhary, Hon'ble Justice Mr. S. B. Bhasme, Hon'ble Justice M. P. Kanade, Hon'ble Justice Mr. M. L. Pendse, Hon'ble Justice Sawant, Hon'ble Justice Radhakrishnan, Hon'ble Justice Aguiar, Hon'ble Justice V. M. Kanade amongst many of others were in the past Professors of New Law College. Few of them were also teaching LLM Course in Department of Law, University of Mumbai.

Also, amongst others Justice Ganoo, Justice V. M. Kanade, Justice N. H. Patil, Justice Abhay Oka, Justice (Mrs) Baldota, Justice Dhavale, Justice Ketkar, Justice Gupte, Justice Jamdar, Justice S. P. Tavade, were our illustrious students.

Besides, our Alumni have served out country as Governors and Acting Governors of various states including Maharashtra State. Leaders of Lok Sabha, Union Ministers, Chief Minister, MP and MLA, Corporators. Chief Secretaries, Principal Secretaries to Government of Maharashtra. Vice Chancellor, Chairman/Member of Board of Studies, Head of Law Department, University of Mumbai. Principal of Various Law Colleges, Academicians. Actors, Actresses, Producers, Directors.

Today many of the young lawyers in Bombay High Court are students of the New Law College. Some of them have established themselves remarkably well and are working as Govt. pleaders.

NEW LAW COLLEGE

During the years, students of New Law College have performed very well in the L.L.B. and L.L.M. exams. Quite a number of them have been awarded gold medals for their outstanding performance at the university examinations. The students of New Law College are also making their mark in co-curricular and extra-curricular activities such as debates, discussions, Moot-Courts and sports. The college is blessed to have a number of able advocates who contribute their industrial experience as the visiting faculty of the law.



NEW LAW COLLEGE In New Building (Law Building)

New Law College has been given floors 5th, 6th & 7th Floor in New Building (Law Building)



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New Law College has been given floors 5th, 6th & 7th Floor in New Building (Law Building)



NEW LAW COLLEGE

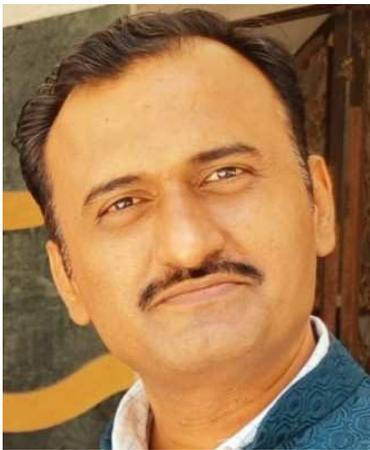
New Law College has been given floors 5th, 6th & 7th Floor in New Building (Law Building)



E- Magazine Committee Members 2024-2025



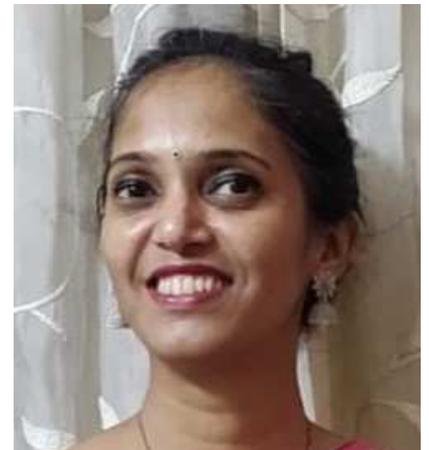
Dr. Shivani Shelar



Revannath Garje



A.A.Kazi



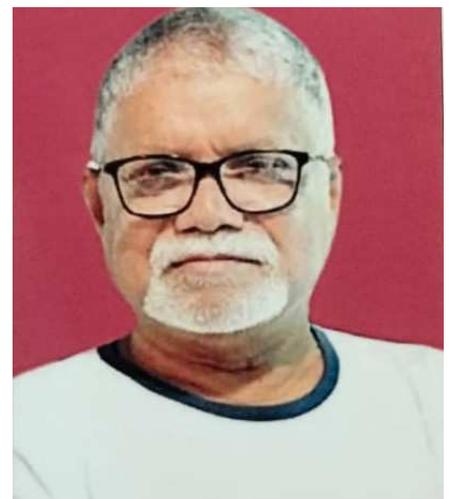
*Dr. Pradnya
Pahurkar*



*Mrunmayi
Ranade*



*Ekta Kapasi
Student members*



*Pravin Meher
Student members*

Principal's Desk



New Law College been the 2nd Oldest Law College has proudly stood tall for 71 years.

The College has continued to beautiful legacy, progressing each year with the achievements.

New Law College is Family of the achievers and givers.

We have seen the families who have been part of the college making it generational legacy for families to continue to be part of the college.

I am very proud to say that we kept this legacy alive because NLC has a very dedicated staff of teaching and non-teaching of collective commitment, dedication, high sense of responsibility and service oriented to its stakeholders.

New Law College has witnessed the enriched minds to develop and bloom into the fruits of knowledge. In the Year 2024-2025 we have progressed a step ahead. Where the we have organised numerous activities. The college encouraged and shaped students with participation with different competitions in various law colleges in Mumbai. We have also grown into the process of the NAAC and completed the DVV.

We believe that the education is not about mere imparting knowledge in the classroom, but it should include activities to do the holistic development of the students.

We give a structured academic plan for the students which includes the events/ competitions/ activities/ academic activities/ cultural activities/ extracurricular activities and Sports. academic planner includes the tentative dates of the Internal Exams and assignments. To imbued the different skills along with various visits we also organize various industrial visits to instil the social responsibility.

We are keen on the digital technology and always keep it an inclusive of the teaching and learning process. In 2024-2025 we have included some new steps for the students by incorporating the Mentor - mentee program. We also started two new courses of which one is skill development. the whole course is designed by the respective faculties. It has been organized for the holistic development of the students. NLC college proudly took the initiative by collaborating with the MCA and organized Men's Cricket tournament, in which 12 Law college of Mumbai participated. The initiative was one of its first kind in Law Colleges. We are very proud of the step as it was organised with the help of our alumni. We also won the tournament.

Our progress in 2024-2025 achievements are remarkable and notable. During the whole year the all the teaching and non- teaching were working round the clock for NAAC accreditation, still everyone accomplished all the activities assigned and fulfilled the academic calendar. I appreciate their efforts and dedication. We have many goals to achieve thus must keep going and working to achieve the great heights of new dimensions.



Dr. Shivani S. Shelar

Editor's Desk

It is with great pride and fervor we present to you the the Second edition of the Annual E- Magazine of New Law College. .

This publication serves as a witness to the dynamic, intellectual spirit of all the stakeholders to participate and contribute their scholarly and artistic work.



The Digital Platform (Annual E- Magazine) is initiated by the Institute last year. NLC is taking steps by implanting the right balance of digitalization and conventional methods to enhance the engagement and learning experience of all the contributors. These small & gradual steps are taken towards the realizing the full potential of MES & NLC's mission.

The main aim of E- magazine promote research and scholarly activity in the Institute. It also aims to foster the culture of curiosity, critical, analytical thinking with confident expressions. Thus the 2024-2025 edition is deliberately open-ended , allowing the contributors with freedom to choose their own topic. In addition to the academic features we have introduced Artsy Recitation. It provides a platform to expression their artistic work, pomes, stories and visual arts etc.

I would like to express my sincere gratitude to all the contributors who have made this edition possible.

I hope this E- magazine serves not only as a repository of memories but also a source of inspiration. As you traverse through the pages , I hope you find joy and sense of pride to be a part of this remarkable College.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Pradnya Pahurkar', enclosed in a light grey rectangular box.

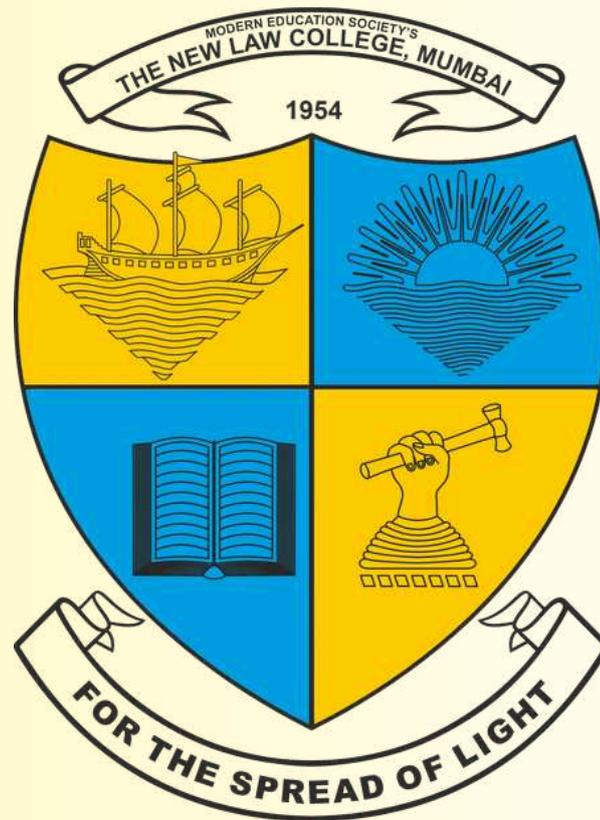
Dr. Pradnya Pahurkar

Modern Education Society
NEW LAW COLLEGE

Senapati Bapat Marg, Mahim, Mumbai-400016

ANNUAL COLLEGE REPORT

ACADEMIC YEAR 2024-2025



Prepared by

Dr. Shelar Shivani Shashikant

I/C Principal

New Law College.

Purpose of the Report

The objective of the submission of Report is to present the various activities, events, achievements, visits and special programs conducted by the college during the Academic Year.

Introduction of the College

A parent body of the New Law College is Modern Education Society, which was established in the year 1932. At present the Modern Education Society (MES) runs total seven colleges. Five colleges in Pune Campus, popularly known as “Wadia College” and in Mumbai campus the MES having two colleges-

1. New Law College and
2. D.G. Ruparel College of Arts, Science and Commerce.

The New Law College established on 20th June 1954. It is permanently affiliated by the Mumbai University. The College is situated in the Mumbai Metropolitan city of Mumbai campus, a 10 acres plot in Mahim. It is a few minutes’ walk from Shivaji Park.

NLC as it is popularly called has completed 70 glorious years. It is one of the leading institutes imparting Legal Education. Modern Education Society, Pune, the parent body was inspired by the ideas of Shri. Gopal Ganesh Agarkar, Shri. Lokmanya Bal Gangadhar Tilak, Hon’ble Justice Mahadev G. Ranade, to promote legal education amongst the middle and lower class of people in the province of Bombay. Hon’ble Justice Shri. P.B.Gajendragadkar, Chief Justice, Supreme Court of India, Hon’ble Justice B.N. Gokhale, Bharat Ratna Mahamahopdhaya Dr. P.V.Kane and Principal V.K.Joag were the founding father of New Law College.

The college has set its goals and objectives in time with the needs and expectations of the society. We strive to impart quality education to our students and encourage them to participate in various co-curricular and extra-curricular activities to bring out the best of their talents so as to enrich their multidimensional personality. The New Law College having Three Years LL.B Course and medium of instruction is English.

Vision of the College

- To achieve excellence to imparting legal education so as to meet the social and professional needs.
- To spread legal awareness.

Mission of the College

-
- Developing dispute resolution skills by imparting knowledge and providing hands on experience.
- Creating an environment that nurtures ethics, leadership and team building.
- Providing industrial experience for minimizing the gap between academic and industry.



Modern Education Society's
NEW LAW COLLEGE

71st Annual Day
2024-2025



Chief Guest

Ms. Anita Hamand

Hon'ble Trustee

Modern Education Society, Pune.

Convener

Dr. Shivani S. Shelar

Associate Professor of Law

I/C Principal

Saturday, 5th April, 2025, 2.30 pm onwards
Auditorium, New (Law) Building, MES Mumbai Campus.

RESULT OF ACADEMIC YEAR 2023-2024

First LL.B 80%

Second LL.B 90%

Third LL.B 92%

BRIEF REPORT OF ACTIVITIES OF THE ACADEMIC YEAR 2024-2025 (JULY- MAY, 2025)

1st August 2024	<p>Special lecture on the topic of Different Aspects of Human Rights and the Indian Constitution by Prof. Garje</p> <p>Brief report- Modern Education Society's New Law College had organized a special lecture on 1st August, 2024 in SYLLB on the topic of Different Aspects of Human Rights and the Indian Constitution.</p> <p>The lecture was commenced by Prof. Garje where he gave an introduction of how the Constitution and human rights are interrelated to each other and how the Constitution plays an important role in ensuring that the human rights of the citizens are maintained.</p>
1st August 2024	<p>Special lecture on the topic of Moot Court and Case Law Research by Prof. Kazi</p> <p>Brief report- New Law College had organized a special lecture on 1st August, 2024 in TYLLB on the topic of Moot Court and Case Law Research. The lecture was delivered by Prof. Kazi where he gave an introduction of moot courts , its advantages for building the lawyering skills, different ways of case research etc.</p>

<p style="text-align: center;">9th August 2024</p>	<p>Special lecture on "Issues and Rights of Tribals' - in collaboration to District Legal Service Authority had organized a lecture on "Issues and Rights of Tribals' on the occasion of World Tribal Day which was delivered by Prof. Sae Dumbare.</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">10th August, 2024</p>	<p>Orientation Lecture for Practical Training of T.Y. LL.B New Law College had organized an orientation lecture on 10th August, 2024 in TYLLB on the topic of Orientation Lecture on Practical Training. The lecture was delivered by I/C Principal Prof. Dr. Shivani Shelar where she gave an introduction to Pattern A Examination of 60:40.</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">10th September 2024</p>	<p>Special lecture on the Introduction of DLSA - Dr. Shivani Shelar conducted a special lecture. She briefly described DLSA, its objective, functions. How it helps the law students in understanding the legal functions through various legal awareness programs, legal aid clinic programs and the activities carried under it. Our Alumni Akshay Jadhav & Ketki Joshi, who were active were DLSA volunteers shared their experiences and gave an overview of how it helps the students and groom them to know the procedure and the practical approach.</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">19th September, 2024</p>	<p>In collaboration with District Legal Services Authority and Lakshay Academy has organized seminar on: How to crack JMFC Exam on 19th September, 2024 between 9:30 and 11 am where the Guest Speaker was Adv. Saurabh Ganpatey. He guided students with preparation of the exams.</p>

4 th February , 2025	A special lecture on "Cyber Crimes and Banking" was conducted by Meera Kothavlekar,a banking official on 4th February, 2025 in classroom 3B which was organized by New Law College in collaboration with IQAC. It was attended by students of FYLLB, SYLLB and TYLLB, eager to understand the evolving landscape of cyber threats in the banking sector.
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6th – 7 th Feb, 2025	Library Orientation Lecture delivered by Mrs. Ranade Mrunmayi on 6th &7 th Feb, 2025
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CURRICULAR ACTIVITIES	
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18th & 19th November, 2024	Library Visit and Orientation for F.Y LL.B
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20 th December, 2024	The Demo Moot Court held at New Law College, Mumbai, on the 20thDecember 2024. It is conducted for the F.Y students. The Demo moot was organized and conducted by S.Y students who already had participated in the Moot Competitions. The aim of Demo Moot is to introduce the F.Y students about the legal language, the lawyering skills and argumentative skills. It also helps them understand the laws in better sense at very beginning of the course.
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14 th February, 2025	The Freshers Moot Court Competition at New Law College, Mumbai, held on 14th February 2025, was an exciting event that provided first-year law students with an excellent platform to demonstrate their legal acumen, advocacy skills, and passion for the legal profession. The event was organized as part of the college's initiative to encourage the development of legal & lawyering skills in its students and to foster a sense of competition and teamwork among them.
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VISITS

<p>14th September, 2024</p>	<p>Yerwada Jail, Pune Visit- The aim of Jail visits rea organized with an aim of providing the students with a platform to understand the Laws in the Prisons. 66 Students enrolled and visited. They were accompanied by Dr. Shivani Shelar, Prof Garje & Prof. Barke. The students visited different barracks, small scale industries, Confinement room, prison rooms where freedom fighters were kept like Gandhi ji, Women Prisons. The Students interacted with the Jailor and he gave information about the jail and the rules and regulations.</p>
<p>21st September, 2024</p>	<p>Police Station Visit.- It is part of the Curricular activity. It is included as a part of Practical Training. The aim of the Police station visits is to make students aware of Laws, procedures, problems faced by police executive. The working system of the police station. It is a compulsory activity and the students have to make a report on the same and submit it during the viva.</p> <p>On the 21st of September, 2024, the students and faculty of New Law College, Mumbai, embarked on an educational visit to various police stations across the city as part of their curriculum to understand the functioning of the police force and gain practical insights into law enforcement. The visit was structured into four divisions: Division A: Dadar Police Station, Division B: Mahim Police Station, Division C: Sion Police Station, Division D: Matunga Police Station</p>
<p>13th- 17th October, 2024</p>	<p>Court Visits- Mazagaon MM Court, Bandra Small Causes Court, Esplanade Court, Mumbai. It is part of Academic curriculum included under the Practical Training. It is a compulsory activity and the students have to make a report on the same and submit it during the viva.</p>

<p>19th March – 29th March, 2025</p>	<p>Delhi Tour Visit- The Delhi tour was conducted on 19th March- 29th March, 2025. The visit was organized from Delhi- Amritsar- Mumbai. It was an educational tour. Students of all the three years, who wished to participate are enrolled for were allowed to visit. The Students visited NHRC- a seminar was organized by the NHRC for the students, Delhi, Supreme Court, Lotus Temple, Wagha Border. It was a well-organized educational tour. The students were accompanied and guided by Dr. Shivani Shelar, I/C Principal. The aim of the such educational tour is to provide them a platform for the gaining the knowledge of various institutions/ government bodies/ courts. It is an extracurricular activity.</p>
<p>31st January 2025</p>	<p>New Law College Organized State Level Online Seminar on IPR in the memory of Late. Principal Dr. Vijay Chitnis. Resource persons for seminar were Adv. Devika Purav and Adv. Darshana Mayekar. The Seminar was organized by Dr. Pradnya Pahunkar, faculty NLC. Dr. Shivani S Shelar madam I/C Principal welcomed the guest and the participants. The Seminar focused on the IPR concepts and the procedure for filing of the patent, copyright, trademarks etc. It was a very informative seminar. It helped all the participants to explore the field of the IPR.</p>
<p>19th August to 26th August 2024.</p>	<p>One week certificate Course on “Human Rights’- the said course is made with an objective – to create awareness of basic human rights values, its issues and challenges, nature and scope of the HR laws and international provisions etc. It was conducted in hybrid mode. It included lectures in Online Mode and visit to State human rights commission in Offline Mode. It was organized by Dr. Pradnya Pahunkar.</p>

	<p>It covered various current and important topics on human rights like Basic Human rights , state and police misconduct, vulnerable groups, AI , LGBT, Health and Human Rights. The lectures were delivered by different resource persons. 15 participants enrolled for the course. After the successful completion of the course the students were provided with E-certificates.</p>
<p>13th to 15th February 2025 and 20th to 22nd February 2025.</p>	<p>Judgement Analysis Skill Development Program- the said course was organized to develop legal skills amongst the participants. It is a 2 week course program. The objective of the JA is to read & understand the judicial precedent, citation apply the interpretation of statutes, ratio decidendi, judgment with criticism. Judgment Analysis is one of the skill development which the students required to enhance their lawyering skills etc. 12 students enrolled for the course. The course included topics like Jurisprudence – legal realism theory, doctrine of precedent, introduction to Law Library, how to search case laws, Judgment Analysis. It was designed and organized by Dr. Shivani S. Shelar (I/C Principal)</p>
<p>COMPETITIONS</p>	
<p>July 2024</p>	<p>2nd State level online Essay Competition- It was organized online mode where the participants from various Law Colleges of State participated. The pattern is to send the essay selected from the given topics via email. The results of the competition are declared on 30th July, 2024. Ipshita Adhikari and Rugved Mahamuni were the first and second winners of the competition.</p>

<p>25th January 2025.</p>	<p>Ex-tempore Competition on National Voter's Day. On the occasion of National Voters' Day, an extempore competition was organized in Classroom 3A to promote awareness about the Voting among students. The winners of the Competition were - Rajendra Jadhav (S.Y) and Samyak Khawale(S.Y)</p>
<p>28th February 2025</p>	<p>Book Review Competition- The Book Review Competition was held in association with Library of NLC. The competition was organized by arranging non- legal books in English and Marathi book, which were selected form the college library. The purpose of the selecting the non- legal books was to give them a platform to relax and inculcate the habit of reading. From the given set of books, participants have to select any one book either in English or Marathi. The participant/s were given 2 weeks' time to read. The participants then on the day of competition should give a review of the book. The aim was to inculcate the reading habits amongst the students, to develop the analytical skills, and oratory skills.</p> <p>Debate Competition - The objective of the Competition was to drawing students from various disciplines to showcase their oratory skills, critical thinking, research skills and argumentation abilities. The competition was organized as part of the college's ongoing efforts to inculcating Reading habits foster academic engagement and public speaking skills among its students.</p>

17 th April, 2025	Essay Competition on 134 th Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar Jayanti- the objective was to celebrate the contributions by the Social Reformist and Father of Indian Constitution Dr. Bhimrao Ramji Ambedkar. The participant students were given topics and has to write on any one of the selected topics.
DAYS CELEBRATION	
5 th September 2024	Teacher's Day Celebration- Students from all the three years gifted rose and flower as a token of Love and Respect to all theirs faculties.
26th November 2024	Constitution Day Celebration our college in collaboration with District Legal Services Authority, Mumbai & Constitution Club arranged Lecture on Salient features of Constitution
4th December 2024	Advocates' Day, New Law College hosted a thought-provoking and insightful lecture by Mr. Ajinkya Barke, he shared his experiences, challenges, and reflections on the legal profession. The event, held on 4th December, 2024, was attended by students, Prof. A. A. Kazi, Prof. Dr. Pradnya Pahurkar and Prof. Sae Dumbare who gathered to celebrate the role of advocates in the legal system.
10th December 2024	Human Rights Day Celebrations – Special lecture delivered by Prof. Kazi. On the occasion of Human Right's Day, a special event was held in New Law College to mark Human Rights Day, which is observed globally to raise awareness about the fundamental rights of every individual. The celebration brought together students and faculty to reflect on the importance of human rights.

	The event featured a skit prepared by the students and an insightful lecture by Prof. Kazi, a prominent speaker in the field of human rights advocacy.
18th December 2024	Minorities Day Celebration - special lecture delivered by Prof. Sae Dumbre On the occasion of Minorities Day, New Law College had organized a significant lecture which was delivered by Professor Sae Dumbare in Classroom 6 Law. The lecture focused on the importance of recognizing and supporting minority communities within the legal framework and society. Professor Sae emphasized the constitutional safeguards provided to ensure equal rights and justice for minorities.
8th March, 2025	Women's Day Celebration- Special Lecture delivered by Adv. Jai Vaidya on =>Women Empowerment<=>. celebrated International Women's Day with great enthusiasm and a focus on women's empowerment, equality, and the role of women in shaping society. The event was a remarkable success, bringing together students, faculty, and distinguished guests for an afternoon of insightful discussions and inspirational speeches.
EXTRA CURRICULAR ACTIVITIES	
19th September, 2024	New Law College in collaboration with DLSA and Lakshay Academy had organized seminar on: How to crack JMFC Exam on Guest Speaker was Adv. Saurabh Ganpatey
13th August, 2024	Tree Plantation Drive

6th January, 2025	Group Reading and Loud Reading activity for celebrating the ;Vachan Sankalp Maharatrascha’
6th & 7th January, 2025	Book Exhibition by Library activity for celebrating for celebrating the ;Vachan Sankalp Maharatrascha’.
7th February, 2025	Library Book Exhibition
15th February, 2025	New Law College in collaboration with ;Dard se Hamdard Tak Trust’ organized the remarkable event for the inauguration of its ;Legal Aid on Wheels’. " initiative, aimed at providing free legal assistance to underprivileged people and communities in rural areas. This initiative is designed to bring legal services directly to people's doorsteps through specially equipped vans, ensuring that those who are unable to access legal aid due to geographical or financial constraints can receive support.
28th February, 2025	Book Review Competition- the competition was held on 28th February 2025. It was held in association with Library of NLC. The competition was organized by arranging non-legal books in English and Marathi book, which were selected form the college library. The purpose of the selecting the non- legal books was to make them interesting to enter the Competition and inculcate the habits of reading amongst the student participants. From the given set of books, participants have to select any one book either in English or Marathi. The participant/s were given 2 weeks’ time to read.

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CULTURAL ACTIVITIES

16th October
2024

Kojagiri Pornima along with Freshers party-
Mr and Ms. Freshers Competition.

21st and 23rd
December 2024

Saree and Tie Day and Traditional day- Celebration with
Antakshari and competition on Miss. And Mr. Traditional
Dress.

SPORTS

11th January, 2025

Indoor Games- NLC every year organizes sports games for
our students- Carrom, Table Tennis, Chess were some of
the Indoor games we organized.

18th-19th January,
2025

Outdoor Games- NLC every year organizes Sports games
for our students. In this year we organized Shotput,
Discuss Throw, Relay and Running as outdoor games.

19th -29th March,
2025

Vidhi Chashak - 2025-1st Law Colleges Men's Cricket
Tournament. NLC in collaboration with MCA. it was
organized under the guidance of Sports In charge Ajinkya
Barke Sir. Here 12 law colleges teams participated. it was
organised in MCA Bandra complex. It included Semifinal and
final round. NEW LAW COLLEGE was not only the
organizer of the the very first men's cricket tournament but
also Winner of the Tournament 2024-2025.

WINNERS 2024-25

Krunal Ekkaldevi	Winner of FacePainting Competition Held at PTVA's Institute of Management
Pravin Thorat, Vidya Doke and Gayatri Rathod	Winner of "BEST MEMORIAL" in National Moot Court Competiton held at Dr. Ambedkar College of Law
EKTA KAPASI, PRAVIN SHUKLA, VINITA RAO	WINNER OF INFORMAL EVENTS, LAW TRYST'24 HELD AT JITENDRA CHAUHAN COLLEGE OF LAW
Vinita Rao and Prajakta Vaware	Winner as "AD MASTER" of AD- MAD Competition held at Jitendra Chauhan College of Law
Ekta Kapasi, Pallavi Joshi and Parag Kadam	Winner of Adv. Mahesh Vaswani's Inter Collegiate Moot Court Competition held at Jitendra Chauhan College of Law
Mitesh Patil	Winner of Judgment Writing Competition held at G J Advani Law College, National Level Fest Vidhi Kiran
Pallavi Joshi and Ekta Kapasi	Winner of Client Counselling Competition held at at G J Advani Law College, National Level Fest Vidhi Kiran

SPECIAL PRIZES 2024-2025

Best Students	Sakshi Gare	T.Y LL.B
Out Standing Student	Pravin Thorat	S.Y. LL.B
Sports Achievement	Jayesh Mhatre	S.Y. LL.B
Active Student	Female	Sayali T.Y LL.B
	Female	Pooja Chettiar T.Y LL.B
	Male	Yogi Lunge T.Y. LL.B
	Male	Aakash Rathod T.Y. LL.B
Special Appreciation	Vidhya Dhoke Ekta Kapasi Prajakta Wavara Pallavi Joshi	S.Y. LL.B S.Y. LL.B S.Y. LL.B S.Y. LL.B

Faculties Articles



Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar's Thoughts on Social Justice

Introduction

Dr. Bhimrao Ramji Ambedkar, popularly known as Babasaheb Ambedkar, was a visionary leader, jurist, economist, and social reformer who championed the cause of the oppressed and marginalized communities in India. Among his numerous contributions, his thoughts on social justice remain central to his life's work. Ambedkar's idea of social justice was rooted in equality, liberty, and fraternity, and he saw these principles as essential to achieving a just and humane society. Dr. Bhimrao Ramji Ambedkar, affectionately known as Babasaheb Ambedkar, was a revolutionary thinker, social reformer, and the principal architect of the Indian Constitution. His life was devoted to the cause of the oppressed, especially the Scheduled Castes Dalits, and his intellectual legacy continues to shape the discourse on equality and human rights in India. Central to Ambedkar's philosophy was the idea of social justice, which he defined as a state of society where all individuals are treated with dignity, equality, and fairness, irrespective of their caste, religion, gender, economic status.

Understanding Social Justice

For Dr. B. R. Ambedkar, social justice was not a mere theoretical idea but a living moral principle—a fundamental value that should shape the political, economic, and social institutions of a democratic society. He firmly believed that without social justice, political freedom and legal rights would be meaningless, especially for the oppressed and marginalized communities of India.

Ambedkar's academic journey, which took him to Columbia University in the United States and the London School of Economics, provided him with a strong foundation in liberal political thought, economics, and law. He used this intellectual training to critique Indian social structures and advocate for radical reform. Rather than seeking superficial changes, Ambedkar called for a complete transformation of society to ensure dignity, equality, and justice for all.

Key Aspects of Ambedkar' s Thoughts on Social Justice

Annihilation of Caste

One of Dr. B. R. Ambedkar' s most profound and revolutionary contributions to Indian social thought was his uncompromising critique of the caste system. His landmark work, *Annihilation of Caste* (1936), is a powerful indictment of the rigid and hierarchical structure of caste-based society in India. Ambedkar did not merely call for reform within the caste system; he argued for its complete abolition, declaring it fundamentally incompatible with the principles of democracy, human dignity, and social justice.

In *Annihilation of Caste*, Ambedkar described the caste system as an inhumane and unjust social order that fragmented Indian society, entrenched inequality, and denied basic human rights to millions, particularly the Dalits and Scheduled Castes. He believed that as long as caste existed, true social justice could never be realized, as it inherently denied individuals the opportunity to live with equality and self-respect.

Ambedkar was particularly critical of orthodox Hinduism and the religious texts that sanctioned and perpetuated caste hierarchies. He argued that religious doctrines were often used to justify social discrimination and exclusion. His rejection of these doctrines was not just intellectual but moral and ethical. He emphasized that real reform required not just legislative change but a complete transformation of social values and institutions.

Ambedkar' s call to action was clear and bold. He urged society to recognize that justice demands the “abolition of all inequalities” — not just those of wealth or opportunity, but also those entrenched in birth status, and gender. As he famously declared:

“ Social justice means the abolition of all inequalities, including inequalities based on birth, wealth, and gender. ” — Dr. B. R. Ambedkar

For Ambedkar, the annihilation of caste was not merely about improving the condition of Dalits; it was about liberating Indian society from a morally bankrupt system that hindered unity, progress, and democracy. His vision of a caste-free India remains a moral and political challenge that continues to inspire generations of social reformers and justice seekers.

Legal and Constitutional Safeguards

Dr. B. R. Ambedkar's role as the Chairman of the Drafting Committee of the Indian Constitution was pivotal in shaping India into a modern democratic republic grounded in the ideals of justice, equality, and human dignity. His legal acumen and deep understanding of social dynamics enabled him to craft a Constitution that not only guaranteed political rights but also aimed to correct centuries of social and economic injustice.

At the heart of Ambedkar's constitutional vision was the Preamble, which declares the objective of securing "Justice—social, economic, and political" for all citizens. This declaration was not symbolic; it represented a deliberate commitment to creating a state that would actively dismantle oppressive structures and promote inclusive development.

To realize this vision, Ambedkar embedded several critical legal and institutional mechanisms into the Constitution:

1. Fundamental Rights

Ambedkar ensured that the Constitution provided justiciable Fundamental Rights, which include the right to equality (Article 14), prohibition of discrimination (Article 15), equality of opportunity in public employment (Article 16), and protection of individual freedoms such as speech, religion, and assembly. These rights are intended to empower all citizens, especially those from historically oppressed communities, by guaranteeing equal protection under the law.

2. Directive Principles of State Policy

Understanding that legal rights alone were insufficient to achieve substantive equality, Ambedkar supported the inclusion of Directive Principles of State Policy (Part IV of the Constitution). These principles serve as guidelines for the state to promote social welfare, economic equality, and justice. Though not legally enforceable, they direct governments to work toward eradicating poverty, promoting education, and ensuring fair working conditions—goals essential for achieving social justice in practice.

3. Affirmative Action Reservation Policies

Recognizing the systemic and historical marginalization of Dalits, Scheduled Tribes, and other backward classes, Ambedkar advocated for reservations in education, employment, and political representation. These affirmative action measures are enshrined in the Constitution Article 15(4), 16(4), and 4 to uplift disadvantaged communities and provide them with a level playing field in public life. He saw these policies not as privileges, but as remedial justice—a means to achieve real equality.

4. Equality Before Law

Ambedkar was firm in his belief that a just society must be founded on the rule of law. The Indian Constitution, through Article 14, guarantees “equality before the law and equal protection of the laws” to all citizens, regardless of their background. For Ambedkar, legal equality was a cornerstone of social justice, essential for dismantling entrenched hierarchies and enabling true democracy.

5. Safeguards Against Discrimination

The Constitution also prohibits untouchability Article 17 and guarantees the protection of cultural and educational rights of minorities Articles 29 and 30. These provisions reflect Ambedkar’s insistence that the Constitution must serve not only as a political document but also as a moral framework for building a just and equitable society.

Ethics as the Cornerstone of Legal Practice: A Counsel's Perspective

" A lawyer' s duty is not to win every case, but to ~~tsure~~ ensure that justice is done. Truth and ethics must be the foundation of advocacy. "

— Justice P. N. Bhagwati, Former Chief Justice ~~of In~~

In the ever- evolving landscape of legal practice, ~~here~~ where the pursuit of justice intersects with the imperatives of strategy and client advocacy, ethics remain the enduring compass that guides an Advocate' s condct. As officers of the court and custodians of justice, legal professionals ~~al~~ shoulder a profound duty— not just to their clients, but to the legal system ~~and~~ society at large.

The Dual Role: Advocate and Officer of the Court

An Advocate' s role is uniquely dual in nature. ~~Om~~ On one hand, we are fierce protectors of our client' s rights and interests. ~~On~~ On the other, we serve as officers of the court, committed to upholding ~~the~~ the rule of law and ensuring the integrity of the judicial process.

This balance is not merely aspirational— it is enshrined in the Bar Council of India Rules and various judicial pronouncements. ~~The~~ The Advocates Act, 19 61, and the Code of Ethics laid down by the Bar Council mandate adherence to professional conduct that reflects honesty, integty, and respect for the court and its procedures.

The Client Relationship: Loyalty with Boundaries

The duty of confidentiality and loyalty to a client is sacrosanct. However, ~~it~~ it must never come at the cost of misleading the court or suppressing material facts. The ethical Advocate walks a tightrope: ~~adv~~ advocating zealously while refraining from distorting truth or abetting unlawful conduct.

A frequent ethical dilemma arises when a client insists on a course of action that, while legally plausible, may border on the unethical. Here, the Advocate's role is to advise with candor and conscience. The Counsel must inform the client of the legal and moral implications and, where necessary, decline to act on instructions that compromise ethical obligations.

Integrity in Advocacy: More Than Legal Acumen

Integrity is not simply about avoiding fraud or dishonesty—it is about consistency between word and deed. It is revealed in punctual court appearances, in preparing a case with diligence, and in treating colleagues and judicial officers with respect.

In an adversarial system, where tactics can sometimes overshadow truth, it is tempting to "win at all costs." However, real respect in the legal community stems not from pyrrhic victories, but from a reputation for fair dealing, reasoned argument, and respect for the law.

The Ethical Challenge in the Age of Media Trials

The modern Advocate also navigates an environment influenced by media scrutiny and public opinion. Commenting on ongoing cases, especially those of a sensational nature, has become a minefield. The ethical line is clear: while legal education and public discourse are important, they must not prejudice the administration of justice or erode the sanctity of the courtroom.

A Call to the Bar – and to Conscience

Ultimately, the legal profession is not merely a career; it is a vocation grounded in service. The true measure of an Advocate is not just the number of cases won, but how they were won—and at what cost.

As we continue to practice in courts large and small, let us remember that the scales of justice do not tip solely through skilful argument, but through ethical resolve.

It is this resolve that fosters trust—in the Advocate, in the legal system, and in justice itself.

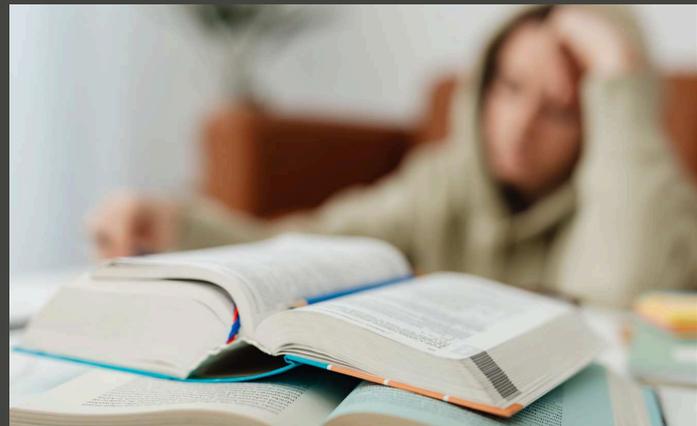
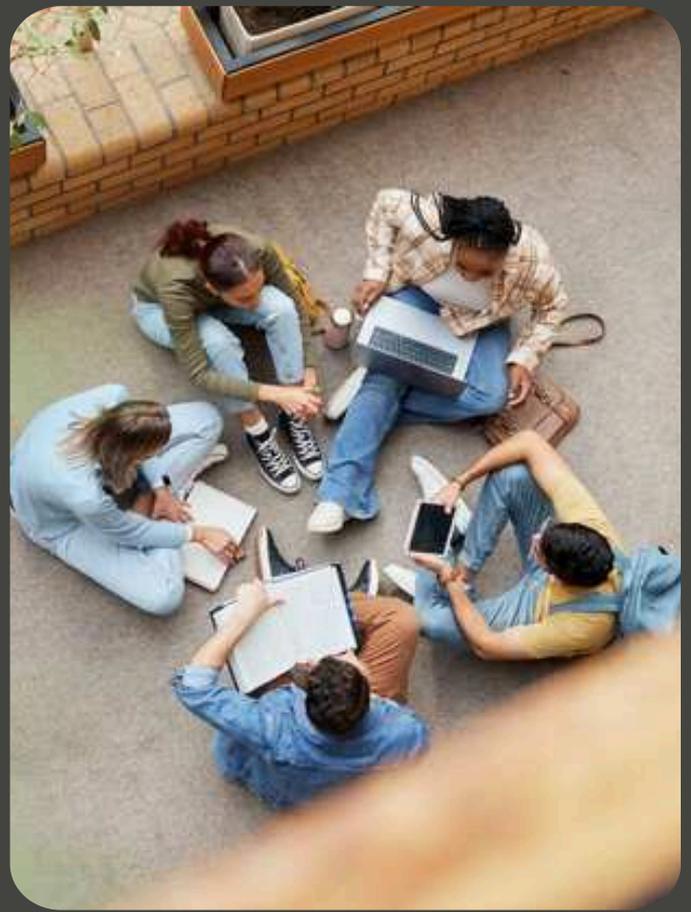
Conclusion

In the grand theatre of justice, the Advocate is not merely a performer but a guardian of truth. Legal acumen may win arguments, but it is ethical conviction that earns lasting respect. As we navigate the demands of our practice, let us remember that each case is not just a client's cause—it is a moment to reaffirm our commitment to fairness, dignity, and the rule of law. For in the end, it is not the victories we tally, but the integrity with which we pursued them that defines our legacy in the profession.

As truly said by Mahatma Gandhi the Father of our Nation,

" A true lawyer is one who places truth and service in the first place and the emoluments of the profession in the next place only. "

Students Articles



*First winner of the Second State Level Online Essay Competition 2024 conducted by
New Law College, Mahim,*

TO KILL AN OCCUPATION: AI'S IMPACT ON INDIA'S WORKFORCE

ABSTRACT

Deep in India's tech zones, a quiet revolution is taking place as artificial intelligence transforms the very fabric of work. This article unveils the dual nature of AI's impact: a creator of unprecedented opportunities and a disruptor of traditional roles. Yet, far from a dystopian narrative, this piece paints a vision of symbiosis between human ingenuity and artificial cognition. At this digital crossroads, we witness a nation balancing ancient traditions with futuristic aspirations. As legal frameworks struggle to keep pace, ethical dilemmas emerge. With India's unique approach to AI integration set a global precedent? The answer lies in the pages that follow.

Keywords: Workforce, Human, Technology, Employment, etc.

THE REVOLUTION: POWERED BY AI

" In the bustling heart of Mumbai, a young software engineer gazes at her computer screen, fingers poised hesitantly above the keyboard. ' Will I still have a job next year? ' she ponders, as another AI breakthrough dominates her social media feed. " Picture a nation of 1.4 billion dreams, where the hum of progress mingles with the whispers of anxiety. India, a land where ancient traditions dance with cutting-edge technology, now faces its greatest revolution yet: the AI tsunami.

" The future's knocking at our door,
With silicon brains and codes galore.
Will our jobs be swept away?
Or will we find a new way to soar? "

" The future is already here, and it's about to change the way we work forever. " As we delve into the profound impact of artificial intelligence AI on Indian employment and the legal system, it's clear that we stand at the precipice of a new era. The AI revolution is not just a technological shift; it's a seismic transformation that will redefine the very nature of work and justice in our nation.

As no sector remains untouched by this digital revolution one question echoes through the bustling streets of Bangalore and the quiet villages of Bihar alike, " Is this the dawn of a golden age of productivity, or the twilight of human relevance in the workplace? "

THE NEW SPICE ROUTE FOR INDIA

India's tryst with artificial intelligence began in the 1950s , rooted in the fertile ground of the Indian Statistical Institute in Kolkata. Visionaries like Prasanta Chandra Mahalanobis sowed the seeds of modern computing, nurturing a legacy that would blossom into today's AI revolution. As the new millennium dawned, India's digital landscape underwent a seismic shift. The Information Technology Act of 2000 laid the legislative foundation, while the Digital India initiative of 2015 catalyzed widespread technological adoption. This digital metamorphosis set the stage for NITI Aayog's ambitious National Strategy for Artificial Intelligence in 2018 , positioning India as a potential " AI Garage" for nearly half the world[1] .

The AI revolution, however, brings both promise and peril. Recent International Monetary Fund analysis reveals that 26% of Indian jobs face high exposure to AI disruption. Yet, the majority of India's workforce anchored in agriculture, crafts, and elementary occupations, remains relatively insulated from this technological tsunami.

[1] National Strategy for Artificial Intelligence, National Institute for Transforming India NITI Aayog , <https://www.niti.gov.in/sites/default/files/2018/07/2018-07-16/2018-07-16-01-Strategy-for-AI-Discussion-Paper.pdf>, last seen on 16/ 07 / 2024.

As AI reshapes the employment landscape, it carves out new career paths while rendering others obsolete. The rise of AI and Machine Learning Specialists, Data Scientists, and IoT Specialists contrasts sharply with the declining prospects for Administrative Secretaries, Assembly Workers, and Data Entry Clerks. This dichotomy underscores the urgent need for strategic workforce adaptation. Recognizing this imperative, the Indian government has launched initiatives like the Atal Innovation Mission and the National Educational Technology Forum (NETF). These programs aim to cultivate a fertile ecosystem for innovation and entrepreneurship, equipping the workforce with the skills to thrive in an AI-driven future [2]. The impact of AI on Indian employment transcends mere job creation or loss. It demands a fundamental reimagining of work itself, emphasizing the quality of jobs and the skills they require. As AI continues its inexorable advance, policymakers face the formidable challenge of ensuring equitable distribution of its benefits while mitigating its disruptive effects.

TALE OF DUAL FACES OF AI

“Two sides of the same coin.” This adage has stood the test of time, serving as a constant reminder that every advancement and invention has perils in addition to pleasures. And in the realm of artificial intelligence (AI), this duality is starkly evident. As India embraces AI, it dances with this digital coin—its impact on employment is both transformative and treacherous. In the rapidly evolving landscape of Indian technology and labor, Artificial Intelligence (AI) emerges as a coin with two distinct faces - one gleaming with promise, the other casting shadows of uncertainty.

[2] AI Impact on India: Jobs and Employment, India AI, available at <https://indiaai.gov.in/article/ai-impact-on-jobs-and-employment>, last seen on 16/ 07 / 2024.

On the brighter side, AI's potential to revolutionize industries and create new opportunities is undeniable. In sectors ranging from healthcare to agriculture, AI-driven solutions are already making significant strides. For instance, in healthcare, AI algorithms are enhancing diagnostic accuracy, potentially saving countless lives. The Indian startup Niramai has developed an AI-based breast cancer screening tool that's both non-invasive and highly accurate, showcasing how AI can democratize advanced healthcare solutions. In the realm of agriculture, AI is helping farmers optimize crop yields and manage resources more efficiently. Startups like CropIn are leveraging AI to provide predictive insights to farmers, enabling them to make data-driven decisions that boost productivity and sustainability. This application of AI not only enhances food security but also improves the livelihoods of millions of Indian farmers.

Moreover, the AI revolution is creating a surge in demand for new job roles. Data scientists, machine learning engineers, and AI ethicists are becoming increasingly sought after. The National Association of Software and Service Companies (NASSCOM) reports that AI and big data analytics together are expected to add 230,000 jobs in India by 2025 [3]. This shift presents an opportunity for India to position itself as a global hub for AI talent and innovation.

[3] AI Revolution and Job Future by 2030, Reflection available at [On the brighter side, AI's potential to revolutionize industries and create new opportunities is undeniable. In sectors ranging from healthcare to agriculture, AI-driven solutions are already making significant strides. For instance, in healthcare, AI algorithms are enhancing diagnostic accuracy, potentially saving countless lives. The Indian startup Niramai has developed an AI-based breast cancer screening tool that's both non-invasive and highly accurate, showcasing how AI can democratize advanced healthcare solutions. In the realm of agriculture, AI is helping farmers optimize crop yields and manage resources more efficiently. Startups like CropIn are leveraging AI to provide predictive insights to farmers, enabling them to make data-driven decisions that boost productivity and sustainability. This application of AI not only enhances food security but also improves the livelihoods of millions of Indian farmers.](#)

, last seen on 14/ 07 / 2024

However, the flip side of this technological coin reveals challenges that cannot be ignored. The spectre of job displacement looms large, particularly in sectors dominated by routine tasks. This transition could disproportionately affect lower-skilled workers, potentially exacerbating existing socioeconomic inequalities. The ethical implications of AI also raise significant concerns. AI systems, trained on historical data, risk perpetuating and even amplifying existing biases. In 2018, Amazon scrapped an AI recruiting tool that showed bias against women, highlighting the potential for AI to reinforce discriminatory practices if not carefully designed and monitored [4]. As AI increasingly influences decisions in areas like hiring, lending, and criminal justice, ensuring fairness and transparency becomes paramount.

The legal landscape surrounding AI in India is still evolving, presenting both opportunities and challenges. The absence of specific AI legislation has led to a reliance on existing laws, which may not fully address the unique challenges posed by AI. The case of Ankit Sahani's AI-generated artwork "Suryast" exemplifies the legal ambiguities surrounding AI-created content [1]. While Sahani initially managed to register the artwork with himself as the author and the AI as a co-author, the Copyright Office later raised concerns, reflecting the ongoing debate about AI authorship and ownership.

[4] Insight - Amazon scraps secret AI recruiting tool that showed bias against women, Reuters, available on the brighter side, AI's potential to revolutionize industries and create new opportunities is undeniable. In sectors ranging from healthcare to agriculture, AI-driven solutions are already making significant strides. For instance in healthcare, AI algorithms are enhancing diagnostic accuracy, potentially saving countless lives. The Indian startup Niramai has developed an AI-based breast cancer screening tool that's both non-invasive and highly accurate, showcasing how AI can democratize advanced healthcare solutions. In the realm of agriculture, AI is helping farmers optimize crop yields and manage resources more efficiently. Startups like CropIn are leveraging AI to provide predictive insights to farmers, enabling them to make data-driven decisions that boost productivity and sustainability. This application of AI not only enhances food security but also improves the livelihoods of millions of Indian farmers.

, last seen on 14/ 07 / 2024

[5] The Divergence In Copyright Recognition For AI-Generated Works: An In-Depth Analysis Of Ankit Sahni's Case In The US And India, King Stubb & Kasiva, available on the brighter side, However, the flip side of this technological coin reveals challenges that cannot be ignored. The spectre of job displacement looms large, particularly in sectors dominated by routine tasks. This transition could disproportionately affect lower-skilled workers, potentially exacerbating existing socioeconomic inequalities. The ethical implications of AI also raise significant concerns. AI systems, trained on historical data, risk perpetuating and even amplifying existing biases. In 2018, Amazon scrapped an AI recruiting tool that showed bias against women, highlighting the potential for AI to reinforce discriminatory practices if not carefully designed and monitored [1]. As AI increasingly influences decisions in areas like hiring, lending, and criminal justice, ensuring fairness and transparency becomes paramount.

Amidst these challenges, Finance Minister Nirmala Sitharaman's perspective offers a balanced view[6] . She emphasizes that while AI will undoubtedly change the nature of work, it's not an autonomous force that will operate independently of human input. Her stance underscores the need for a nuanced approach that harnesses AI's potential while addressing concerns about job displacement and ethical implications.

As India navigates this AI- driven future, the path forward requires a delicate balance. It calls for proactive policies that foster innovation while safeguarding workers' interests. Initiatives like the National Education Policy 2020, which emphasizes digital literacy and computational thinking, are steps in the right direction. However, more comprehensive strategies for reskilling and upskilling the workforce are crucial to ensure that the benefits of AI are widely shared.

CODE OR BE CODED

Internationally, the approach to AI and employment differs significantly from India's current stance. The European Union, for instance, has taken a proactive approach to regulating AI systems, including in employment contexts, through its proposed AI Act. The Act aims to establish a comprehensive legal framework for developing and using AI systems in Europe. It adopts a risk- based approach, categorizing AI systems into different tiers based on the sensitivity of the data involved and the particular use case or application. [7] Specifically , the Act prohibits certain " unacceptable risk" AI practices, including the use of AI systems that exploit vulnerabilities of individuals based on their age, disability, or socioeconomic status to influence their behaviour in a way that causes significant harm. It also imposes strict transparency requirements for AI- driven hiring processes.

[6] Union Finance Minister Sitharaman allays concerns over impact of AI on jobs, The Hindu, available [at](#) [https://www.thehindu.com/news/national/article6641111.html](#) however, the flip side of this technological coin reveals challenges that cannot be ignored. The spectre of job displacement looms large, particularly in sectors dominated by routine tasks. This transition could disproportionately affect lower- skilled workers, potentially exacerbating existing socioeconomic inequalities. The ethical implications of AI also raise significant concerns. AI systems, trained on historical data, risk perpetuating and even amplifying existing biases. In 2018 , Amazon scrapped an AI recruiting tool that showed bias against women, highlighting the potential for AI to reinforce discriminatory practices if not carefully designed and monitored[1] . As AI increasingly influences decisions in areas like hiring, lending, and criminal justice, ensuring fairness and transparency become paramount. , last seen on 14/ 07 / 2024

[7] The European Union's AI Act: What You Need to Know, KnHolland & Knight, available at [https://www.hklaw.com/en/insights/publications/2024/03/european-unions-ai-act-what-you-need-to-know](#) last seen on 13/ 07 / 2024

In contrast, the United States has taken a more sector-specific approach to regulating AI in employment. The Equal Employment Opportunity Commission (EEOC) issued technical assistance in 2023 to help prevent AI from perpetuating employment discrimination[8] , but there is no comprehensive federal law governing AI in the workplace like the EU's proposed AI Act.

Instead, individual states have begun to introduce their own AI-specific legislation, leading to a patchwork of regulations that can create compliance challenges for employers operating across multiple jurisdictions. For example, several states including California, Georgia, Hawaii, Illinois, and Washington have proposed bills aimed at regulating the use of AI systems in making employment decisions and mitigating the risk of algorithmic discrimination[9] . The lack of a unified national approach has also made it more difficult to address the broader societal implications of AI, such as its impact on job displacement and worker protection.

Another paradigm that emphasizes integrating AI into society while placing a higher priority on human-centric development is the "Society 5.0" effort from Japan[10] .

India's approach, while ambitious in its vision, lacks the regulatory teeth seen in these international examples. The Information Technology Act, of 2000, which is the primary legislation governing digital technologies in India, is notably silent on AI-specific issues.

[8] European Parliament Passes EU AI Act, SHRM, [https://www.shrm.com/resourcesandtools/hr-topics/technology/artificial-intelligence/pages/eu-ai-act.aspx](#) Amidst these challenges, Finance Minister Nirmala Sitharaman's perspective offers a balanced view[6]he emphasizes that while AI will undoubtedly change the nature of work, it's not an autonomous force that will operate independently of human input. Her stance underscores the need for a nuanced approach that harnesses AI's potential while addressing concerns about job displacement and ethical implications. , last seen on 15/ 07 / 2024

[9] Artificial Intelligence AI Employment Discrimination Proposed in Six States: What Employers Need to Know US , Employment Law Worldview Blog, [available at https://www.employmentlawworldview.com/2023/12/07/artificial-intelligence-ai-employment-discrimination-proposed-in-six-states-what-employers-need-to-know-us/](#) In contrast, the United States has taken a more sector-specific approach to regulating AI in employment. The Equal Employment Opportunity Commission (EEOC) issued technical assistance in 2023 to help prevent AI from perpetuating employment discrimination[7] , but there is no comprehensive federal law governing AI in the workplace like the EU's proposed AI Act. , last seen on 12/ 07 / 2024

[10] Japan pushing ahead with Society 5.0 to overcome electronic social challenges, UNESCO, [available at https://www.unesco.org/en/society-5-0](#) In contrast, the United States has taken a more sector-specific approach to regulating AI in employment. The Equal Employment Opportunity Commission (EEOC) issued technical assistance in 2023 to help prevent AI from perpetuating employment discrimination[7] , but there is no comprehensive federal law governing AI in the workplace like the EU's proposed AI Act. , last seen on 13/ 07 / 2024

Section 43A of this Act[11] , which deals with compensation for failure to protect data, could potentially be applied to AI- r elated data breaches in employment contexts, but its applicability r emains untested in courts. As India stands at this critical juncture, the path forward requires a delicate balance between embracing AI' s potential and safeguarding human employment. Nandan Nilekani, the co- f ounder of Infosys, offers perspective of cautious optimism: " AI will not replace jobs, it will replace tasks. Our challenge is to reskill our workforce to handle the tasks that AI cannot. "

[12] This sentiment is echoed in the government' s initiatives like the National Programme on AI, which aims to democratize AI skills across the country. However, " In our rush to become an AI superpower, we must not forget the human cost of this transition. " The true test for India lies in crafting a future where AI and human workers coexist, not in competition, but in collaboration. This may require amendments to existing labour laws, such as introducing provisions in the Industrial Relations Code, 2020, to address AI- specific workplace issues. Additionally, the Personal Data Protection Bill, which is currently under revision, could potentially include sections on AI- driven data processing in employment contexts. As this technological coin continues to spin, its landing will depend on how well India navigates the complex interplay of innovation, regulation, and human-centric development in the age of AI.

[12] Infosys Co- Founder Nandan Nilekani: If we think, Times of India, available [Section 43A of this Act\[1\] , which deals with compensation for failure to protect data, could potentially be applied to AI- related data breaches in employment contexts, but its applicability remains untested in courts.](#) As India stands at this critical juncture, the path forward requires a delicate balance between embracing AI' s potential and safeguarding human employment. Nandan Nilekani, the co- founder of Infosys, offers a perspective of cautious optimism: " AI will not replace jobs, it will replace tasks. Our challenge is to reskill our workforce to handle the tasks that AI cannot. " , last seen on 14/ 07 / 2024

INDIA' S W ORKFORCE: HUMAN OR HARD WARE?

Case Study: The National Judicial Data Grid (NJDG) and the Transformation of the Indian Judicial System

One of the most significant examples of the integration of AI in the Indian legal landscape is the National Judicial Data Grid NJDG , a prime example of how technology, including AI, is being used to enhance the operation of the Indian judicial system. The NJDG is a centralized platform that utilizes AI and other digital technologies to streamline the management of case data, improve case tracking, and facilitate the automation of routine administrative tasks, such as the issuance of e- notices and e- summons.

The efficient functioning and accessibility of the Indian legal system have been substantially enhanced as a result of the NJDG' s implementation[13] . Judges and legal experts can now concentrate on more intricate and strategic areas of their work, as the NJDG has relieved the workload on the judiciary by automating repetitive tasks and giving real- time data on case status and progress. Additionally, by integrating AI- po wered analytics into case data, the NJDG has made it possible to identify trends and patterns that have contributed to the development of more intelligent litigation tactics and the efficient use of court resources.

The success of the NJDG has not gone unnoticed, and it has served as a model for other countries exploring the integration of AI in their legal systems. The Indian government' s commitment to promoting the ethical and responsible use of AI, as evidenced by the National Artificial Intelligence Strategy, has been instrumental in guiding the development and implementation of the NJDG, ensuring that the benefits of AI are realized while addressing the unique challenges posed by this transformative technology.

[[13] In A First, Supreme Court Data Available On National Judicial Data Grid On Real Time Basis; Boost For Transparency, Says CJI DY Chandrachud, Live Law, Available [HERE](#).
INDIA' S WORKFORCE: HUMAN OR HARDWARE?
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. Last seen on 13/ 07 / 2024.

AI AND INDIA: CONCLUDING PEOPLE AT THE CORE

" The future is already here, and it's about to change the way we work forever. " This statement, uttered at the beginning of our journey, now takes on a new meaning. The future is not something that just happens; it's a choice we make, a path we chart together as a nation. As we craft our AI employment policies and update our legal frameworks, let's ensure we're making choices that lead to a future where technology amplifies human potential, rather than replacing it.

As our journey through the AI-transformed landscape of Indian employment comes to an end, we return to our software engineer from Mumbai. But this time, we find her not anxious, but energized, her eyes alight with possibility.

" I once worried AI might replace my job, " she reflects, now typing with newfound confidence. " Instead, it's opening doors to create roles I never thought possible. "

The AI revolution, it turns out, isn't a tale of man versus machine, but a story of unprecedented symbiosis. Across India, from the tech hubs of Hyderabad to the textile mills of Surat, artificial intelligence isn't replacing human workers – it's augmenting them, creating new opportunities, and catalysing innovation in ways we're only beginning to understand. Yes, some traditional jobs will fade away, much like the lamplighters and typists of yesteryears. But in their place, a vibrant ecosystem of new professions is emerging, tailored to the unique strengths of human creativity, empathy, and adaptability.

" In circuits of silicon and streams of code,
We've found not our replacement, but our counterpart.
For in this dance of human and machine,
We're writing a future where both play their part. "

As we close this chapter, we open another – one where India's vast human capital, empowered by AI, propels the nation to unprecedented heights of innovation, productivity, and inclusive growth. The future of work in India isn't something to fear; it's something to eagerly anticipate, shape, and celebrate. For in the end, the greatest impact of AI on employment in India isn't about jobs lost or gained. It's about a nation reinventing itself, proving once again that the most powerful processor isn't found in any machine, but in the collective imagination of 1.4 billion minds dreaming of a brighter tomorrow.

*Second winner of the Second State Level Online Essay Competition 2024 conducted by
New Law College, Mahim,*

REVISION OF RECOGNITION: THE EVOLUTION OF SAME-SEX MARRIAGE LAWS GLOBALLY AND IN INDIA

ABSTRACT

Following the Indian Supreme Court's decision, which declared the right to marry not a fundamental right, the potential legalization of same-sex marriage faces various complexities. Parliament plays a pivotal role in legal reforms, requiring consideration of diverse legal frameworks. An analysis of the global same-sex marriage situation comparing countries where same-sex religious marriage is lawful but nevertheless difficult to access as is the situation in the UK and various other challenges faced by same-sex couples in the US in terms of healthcare, criminal justice, immigration even after the legalization of same-sex marriage. This ongoing journey toward inclusivity urging legislators to actively address legalization challenges with thoughtful consideration has a long way to go.

1. INTRODUCTION

The term "homosexuality" made its first printed appearance in 1871 [1]. However, even before this terminology emerged, depictions of homosexual practices in Hindu scriptures and Temple art were present. [2] This challenges the notion that the acceptance of homosexuality in India is a Western concept. It delves into the historical context of India, shedding light on the fact that the criminalization of homosexuality is a legacy of British colonial rule.

While there is no universally accepted definition for LGBTQ, the definition provided by Ex-Australian High Court judge Michael Kirby is one of the most comprehensive. "Homosexual individuals are those of either gender who experience sexual, emotional, and romantic attraction to others of the same sex" [3]

In the contemporary 21st-century landscape, embracing a progressive stance seems the fitting approach. Nevertheless, the careful consideration of legalising same-sex marriage in the Indian context is essential, taking into account its implications for diverse legal frameworks—family law, taxation, health-care law, probate, torts, government benefits, migration, criminal law, labour law, and real-estate [4]—particularly its influence on the sphere of children's education.

2. THE PATH FORWARD: AFTER MARRIAGE EQUALITY PLEA

The Hon'ble Supreme Court, in its ruling, ascertained that the fundamental right to marry does not extend to queer individuals [5] . This verdict has cast a challenging and uncertain path for the prospective legalization of same-sex marriage. The majority opinion raised the contention that the Supreme Court was not the appropriate forum, with Justice Bhatt stating why the Supreme Court cannot issue directions as previously issued in NALSA [6] , Vishaka [7] and Common Cause [8] distinguishing them from Supriyo [9] . Chandrachud held [10] substituting, adding or deleting words in sec 4 of SMA [11] would affect several legislations such as the Hindu Succession Act, Indian Succession Act [12] and many more, hence violating the Doctrine of separation of powers.

Following the Apex Court's decision in the Supriyo, a review petition [13] was filed wherein a five-judge bench, consisting of Justice Arundhan and Justice Nagarathna who replaced the retired members of the original bench would be reviewing the verdict.

[5] National Legal Services Authority Nalsa Vs. Union of India (2014) 6 Sc 18 63

[6] Vishaka & Others Vs State of Rajasthan A. I. R 19 9 7 , S19C9 301 Ssc 241, Jt 19 9 7 7 Sc 38 4

[7] Common Cause V Union of India Wp C 215/ 2005

[8] Supra Note 5

[9] Supra Note 5, Para 66

[10] The Special Marriage Act, 19 54.

[11] Indian Succession Act, 19 25, § 21

[12] Supriyo @ Supriya Chakraborty and another vs. Union of India In RP c 18 66/ 2023

[13] Supriyo @ Supriya Chakraborty and another vs. Union of India In RP c 18 66/ 2023

The matter was recently listed on the 10th of July 2024 wherein the constitutional right to enter into a union and declaring right to marry to be a fundamental right hangs in balance and the position adopted by the five-judge bench in *Supriyo*, particularly its reasoning to state that doctrine of separation of powers cannot stand in the way of the Apex Court from issuing directions, orders, or writs for the enforcement of fundamental rights. [14] Further disagreeing with the applicability of the limited power of judicial review in *Marbury V. Madison*[15] , and *Lochner V. New York*[16] Dissenting opinion of Oliver Wendell Holmes as the US constitution does not vest their judiciary with such power as compared to the Indian Constitution[17] , the Apex court can reconsider its opinions in *Supriyo*. Unfortunately, Justice Khanna recused himself from the review bench. Consequently, on the 10th of July, an order was issued to circulate the review petition before an appropriate bench. [18]

3. PARLIAMENT' S ROLE IN COMPREHENSIVE LEGAL REFORMS

The subsequent stride following the decriminalization of homosexuality[19] entails the legalisation of same- sex marriage, a transition not confined only to the people who marry but also affects the public at large, particularly talking about the various changes that have to be brought in legislation. Along with meticulously crafted educational curriculum tailored to the needs of children taking into account the recent changes. The government and the judiciary have already taken small steps in this direction by adding same- sex parents, and single parents into the educational curriculum along with recognising the undeniable right of a person to engage in a union. [20] It is the bigger step that the parliament has to take by either amending the Special Marriage Act to include same- sex marriage or coming up with new legislation along with all the affected legislation.

[14] Supra Note 5, Para 67

[15] 5 US 137 18 03

[16] 19 8 US 45 19 05

[17] Supra Note 5, Para 7 5

[18] Supra Note 12, Vide Order dt. 10. 07 . 2024

[19] Navtej Singh Johar V Uoi; Akkai Padmashali V Uoi Wp 7 Crl.2016; Wp C 57 2/ 2016

[20] Musab Qazi, Maharashtra Sociology Textbook Includes Single Parent, Same- Sex Families, Hindustan Times, July 24, 2019

Similar to the issue of wider interpretation of SMA which cannot be achieved through judicial intervention alone. The Parliament's decision to restrict joint adoption to "married couples" Legally recognised stems from the broader legal framework wherein protections and entitlements are derived from the institution of marriage which is denied to same sex couples. Judiciary reinterpreting 'marital' status to include same sex couples may lead to adverse consequences that only the Parliament can address. [21]

In *Shafin Jahan v. Asokan*[22] Referring to Article 16 of the UDHR, the court recognised that the right to marry a person of one's choice is a fundamental aspect of Article 21. It further held that this right aligns with the freedoms guaranteed by the constitution as a basic right. [23]

4. CHALLENGES IN GLOBAL SAME- SEX MARRIAGE TRENDS

Across the globe, international jurisprudence unveils a remarkable trend, numerous nations have embraced the legalization of same- sex marriage through parliamentary enactments or landmark court decisions. [24] India will follow a similar pattern by legalizing same- sex marriage after conducting comprehensive analyses through committees, discussions, and debates having the aim to gain a better understanding of how these changes may impact the Indian context, taking into account the dynamic Indian culture.

As Observed, the implementation of same- sex marriage laws in various countries did not adversely affect marriage, divorce, or abortion rates[25] . On the positive side, it is estimated that countries legalising same- sex marriage can anticipate an increase in annual federal income taxes[26] But there are always two sides to every coin, and it's hard to prove that laws allowing same- sex marriage don't harm family values. [27]

The enactment of same- sex marriage legislation in Germany materialized following Chancellor Angela Merkel's indication of openness to a conscience vote on the matter. This pivotal shift

[21] Supra Note 5, para 128

[22] *Shafin Jahan v. Asokan* SC CRIMINAL APPEAL NO. 366 OF 2018

[23] Ibid, para 21

[24] Human Rights Campaign Foundation. *Marriage Equality Around The World*. Last visited Nov. 8, 2023

[25] Langbein, Laura, and Mark A. Yost. "Same-Sex Marriage: Negative Externalities." *Social Science Quarterly* 90, no. 2 (2009) : 292– 308 .

[26] Alm, James, M. V. Lee Badgett, and Leslie A. Lott. "Wedding Bell Blues: The Income Tax Consequences of Legalizing Same- Sex Marriage." *National Tax Journal* 53, no. 2 (2000) .

[27] Supra note 15, Pg 306.

culminated in the passage of the bill in June 2017 subsequently signed into law in July, with its effective implementation commencing on October 1st, 2017. [28]

Since the inception of marriage equality, a cumulative total of 65, 600 same- sex marriages have been solemnized as of July 5th, 2022 [29] The presence progressive and LGBTQ+ friendly laws [30] preceding legalization of same- sex marriage has facilitated the accessibility of this fundamental right.

Similar to Indian society, where traditional values hold strong, the journey towards legalizing same- sex marriage in China still has a long road ahead. China's Marriage Law, established in 1980 [31] prescribes that marriage should involve the free choice of partners, monogamy, and gender equality [32]. Although the law doesn't explicitly forbid same- sex marriage, it's commonly understood that it only applies to unions between a man and a woman. This understanding stems from the phrase 'one husband and one wife' being interpreted to mean a union between opposite genders. The mention of 'equality of men and women' further suggests that the law only protects marriages between individuals of different sexes.

In 2007, Nepal's apex court issued a landmark verdict in favour of sexual and gender minorities in the case of Pant v. Nepal [33]. This decision declared fundamental rights for all LGBTQ citizens, directing the government to abolish all discriminatory laws [34] and to establish a transgender category.

This progressive stance was later echoed by the Indian Supreme Court in the NALSA [35] verdict of April 2014. The Pant judgment notably drew upon the Australian High Court's decision In re Kevin [36] to define gender after which the Legislation and court rulings have largely focused on assigning legal sex or gender to post-operative transsexual individuals and recognising their marriages. [37]

[28] Ursula Kania. " Marriage for all: A corpus- assisted discourse analysis of the equality debate in Germany. " Critical Discourse Studies 17 : 2 : 2020 - 155. DOI: 10.1080/17405904.2019.1656656.

[29] Federal Statistical Office Destatis, in 2022 the introduction of " marriage for all " , 65, 600 same- sex marriages have taken place [online] Available at: [Supra Note 5, para 128](#)

[30] Shafin Jahan v. Asokan SC CRIMINAL APPEAL 866 OF 2018

[31] *Ibid.*, para 21

[32] Human Rights Campaign Foundation. Marriage Equality Around The World 1. Last visited Nov. 8, 2023

Pant v. Nepal, Writ No. 9 17 of the Year 2064 BS AD 20, translated in NAT' L JUD. ACAD. L. at 2622008, [1]

While there was no explicit prohibition of adult consensual homosexual conduct in Nepali law, sections 1 and 4 of Part 4, Chapter 16 of the Muluki Ain penalised " unnatural sex " with up to one year in prison. This term, though undefined, appeared under the heading " Sex With Animals. " Unlike the 2009 Delhi High Court case that repealed Section 377 of India's penal code criminalising sodomy, Nepal court did not address similar provisions.

[35] *Supra* Note 6

[36] In re Kevin [2001] Fam CA 107 4 Austl

[37] DEBBIE S. L. ONG, THE TEST OF SEX FOR MARRIAGE IN SINGAPORE, International Journal of Law, Policy and the Family, Volume 12, Issue 2, August 1998, Pages 161-171 <https://doi.org/10.1093/lawfam/12.2.161> 61

At last the challenge that remains in Nepal is that of smooth implementation, wherein after the verdict in Pant the district court and the High court blatantly disregarded the apex courts order denying multiple LGBTQ couples seeking registering their marriages on the ground that is well known to the Indian counterpart where the HC stated the government must change the law in the civil code before they would marry LGBTQ couples.

But the profoundly impactful ground-level challenges faced by the LGBTQ community are particularly evident. Among these challenges is the issue that many children adopted by same-sex couples are denied birth certificates by authorities [38] . Even after strenuous efforts, certificates often only designate the couples as guardians due to the lack of legal recognition of their marriage. Despite 17 years having elapsed since the 2007 verdict, the government has yet to enact legislation to implement it. Finally, in June 2023, the highest court directed the administration to establish a "transitional mechanism" and an "interim registry" to accommodate same-sex marriages until amendments to existing marriage laws could be effected [39] . In that regard, Justice Amanullah's words resonate, underscoring the challenges faced by numerous countries in the Global South.

“ In India, we have laws for everything, But implementation. Everything remains on paper” [40]

Following a trajectory akin to India's case of Supriyo [41] , where homosexuality was decriminalized under Section 377 in 2018 [42], Hong Kong similarly witnessed the decriminalization of homosexuality, yet without the enactment of legislation permitting same-sex marriage or civil unions [43] .

[38] SOCIETYNEPAL 2024, ' Nepal: Same- sex couples face hurdles on road to recognition' , Swechhya Rawat / 10/ 2024, DW, viewed 10 July 2024, < <https://www.dw.com/same-sex-couples-face-hurdles-on-road-to-recognition/69620274> > .

[29] SAH, BK 2023, ' SC interim order legalises same marriage in Nepal' , * The Himalayan Times* June 29 viewed 10 July 2024, < <https://thehimalayantimes.com/kathmandu/interim-order-legalises-same-sex-marriage-in-nepal> > .

[41] Justice Ahsanuddin Amanullah, Supreme Court INDIAN MEDICAL ASSOCIATION v. UNION OF INDIA | W. C. No. 645/ 2022

[42] Supra Note 4

[43] Supra Note 12

Despite this, the city has seen a legal battle unfold over the years, challenging the government's stance against allowing gay individuals to marry or form civil partnerships. Recently, a five-judge panel from Hong Kong's Court of Final Appeal delivered a verdict affirming the right to marry, as guaranteed by the mini-constitution, but restricted it to heterosexual unions.

Consequently, Hong Kong citizens seeking legal recognition of same-sex marriages have resorted to a workaround: traveling to foreign jurisdictions to legally marry, only to face denial of recognition upon their return. This leaves same-sex couples in a legal limbo, uncertain of their marital status in Hong Kong after formalizing their union abroad. [44]

Following the legalization of same-sex marriage in the United Kingdom, a theocratic nation [45] , couples seeking a religious ceremony faced notable hurdles. A limited number of religious organizations and few places of worship allowed same-sex marriage. Although legally permissible, same-sex religious marriage remained challenging to attain. [46]

The Indian government can consider a state-to-state approach to legalising same-sex marriage, similar to the United States [47] before the Supreme Court's June 2015 decision [48] on nationwide marriage equality.

[44] [1] Yin Liu, China's Non-Recognition of Foreign Sex Unions, *International Journal of Law, Policy and the Family*, Volume 34, Issue 2, August 2020, Pages 204–224. <https://doi.org/10.1093/lawfam/ebaa006>, Pg 7

[45] Christianity is formally recognized as the established religion in the United Kingdom, with the Church of England occupying a central role. The Queen appoints the Archbishop of Canterbury, and senior bishops from the Church hold seats in the House of Lords. Furthermore, a distinguished member of the clergy is tasked with officiating the coronation ceremony for the reigning Queen.

[46] Silvia Falcetta, Paul Johnson, Robert M Vardar, The Experience of Religious Same-Sex Marriage in England and Wales: Understanding the Opportunities and Limits Created by the Marriage (Same Sex Couples) Act 2013, *International Journal of Law, Policy and the Family*, Volume 35 Issue 1, 2021, ebab003. <https://doi.org/10.1093/lawfam/ebab003>

[47] Wootton, Angie R et al. " Impacts of Marriage Equality on the Experiences of Sexual Minority Women in Work and Community Contexts. " *Journal of GLBT family studies*. 15, 3 2019 : 211- 234. doi: 10.1080/15504288.2019.1550428

Despite legalization, LGBTQ individuals in both countries face discrimination, with some officials using religious freedom arguments to deny government services [49] . In healthcare, challenges persist in India lacking coverage for same- sex partners under group health insurance policies. While private insurers have introduced more inclusive policies, with approximately 15% of India' s population [50] living in poverty along with [51] identifying as LGBTQ community necessitates a targeted government scheme [52] . The LGBTQ community in rural areas encounters more challenges than in urban areas, highlighting the necessity for tailored interventions to address disparities in legal and healthcare access.

5. CONCLUSIONS

The global trend towards legalizing same- sex marriage reflects a significant shift in societal attitudes and legal frameworks. Countries like Germany and the United Kingdom have made strides in this direction, although challenges persist in accessing same- sex marriage in certain contexts. Similarly, in India and China, traditional values and legal interpretations pose obstacles to the legalization of same- sex marriage. However, the journey towards inclusivity continues, with ongoing debates and legal battles shaping the path forward. It is evident that the recognition of same- sex marriage is a complex issue requiring careful consideration of cultural, religious, and legal factors. As the world progresses towards greater equality and acceptance, it is imperative for legislators and policymakers to address the challenges faced by same- sex couples post- legalization, ensuring their rights and protections are upheld in all aspects of life.

[48] Obergefell v Hodges 57 6 US 644 2015

[49] Liam Stack, The Challenges That Remain for L. G. People After Marriage Ruling, N. Y. Times, 2016, <https://www.nytimes.com/2016/07/01/us-the-challenges-for-lgbt-people-after-marriage-ruling>

[50] NITI Aayog, India: National Multidimensional Poverty Index: A Progress Review 2023, at 22 2023 ,

<https://niti.gov.in/sites/default/files/2023/08/National-Multidimensional-Poverty-Index-2023.pdf>

[51] Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Annual Report 2023

[52] Such as Pradhan Mantri Jan Arogya Yojana (PM- J) Central Government Health Scheme (CGHS) , Atmi Bima Yojana (AABY) , Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana (RSBY)

In regards to India same- sex marriage shall inevitably attain legal recognition, although post Supriyo[53] it is clear the judiciary cannot interfere in policy decisions of the parliament in this particular matter. This long journey towards a more inclusive society will have a lengthy span. It is the duty of the legislators who are charged with representing the public and converting their demands into policy, but the legislators who generally are so woke about the rights of other minorities tend to ignore the LGBTQ+ minority by not committing to the cause of same- sex marriage or adoption by same- sex couples. But the concept of recognition of same- sex marriage is to be carefully evaluated such that it does not harm the religious and moral values of various groups in the dynamic and culturally dense population of India and anticipating and preparing for challenges faced by same- sex couples post- legalization remains a distant goal until the actual legalization of same- sex marriage.

[53] Supra note 4

*First winner of the Essay Competition 2025, to celebrate
134th Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar Jayanti by New Law College, Mahim,*

DR. B. R. AMBEDKAR- A VISIONARY ECONOMIST

“ Law and order is the medicine of body politic, if body politic is disturbed, the medicine must be administered. ”

- Dr. B. R. Ambedkar

Dr. B. R. Ambedkar known as Babasaheb Ambedkar has been the pioneer in shaping the Indian Constitution. His contribution towards the upliftment of the backward classes has been remarkable, his ideas about social democracy led to the theories of equality and social justice. His ideas about economic inclusion of the people of all classes will lead to overall economic development of the nation.

He suggested that “ Growth without justice is unsustainable and development without inclusion is meaningless” .

Born in the year 18 9 1, onth 14 April, his contribution towards society, promoting equality and his ideas in making the economy of the nation stable during the British rule has been remarkable and also practiced across the country.

Academic Background

Dr. B. R. Ambedkar was renowned jurist and economist, he completed his Master' s degree in economics from the Columbia University and completed his Doctorate program from the London school of Economics in the year 19 23 and 19 27 respectively.

Dr. B. R. Ambedkar was mentored by Prof. John Dewey and Prof. Edwin Seligman who helped him attain profound knowledge on economics.

He also wrote thesis and books suggesting the issues with the Indian Economy. In his book “ The Problem of Rupee” he advocated many ideas to help stabilize the Indian Economy.

Monetary Reforms

Dr. B. R. Ambedkar during the British regime helped identify the issues, advocated on having Gold standards, Gold exchange, printing of money and many other policies which would help in shaping the Indian Economy.

Through his ideologies, a Hilton Young Commission was setup which helped in establishing the Reserve Bank of India.

Labour Reforms and Industrialization

Dr. B. R. Ambedkar was of a view that the rise in industrialization would also require the need to protect the workers and their rights, exploitation of the workers would lead to disparity and in turn affect the Indian Economy.

Policies which would protect the labour were:

- Having 8 - hour work policy
- Paid maternity leaves
- Recognition of trade Unions
- Inclusion of all classes of people for work

Agricultural and Land Reforms

Dr. B. R. Ambedkar advocated that proper distribution of land would help in equitable distribution of work and remuneration.

Indian Economy during the time of Independence was an agrarian economy which led to the growth of Indian Economy.

Industrialization

Sectors such as power, steel and telecom were mainly managed by the Public Sector. The main idea behind this was to keep the basic necessities under a price band where

Dr. B. R. Ambedkar played a significant role in differentiating the Public and Private Sector.

Water and Irrigation

Distribution of water appropriately, so that it has just and equal availability to the people of the society.

As the first Minister of Law and Justice and Chairman of the Policy Committee on the Damodar Valley and Hirakud Dam projects, he played a key role in India's irrigation and hydroelectric planning

He understood the role of water as a public good and advocated for its equitable distribution. His work laid the foundation for multi-purpose river valley projects that combined irrigation, electricity generation, and flood control.

Social Justice as Economic Justice:

Babasaheb Ambedkar's economic thinking was not isolated from his social philosophy. For him, economic justice was an integral part of social justice. He recognized that caste was not just a social system but also an economic one that dictated access to resources, jobs, and opportunities. He proposed reservation in education and public employment as tools of equality. While often debated, these policies were grounded in his belief that without correcting historical injustices, true development could never be achieved.

Conclusion:

Dr. B. R. Ambedkar has been a pioneer in shaping the Indian Economy, where he has played a key role in establishing monetary policies, industrialization, formation of Reserve Bank and the Indian Constitution.

The recent focus on universal basic income, affirmative action, and inclusive capitalism shows how relevant his ideas remain. Even the United Nations and World Bank are now emphasizing the need for social inclusion in economic development- a principle that Babasaheb Ambedkar had championed long ago.

Dr. B. R. Ambedkar was not just a leader of the oppressed or the architect of the Indian Constitution; he was a brilliant economist with a vision far ahead of his time. His economic ideas were grounded in justice, inclusion, and equality. Whether it was monetary policy, labor reform, land distribution, or industrialization, his approach was holistic and deeply humanistic. At a time when India was emerging from colonial rule, Dr. Ambedkar offered a blueprint for a just and equitable economy. Today, as the nation grapples with challenges of inequality, unemployment, and social unrest, his vision continues to shine as a guiding light. Recognizing him as a visionary economist is not just a tribute- it is a call to action to implement his ideals in the economic policies of contemporary India.

Published her article in the July'24 edition of Chartered Secretary Journal,

Navigating the Future: Benchmarking Regulatory Innovation in Global Fintech Hubs through International Financial Centre

The IFSCA is spearheading the creation of a Global Fintech Hub within India's borders, designed to entice offshore fintech companies to establish their presence in the country. This initiative offers a regulatory framework that is both accommodating and less restrictive, setting a global standard for regulatory innovation and best practices. The hub is dedicated to cultivating an environment that accelerates fintech advancement, eases the burden of regulatory compliance, and simplifies the procedures for obtaining licenses and registrations. It also highlights the essential nature of a nurturing fundraising climate, which is vital for the prosperity of fintech enterprises.

Introduction

A GUIDE TO CRAFTING REGULATORY POLICIES FOR A THRIVING GLOBAL FINTECH ECOSYSTEM IN GIFT IFSC

As per the Circular on Framework for FinTech Entity in the International Financial Services Centres 1 IFSC' released by Authority IFSCA' regulate GIFT- IFSC Fintech Circular' in India 27 , 2022, a Fintech Entity means an entity authorised by the IFSCA under the appropriate framework and shall include both Domestic and Foreign FinTechs' ; whereas the term 'Fintech' is construed to include financial technology solutions which result in new business models, applications, process or products in financial services regulated by the IFSCA or advanced/ innovative technology solutions which aid and assists activities in relation to financial products, financial services and financial institutions' . Such Fintech Entities, registered as an IFSC, are subject to a regulatory framework that is aligned with global standards and enjoy a special offshore status within India.

The IFSCA is spearheading the creation of a Global Fintech Hub within India's borders, designed to entice offshore fintech companies to establish their presence in the country. This initiative offers a regulatory framework that is both accommodating and less restrictive, setting a global standard for regulatory innovation and best practices. The hub is dedicated to cultivating an environment that accelerates fintech advancement, eases the burden of regulatory compliance, and simplifies the procedure for obtaining licenses and registrations. It also highlights the essential nature of a nurturing fundraising climate, which is vital for the prosperity of fintech enterprises.

On February 02, 2022, IFSCA came up with the 'Fintech Initiative Scheme' with the principal objective to promote the establishment of a world-class FinTech Hub, comparable with those located in advanced International Financial Centres (IFCs) across jurisdictions, at IFSC initially providing financial support to FinTech activities in the form of specific grants as specified in the scheme, based on their eligibility and fulfilment of terms and conditions as may be specified in the scheme.

More about Fintechs

The first reference to the term Fintech can be traced back to the early 1990s when it was introduced under the Financial Services Technology Consortium started by Citicorp.²

Fintech's transformative power is evident in its diverse array of business models, each addressing unique facets of financial services:

- 1. Streamlined Payment Solutions:** Fintech's innovative payment processing methods, including mobile devices, e-wallets, digital currencies, which are redefining cross-border transactions. These solutions offer rapid transfers at reduced costs, challenging traditional banking and credit card systems.
- 2. Data-Driven Investment Strategies:** Leveraging the vast potential of big data, Fintech employs AI and data-mining to develop robo-advisers. These digital consultants utilize objective data analysis to eliminate human biases, ensuring well-informed investment decisions and diversified portfolio management.
- 3. Decentralized Lending Platforms:** By operating P2P platforms, Fintech bypasses traditional financial intermediaries, facilitating direct lending and borrowing among users. This decentralization significantly lowers transaction fees, benefiting both borrowers and lenders.
- 4. Innovative Crowdfunding Models:** Fintech platforms enable emerging businesses to secure funding from a broad base of contributors. This approach not only garners financial support but also fosters customer engagement, with backers often becoming the first customers. Additionally, it encourages investment syndication, allowing novice investors to rely on the expertise of seasoned ones. "

FINTECH IN GIFT- IFSC

In the Fintech Circular, the IFSCA provided a list of permissible areas/ activities which construes as innovation through the Fintech Regime as mentioned below³ –

Banking Sector	Capital Markets & Funds Management	Insurance Sector
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Remittance and payment • Digital Lending • Buy now Pay later • Crowd Lending • Digital Bank No Banking/ Challenger bank • Open Banking 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Crowd Funding • Personal Finance • Wealth Tech • Robo Advisory • Sustainable Finance Products • Alternate Trading Platforms 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Insur Tech • Innovative technologies for insurance life cycle underwriting, claims management of life/ health products etc • Digital Innovation for global Health Insurance cover • Digital Platform for settlement of balances between insurance companies • Open insurance • Embedded Insurance • Cyber insurance

Fintech is broadly understood to encompass the use of technologies like artificial intelligence, blockchain, cloud computing and processing huge data systems in financial services, including payment processing, clearing and settlement systems, deposit services, lending, financing, insurance, investment management, and market support.

BENCHMARKING REGULATORY PRACTICES ACROSS GFCs IN THE AFOREMENTIONED DOMAIN

Regulatory practices in the fintech domain are continually evolving across GFC/ IFSC, presenting a multifaceted landscape of strategies tailored to the unique challenges and prospects of financial technology. A thorough benchmarking exercise has been undertaken, encompassing the regulatory frameworks of top GFCs located worldwide.

1. Hong Kong

The Hong Kong Monetary Authority (HKMA) is the regulatory authority for governing the Hong Kong IFSC and is developing the Fintech Hub by striking the right balance between retaining appropriate flexibility for innovations and ensuring that customer interests are properly safeguarded during fintech development. The Fintech Facilitation Office (FFO) established by the HKMA in 2016, facilitates the healthy development and promotion of the fintech ecosystem.

HKMA's Fintech Initiatives include launching of 'Seven Smart Banking Initiatives' in 2017 which was unveiled in June 2017 with a strategy called 'Fintech 2025' to drive fintech development in Hong Kong which encompasses-

4

a. Faster Payment Systems

The FPS enables their customers to make cross-bank e-wallet payments easily by entering the mobile phone number or the email address of the recipient, with funds available to the recipient almost immediately. The FPS operates on 24x7 basis and supports payments in the Hong Kong dollar and the renminbi.

b. Development of Fintech Supervisory Sandbox Version 2.0

A Fintech Supervisory Chatroom was launched to provide feedback to banks and tech firms at an early stage of their fintech projects. Tech firms can now access the Sandbox by seeking feedback from the HKMA through the Chatroom without going through a bank. The sandboxes of the HKMA, the Securities and Futures Commission and the Insurance Authority are linked up so that there is a single point of entry, if needed, for pilot trials of cross-sector fintech products.

4. Hong Kong Monetary Authority - Fin tech hkma . gov. hk

c. Virtual Banks and e- banking

The introduction of virtual banks is considered a significant step towards Hong Kong's Smart Banking Era. The HKMA views virtual banks to foster fintech and innovation, offering a novel customer experience and promoting financial inclusion, especially for the retail segment and SMEs. Virtual banks are held to the same supervisory standards as traditional banks, but with certain adaptations to fit their business models. They must meet requirements regarding minimum paid-up share capital, financial resource adequacy, liquidity, accounting systems, and the suitability of their directors and managers. Flexibility is provided for banks incorporated outside Hong Kong, which must comply with their home banking authority. The HKMA may accept the foreign authority's satisfaction on certain matters concerning authorization. Virtual banks must adhere to regulatory compliances such as periodic returns' submission, exposure limitations, and seek approval for appointments of directors and chief executives to HKMA. However, overseas banks operating as branches are not required to hold capital in Hong Kong, thus exempt from capital ratio requirements and large exposure limits.

Fintech is broadly understood to encompass the use of technologies like artificial intelligence, blockchain, cloud computing, and processing huge data systems in financial services including payment processing, clearing and settlement systems, deposit services, lending, financing, insurance, investment management and market support.

In 2015, the HKMA released the 'Supervisory Policy Manual on Risk Management of E- banking', encompassing guidelines for e- bank risk management, advocating a risk-based approach similar to the COSO framework, to ensure prudent measures against increasing cyber risks, mandating the fortification of their security controls in response to incidents of unauthorized trading transactions.

d. Application Programming Interface API for Banking Sector

This is a computer programming approach for facilitating exchange of information and executing instructions between different computer systems. Open APIs refer to APIs that allow third party access to systems of an organisation. The Framework takes a risk-based principle and a four-phase approach to implement various Open API functions and recommends prevailing international technical and security standards to ensure fast and safe adoption. It also lays out detailed expectations on how banks should onboard and maintain relationship with Third Party Service Providers in a manner that ensures consumer protection.

e. Closer Cross Border Collaboration

The HKMA is building collaborative ties with other jurisdictions to strengthen collaboration in fintech.

f. Research and Application

The FFO acts as an initiator of industry research in identifying potential applications and risks of fintech solutions. It has launched schemes like Distributed Ledger Technology, Cybersecurity Fortification Initiative, to elevate the cybersecurity expectations for regulated financial institutions. The CFI comprises three primary components: the Cyber Resilience Assessment Framework, the Professional Development Program, and the Cyber Intelligence Sharing Platform. The Assessment Framework employs a risk-based methodology, enabling institutions to evaluate their cyber defence and resilience levels, as well as their protective measures against cyber attacks. The Development Program is dedicated to cultivating cybersecurity professionals, while the Sharing Platform serves as a robust infrastructure for disseminating cyber threat intelligence. Other schemes like Open API, HKMA ASTRI Innovation Hub, conducting study of the opportunities and challenges of applying AI technology in the banking industry, Commercial Data Interchange scheme.

g. Fintech Talent Development

i. Industry Project Masters Network IPMN

Under the Fintech 2025' strategy, the IPMN scheme was launched in September 2022 to groom fintech talent by providing opportunities to postgraduate students for them to work on banks' fitech or industry projects and gain hands-on experience and skills.

ii. Fintech Career Accelerator Scheme FCAS

The Fintech Career Accelerator Scheme is a talent development scheme launched by the HKMA in 2016 to expand the fintech talent pool in Hong Kong.

□ Strategic approach by HKMA in countering cyber risks⁵

⁵. Emergence of Fintech and cybersecurity in a global financial centre - Journal of Financial Regulation & Compliance > 2017 > Volume 25 > Issue 4, 1 November > Articles] [Sch Professional Education and Executive Development, Re SHong Kong Polytechnic University, Kowloon, Hong Kong]

Scope	Initiative Taken	Risk Management & Compliance Measures	Human Capital
Enhancing existing banking operations	Safeguarding e- banking and internet banking operations	Directives for operational enhancements of regulated financial institutions	Upgrading Knowledge about embracing cyber risk
Safeguarding integrity of GFC	Systemic risk governance and management with CFI	Comprehensive cyber security approach Development of future risk- management	Development of future risk management professionals for the industry
Market Innovation	Establishing FinTech Hub	Establishing Fintech Supervisory Sandbox	Preventive measures through early engagement of talents in the industry, universities and the science park.

2. Singapore⁶

Singapore's financial landscape is shaped by the Monetary Authority of Singapore MAS⁶, which serves as the central regulator for financial institutions. The MAS has established a Fintech Regulatory Sandbox, enabling fintech companies to test their products and services within a controlled regulatory framework. This initiative accelerates market entry and provides regulatory clarity while ensuring adherence to AML/ CFT guidelines. Fintech businesses must also comply with the Personal Data Protection Act to safeguard personal data. Depending on their activities, they may fall under the Payment Services Act, which encompasses various payment services, including digital payment token services. For those operating in the capital market sector, compliance with the Securities and Futures Act and Financial Advisers Act is crucial, covering securities, futures, and financial advisory services regulations.

Singapore's robust regulatory environment, coupled with its strong government support, positions it as an attractive destination for regulated fintech businesses. The availability of business and tech talent, supported by active venture capital funding, fosters a conducive ecosystem for startups. The Singapore FinTech Festival, launched in 2016, has become a global platform for engagement and collaboration in financial services innovation, public policy, and technological advancements.

⁶ www.mas.gov.sg

Key Highlights guiding the regulatory framework in Singapore:

a. ESG Framework

MAS has launched a series of initiatives to use technology to facilitate the financial sector's sustainability goals under the 'Project Greenprint'. This project aims to create digital utilities and cultivate an ESG FinTech ecosystem that enable the seamless exchange of trusted ESG data and support the allocation and monitoring of green capital. One of the digital utilities is an 'integrated disclosure portal'. The portal is designed to simplify sustainability reporting and improve access to ESG data for companies, financial institutions, and other stakeholders. The portal aligns with various standards and frameworks and allows data sharing with consent. The portal was launched in September 2022 with the SGX for listed issuers in Singapore. The portal will also incorporate other regulatory or voluntary disclosure requirements from other government agencies and private sector entities based in Singapore. The MAS has also established the 'ESG Impact Hub' which will be a dedicated space for ESG FinTechs, financial institutions, and real economy stakeholders to co-locate and collaborate. The initiative aims to promote the development of a robust and active ESG ecosystem in Singapore.

b. Fin tech in E-Payments

In line with Singapore's Smart Nation initiative, MAS is committed to establishing a Smart Financial Centre where innovation is widespread and FinTech is extensively utilized. E-payments are a crucial element of this agenda. MAS envisions a society that not only enjoys the convenience of e-payments but also benefits from the resulting competition and innovation. Key initiatives such as SGQR, FAST, UPOS, and PayNow are emphasized along with cross-border payment linkages to enhance convenience.

i. SGQR: The 'Singapore Quick Response Code' is a comprehensive QR code system that has been implemented nationwide since 2018. It supports e-payments from various domestic and international payment schemes, e-wallets, and banks.

⁷ https://www.mas.gov.sg/development/fin_tech/green-fin_tech

- ii. FAST: Fast and Secure Transfers' is a service that enables almost instantaneous transfers of Singapore Dollar funds between participating banks within Singapore.
- iii. UPOS: Unified Point of Sale terminals offer a single interface for retail payments, accepting all major debit and credit cards, including contactless options and those integrated into smartphones.
- iv. PayNow: PayNow leverages the FAST infrastructure to allow users to transfer Singapore Dollar funds using the recipient's NRIC number, phone number, or Unique Entity Number. These initiatives are integral to Singapore's strategy to foster an inclusive, innovative, and competitive e-payment landscape.

3. UK

In the heart of Europe, the United Kingdom stands as a towering figure in the financial world. Its comprehensive ecosystem of financial services is bolstered by a robust network of legal, accounting, consulting, operational and technological innovation services. This intricate web of support has solidified the UK's position as a global financial hub, attracting businesses and investors from across the world.

Recent policy and regulatory changes by the UK government have further enhanced this business-friendly environment. The introduction of the 'Cryptocurrencies and Stablecoins Taskforce' and a new regime for 'fiat-backed stablecoins' are just a few examples of the transformative measures taken to spur future growth. Additionally, the government's 'Consultation Paper on Cryptoassets Regulation'⁸ reflects its commitment to fostering a secure and thriving financial sector.

⁸ <https://www.gov.uk/government/consultations/cryptoasset-reporting-framework-and-reporting-standard/cryptoasset-reporting-framework-and-amendments-to-the-common-reporting-standard-extension-to-domestic-reporting-and-implementation#:~:text=This%20consultation%20outlines%20the%20UK's,reporting%20obligations%20for%20the%20CARF%20>

The Financial Conduct Authority (FCA), the UK's financial regulator, embraced a pro-innovation stance that has significantly contributed to the sector's dynamism. Through its Innovation services, the FCA has supported over 80 firms with innovative wholesale products. An impressive 92% of sandbox firms achieve successful authorization⁹, with a higher likelihood of securing investment and, on average, receiving 15% more funding compared to other non-innovative firms¹⁰.

This exemplifies the FCA's dedication to progress, providing online tools and synthetic data assets that enable firms to test and develop their products in a controlled environment. As the UK continues to navigate the complexities of the financial landscape, its commitment to innovation and regulatory adaptability positions it as a leader in the global market. The synergy between government initiatives and regulatory support ensures that the UK remains a beacon of financial excellence and a magnet for international investment.

More about Wealth-Tech Asset Management in UK

The FCA published a discussion paper seeking views on UK Funds and Asset Managers' Regulation¹¹, aiming to modernize the regime post-Brexit on February 20, 2023. The regulatory focus areas for asset management and alternatives are as outlined below-

a. Governance and Senior Accountability: Ensuring effective management of risks and oversight by governance bodies.

b. Assessments of Value and Consumer Duty: The provisioning of Consumer Duty, which commenced in 2023, focuses on how asset managers consider the price and value of products and services provided to unit-linked funds. A joint multi-firm review with the life insurance portfolio was planned to assess this across the value chain, FCA intends to monitor firms' compliance with the Consumer Duty and their assessment of value for products and services.

c. Change Management: Addressing operational resilience and preparedness for regulatory changes like Policy Statement 21/3. From July 31, 2024, the Consumer Duty will also apply to closed products and services.

⁹ <https://www.fca.org.uk/news/speeches/innovation-regulation-partners-success-financial-services>

¹⁰ G. Cornelli et al., Regulatory Sandboxes and Fintech Funding: Evidence from the UK, Review of Finance April 20, 2023, https://papers.ssrn.com/sol3/papers.cfm?abstract_id=3. Of the firms that entered the FCA's sandbox between November 2016 and July 2019, 75% of them were still around in the first quarter of 2022, compared to 60% of a control set of firms. Ibid. at 4, 8, 38.

¹¹ Portfolio letter: Asset Management G Alternatives Supervisory Strategy - interim update [fca.org.uk](https://www.fca.org.uk)

d. Valuation Practices: To review valuation practices for private assets to ensure robustness and reliability.

e. Sustainability Disclosure Requirements SDR : In 2024, firms implement the SDR and investment labels. Boards must oversee and review ESG information providers and claims made by their firms to avoid exaggerated or misleading sustainability-related claims.

f. Operational Resilience: Firms must have performed mapping and testing to show they can remain within impact tolerances for each important business service by March 31, 2025.

g. Regulatory Enhancements: Firms need to work basis upon the 'Smarter Regulatory Framework' launched by FCA which will focus on MiFID, AIFMD, and UCITS, with significant progress expected in 2024. Changes aim to be effective, proportionate, and support technological innovation.

Further to access the right talent and expertise, the UK introduced a range of new and reformed high-skilled visas, like the 'Scale-up Worker Visa'¹³ which helps fast growing businesses bring in the talent they need to grow and drive innovation and the 'Innovator Founder visa'¹⁴ April 2023 making it easier for those with the skills and experience to explore, and invest in, innovative businesses in the UK and further made plans to encourage greater levels of investment in employee training and improving tech and digital skills.

4. New York

New York's IFC being the leader in GFCs, sets a precedent in shaping the future of Wealth-Tech, Insurtech, Robo-Advisory and crowdfunding and its key focus areas are delved deeper below -

a. Crowdfunding: The SEC's Regulation on Crowdfunding requires all transactions to take place online through an SEC-registered intermediary and permits a company to raise a maximum aggregate amount of \$5 million through crowdfunding offerings in a 12-month period.¹⁵

¹². Re future of asset management regulation in the UK – FCA discussion paper DP23/ 2 | United Kingdom | Global law firm | Norton Rose Fulbright

¹³. <https://www.gov.uk/scale-up-worker-visa>

¹⁴. <https://www.relocate.me/post/the-uk-innovator-founder-visa-a-simple-and-alternative-to-the-global-talent-uk>

¹⁵. <https://www.sec.gov/education/smallbusiness/exemptofferings/regcrowdfunding>

b. Wealth Tech: The regulatory aspects for Wealth Tech startups include dealing with the SEC and the Financial Industry Regulatory Authority (FINRA), an industry self-regulatory organization to ensure investor protection from fraud and misbehaviour.

c. Robo Advisory:¹⁶ The Staff of the Division of Investment Management and the Staff of the Office of Compliance Inspections and Examinations of the SEC have been monitoring robo-advisors and evaluating how they meet their obligations under the Investment Advisers Act of 1940. Robo-advisors must register with the SEC, just like human advisors, and are subject to the same securities laws and regulations as traditional broker-dealers. Most robo-advisors are members of the FINRA. Investors can use FINRA's BrokerCheck to research robo-advisors the same way they would a human advisor. Robo-advisors must ensure that their marketing materials are not misleading and that conflicts are disclosed to investors. They must also adopt and implement written policies and procedures reasonably designed to prevent the adviser from deviating from its claimed investment process.

The regulatory framework focuses on three specific areas identified by the Staff:

- The substance and presentation of disclosures to clients about the robo-adviser and the investment advisory services it offers.

- The obligation to obtain information from clients to support the robo-adviser's duty to provide suitable and individualized advice.

- The adoption and implementation of effective compliance programs reasonably designed to address concerns when providing automated advice.

5. UAE

As a global financial centre, the United Arab Emirates (UAE) has invested heavily in promoting sustainable finance across all sectors and the Dubai Financial Services Authority (DFSA) in Dubai and the Financial Services Regulatory Authority (FSRA) in Abu Dhabi are taking a more active role in enabling the development of sustainable finance in the UAE, as a move towards evolving as a sustainable economy and respond to climate change risks. Brief overview of recent key developments regarding sustainable finance regulation is as below -

¹⁶ Robo-Advisers sec.gov

¹⁷ <https://www.dfsa.ae/what-we-do/sustainable-finance/uae-difc-engagement>

a. Statement on Sustainable Finance

In November 2021, the UAE Sustainable Working Group¹⁸ issued a statement on its commitment to achieving its sustainability objectives of the UAE including the UAE's Net Zero Goal by 2050 and developing sustainable finance policies in the UAE.

The statement provides a roadmap for the participating authorities to achieve these objectives, setting out three key deliverables-

- Strengthening ESG corporate disclosure standards across the UAE;
- Encouraging companies to adopt good corporate governance structures; and
- Developing a taxonomy of sustainable activities to inform investors and set a path for economic transition.

The roadmap builds on the commitments set out in the 'Guiding Principles on Sustainable Finance in the UAE' which was signed by financial regulators and other authorities in the UAE in 2020, based on the United Nations Agenda for Sustainable Development (UNSD), which serve as a guide to implement and integrate consistent sustainable practices in financial entities in the UAE.

b. Dubai / Dubai International Financial Centre

The 'Dubai Sustainable Finance Working Group', a joint government and stakeholder initiative, was formed to transform Dubai into the region's most sustainable financial hub. In February 2021, the group unveiled two pivotal guides:

- Re Sustainable Investing Guide, which offers investors an understanding of ESG and sustainable investments, including those available in Dubai, and
- Re Sustainable Issuance Guide, which provides a detailed look at ESG and sustainable financial products and a framework for their issuance. DIFC is a key participant in this initiative.

In line with the DIFC's 2024 Strategy, a Sustainability Framework with four foundational pillars was set up to guide its sustainability initiatives:

¹⁸ <https://www.difc.ae/whats-on/news/mena-fin-tech-association-launches-sustainable-finance-alliance>

- Social: Encourages community collaboration on projects for those in need, fostering philanthropy and talent development for future generations, and promoting community wellbeing and happiness.
- Environmental: Focuses on environmental conservation through strategic partnerships with conservation organizations.
- Governance: Aims to ensure the organization's protection and economic sustainability by promoting transparency and effective stakeholder management.
- Government alignment: Supports the initiatives of the UAE Government. Furthermore, the DIFC has partnered with the Abu Dhabi Global Market as an institutional member of the 'Sustainable FinTech Alliance', launched by the MENA Fintech Association on January 17, 2022. Members of the Alliance commit to implementing credible and transparent sustainable strategies in their organizations to support the UNSDG and net zero commitments. The 'Middle East Free Trade Area Initiative' is collaborating with the DIFC to create an educational program for members, aimed at helping them fulfil their sustainability and climate-related goals.

DIVING BACK TO INDIA

The RBI's Annual Report for the FY 2024¹⁹ emphasizes the urgent need for international collaboration to address the multifaceted challenges posed by climate change, cybersecurity threats, cryptocurrencies, and the rapid advancements in FinTech and technology. The report advocates for the adoption of global best practices in regulatory innovation within fintech hubs. These include nurturing environments for emerging fintech companies, providing grants for ESG financing, and implementing risk-based regulatory frameworks to streamline business processes, ensure financial stability, and promote innovation. The synergy in Regulatory Frameworks overseen by the RBI, SEBI, and IFSCA to bolster technological advancement and the evolution of the global fintech ecosystem shall be laid emphasis upon. The pivotal role of regulatory sandboxes, RegTech, and the contributions of fintech unicorns are key factors in shaping the future of financial services. Innovations such as app-based banking, online peer-to-peer lending, digital currencies, and electronic payment systems exemplify the practical applications of fintech innovation and represent the direction of progress in the sector.

CONCLUSION

Exploring the Evolution of Fintech Regulatory frameworks: Challenges and Strategies for unveiling New Opportunities

As fintech companies expand across regions, they encounter a patchwork of regulatory environments that can be intricate and demanding in terms of resources. The sector is witnessing an increasing need for professionals adept in cutting-edge technologies like AI and blockchain, and the scarcity of such talent could slow down the pace of innovation and expansion. While robust infrastructure is recognized as a key feature of leading fintech hubs, ongoing investment is crucial to keep pace with swift technological progress and to stay competitive.

With the growing dependence on digital platforms, cybersecurity and the preservation of digital trust are of utmost importance. Fintech firms must commit to strong security practices to safeguard against cyber threats and data breaches. Additionally, the emergence of ESG considerations brings both prospects and challenges. Fintech companies are required to embed sustainability into their business strategies and offerings to align with regulatory and consumer expectations. Further, a new profession of 'cybersecurity' must be developed, with competence in internal audit management controls, risk management and information technology, to deal with the emergence of cyber risks in a GFCs.

While external elements like global economic uncertainties and geopolitical tensions can influence market stability and investor sentiment, potentially affecting the funding and growth opportunities for the fintech industry, implementing robust risk management frameworks can help identify, assess, and mitigate potential risks arising from such instabilities.

¹⁹ <https://www.rbi.org.in/Scripts/AnnualReportPublications.aspx?year=2020>

Capital Punishment: An Overview

Vijay Galodhara

F.Y LL.B (B) - 107

1. What is Capital Punishment?

Capital punishment, also known as the death penalty, is the execution of an offender sentenced to death by a court of law for committing a criminal offense. It differs from extrajudicial executions carried out without legal procedures. The death penalty is rooted in the principle of retributive justice, which holds that severe crimes warrant proportionate punishment. Proponents argue that capital punishment is morally justified, especially in cases involving aggravated murder, multiple homicides, child murders, and terrorism. Some even claim that failing to impose the death penalty in such cases is unjust.

Historically, capital punishment was employed for various crimes, including murder, treason, arson, and rape, in ancient Greece. Religious teachings have both supported and opposed the death penalty. The Christian world has cited Biblical passages, such as "whoever sheds man's blood, by man shall his blood be shed," to justify capital punishment. However, Judaism, Christianity, and Islam have prescribed the death penalty for non-lethal crimes like adultery and blasphemy.

During the 17th and 18th centuries in England, capital punishment was legal for numerous crimes but not always enforced. In India, the practice dates back to ancient times, with the Manusmriti prescribing execution by elephants for various offenses. Under colonial rule, the Indian Penal Code of 1860 retained the death penalty, which continued post-independence.

2. Status in Different Countries and International Position

In 1945, only eight nations had abolished capital punishment for all crimes. By 1977, the number increased to 16, and as of December 2010, 96 countries had abolished it entirely. Currently, 103 countries have completely abolished the death penalty, while six retain it under special circumstances. Additionally, 50 countries have abolished it in practice, having not used it for at least ten years or imposed a moratorium.

United Nations General Assembly resolutions reflect a global trend toward abolition. The first resolution in 2007 had 104 votes in favor, and by 2012, 107 countries supported abolition. Europe is almost entirely free of the death penalty, and in the Americas, only some Caribbean states and the United States still practice it. In Africa, 38 out of 54 countries have abolished or halted executions. Central Asia and the Pacific region are also mostly free of the death penalty.

South Asia remains a stronghold of capital punishment. While Nepal and Bhutan have abolished it, India, Pakistan, Bangladesh, and Afghanistan retain the practice. China remains the world's largest executor.

3. Arguments for Capital Punishment

Retribution: Supporters argue that murderers forfeit their right to life, and execution expresses moral indignation against their crime.

Economic burden: Keeping violent offenders in prison is expensive for the government.

Deterrence: Advocates claim that capital punishment deters violent crime better than imprisonment.

Public opinion: Surveys show widespread public support for the death penalty, especially after heinous crimes, such as the 2012 Delhi gang rape case, where 70% of Indians favored its continuation.

4. Arguments Against Capital Punishment

Right to life: Every human life is valuable, even that of a murderer. Mahatma Gandhi and Cesare Beccaria were strongly opponents of death penalty.

Wrongful execution: Flaws in the justice system have led to wrongful convictions. Since 1973, 130 U.S. death row inmates were exonerated. In 2012, 14 judges petitioned to pardon 13 wrongfully sentenced convicts in 2012.

Moral concerns: Retribution legitimizes violence and contradicts the goal of a civilized society.

Lack of deterrence: Statistics show no correlation between executions and crime reduction. The UN concluded that life imprisonment is as effective in deterring crime.

Financial cost: In countries with lengthy appeal processes like India, capital punishment is more expensive than life imprisonment.

Arbitrary application: Judicial discretion in India has resulted in inconsistent sentencing, leading to unfair outcomes.

Bias and inequality: Studies suggest that the death penalty disproportionately affects racial, ethnic, and socioeconomically disadvantaged groups.

Poor legal representation: Many death row inmates cannot afford skilled defense lawyers.

5. Capital Punishment in India: Legal and Judicial Perspective

In India, 14 categories of crimes, including murder, terrorism, and drug trafficking, warrant the death penalty. However, juveniles, pregnant women, and mentally ill persons are exempt from execution.

Judicial Process: Death sentences can be appealed to higher courts. If a lower court imposes the death penalty, the High Court must confirm it. The Supreme Court can review cases, but appeals are not automatic. The state can appeal for a harsher sentence. Military court sentences cannot be appealed in civilian courts.

Executive Clemency: Under Article 72, the President can grant pardons, commute sentences, or reduce punishments. Governors hold similar powers under Article 161 but cannot absolve charges. Judicial review applies to clemency decisions.

Curative Petition: Established in the 2002 Rupa Ashok Hurra case, this legal remedy allows the Supreme Court to reconsider judgments to prevent miscarriages of justice.

Key Supreme Court Judgments:

- Bachan Singh v. State of Punjab 1980 : Upheld the death penalty's constitutionality but limited it to "rarest of the rare" cases.
- Kehar Singh v. Union of India 1989 : Confirmed that the President's pardoning power is subject to judicial review.
- Bhagwan Das v. State 2011 : Endorsed the death penalty for honor killing.
- Shaughan Chauhan v. Union of India 2014 : Held that inordinate delay in execution amounts to torture and justified commutation.
- Devendra Pal Bhullar 2014 : Commuted a death sentence due to mental illness and prolonged delay.

6. Recent Trends and Issues in India

India has consistently voted against UN resolutions advocating a moratorium on the death penalty. Between 2004 and 2013, Indian courts issued 1,300 death sentences, with 3,751 commuted to life imprisonment. The Supreme Court confirms only 3-4 death sentences annually.

The execution of terrorists like Ajmal Kasab 2012, Afzal Guru 2013, and Yakub Memon 2015 has drawn criticism, especially due to secrecy and lack of prior notification to families. The Supreme Court recently upheld the constitutionality of capital punishment in heinous crimes.

Internationally, India's retention of the death penalty has affected diplomatic relations. Germany declined to sign a legal treaty with India due to concerns over capital punishment provisions.

Criticism of the "Rarest of Rare" Doctrine:

- Media Influence: Public outrage, shaped by media, often dictates judicial decisions.
- Ambiguity: It is unclear whose conscience judges should rely upon.
- Political and Social Manipulation: Technological and financial power can manipulate public opinion.
- Fair Trial Concerns: Preconceived public sentiments may compromise judicial impartiality.

7 . Conclusion

The Law Commission' s 262nd report recommended abolishing the death penalty for all crimes except terrorism and war- r elated offenses. Justifications included global abolition trends, arbitrary sentencing, and the absence of deterrent effects. India' s international reputation, especially regarding human rights in conflict zones like Kashmir, would improve with abolition.

While the report acknowledged that abolition might not be feasible immediately, it urged deeper debate and research. Capital punishment should not be used as an outlet for societal anger. Criminal justice should emphasize reform, as echoed in Oscar Wilde' s words: " E very saint has a pa and every sinner a future. "

Dr Ambedkar “ The Father of Indian Constitution”

Pradnya Mahabaleshwar Morje

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Dr. Bhimrao Ramji Ambedkar 189 1- 1956 was the Chairman and also the founding fathers of the Drafting Committee, 194 7 appointed by the Constituent Assembly for preparing a draft of the Constitution of India along with Dr. Rajendra Prasad, Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru, Shri. Vallabhbhai Patel, Alladi Krishnaswami Ayyar, Shri. Gopalswamy Ayyangar. Maulana Abul Kalam Azad etc.

Early Life

Bhimrao Ramji Ambedkar was born on 14 April 189 1 in the Mhow Army Cantonment, Central Provinces present- day Madhya Pradesh to a Dalit family. His family' s low caste status resulted in his early life being marked by discrimination, segregation and untouchability.

Ambedkar' s academic life was prolific. He obtained a Bachelor' s degree in economics and political science from Elphinstone College, a Master' s degree from Columbia University in economics, a doctoral degree from the University of London in 19 23, and another doctoral degree from Columbia University in 19 27 .

Ambedkar also played a key role in social movements that fought for the rights of Dalits. In 19 24, he founded the Bahishkrit Hitakarani Sabha for social upliftment of the ' depressed classes' with the motto: “ Educate, Agitate, Organise” . In 19 27 , a Depressed Classes Conference was organised at Malegaon located in Raigad district. Here, Ambedkar led a historic protest that culminated in a large group of Dalits drinking water from a public tank, breaking repressive social and physical norms that had existed for centuries. In the same year, he organized a public burning of the Manusmriti at the same place. This ancient Hindu law book was the most well known among several such scriptures which placed cruel social and legal constraints on the ' untouchables' . The burning was a strong statement against the centuries of discrimination and repression faced by the Dalits.

The Scheduled Caste Federation party was founded by Dr. Ambedkar in the 1940s to propose safeguards for the Scheduled Castes.

Sub- Committee on Fundamental Rights

The Sub- Committee on Fundamental Rights, chaired by J. B. Kripalani, appointed to draft the fundamental rights provisions for the Indian Constitution on 27 February 1947. Dr. B. R. Ambedkar was a member of the committee, which was a 10-member body including prominent figures like Hansa Mehta, Alladi Krishnaswami Ayyar, and M. R. Masani. The committee's primary task was to propose the fundamental rights to be enshrined in the Constitution of India.

The Sub- Committee collected and discussed the various drafts and notes on Fundamental Rights prepared by legal luminaries like B. N. Rau and K. T. Shah. On behalf of the All-India Scheduled Caste Federation and as part of the Sub-Committee, Dr. Ambedkar wrote and submitted 'States and Minorities' a 72-page report to the Constituent Assembly on March 15, 1947.

'States and Minorities' resembled a mini-constitution which framed strong constitutional protection for the Scheduled Caste community.

- It has a Preamble which outlines the Constitution's core values and principles.
- It also contained draft articles on "Fundamental rights of Citizens" and "Admission of States into the Union."
- The document presented a comprehensive constitutional architecture for the protection and empowerment of Scheduled Castes.
- The most noteworthy section of the document was "Remedies against Invasion of Fundamental Rights," in which Dr. Ambedkar advocated for "State Socialism" and "Economic Democracy."

The sub-committee produced a final Report which was submitted to the larger Advisory Committee on 16 April 1947. It consisted of 45 Articles dealing with various aspects of Fundamental Rights, providing for rights to equality, freedom of education and constitutional remedies, among others. Significantly, it also recommended the division of rights into legally enforceable and non-enforceable. The latter were to function as fundamental principles of social policy, meant to guide the State.

The Advisory Committee adopted these recommendations, split them into an interim and a supplementary report, and presented them to the Constituent Assembly on 29 April and 30 August 1947 respectively. These were to form the basis of enforceable Fundamental Rights and non-enforceable Directive Principles in the final version of the Constitution.

Dr Ambedkar was then appointed as the first Law Minister of independent India in 1947. He became a key figure in India's constitution-making process due to the offices he held and his interventions and speeches in the Assembly. Dr Ambedkar is known as "The Father of Indian Constitution" for his key role in drafting the Constitution of India. He was the Chairman of the Assembly's most crucial committee – the Drafting Committee and a member of other important Committees. As its Chairman, he had to defend the Draft Constitution which the Committee prepared, and therefore intervened in nearly every debate.

Ambedkar's interventions and speeches, on various aspects of the Constitution, were insightful, well-reasoned and scrupulously researched. This won him the support and respect of other members of the Assembly, who appreciated his leadership of the constitution-making project. Ambedkar's vision of a democratic, secular, and inclusive India continues to shape the nation.

His work ensured that

A> the Preamble of the Constitution of India promoted and secured to all its citizens:

JUSTICE, social, economic and political;

LIBERTY of thought, expression, belief, faith and worship;

EQUALITY of status and of opportunity;

B> Part III – Fundamental Rights Articles 14 – 35 included

Article 14. Equality before law

The State shall not deny to any person equality before the law or the equal protection of the laws within the territory of India.

Article 14 rejects any type of discrimination based on caste, race, and religion, place of birth or sex. This Article is having a wide ambit and applicability to safeguard the rights of people residing in India.

This article is divided into two parts:

Equality before the Law: This part of the article indicates that all are to be treated equally in the eyes of the law.

Equal protection of the Laws: This part means that the same law will be applied to all the people equally across the society.

Article 15. Prohibition of discrimination on grounds of religion, race, caste, or place of birth

Article 15 protects the citizens against various forms of discrimination based on religion and gender. The Constitution of India guarantees various rights to its citizens, including no discrimination on account of religion, race, caste, place of birth.

Article 16. Equality of opportunity in matters of public employment

Article 16: promotes the principle of equal opportunity and prevents discrimination in public employment while also allowing for positive discrimination through reservations for backward classes.

Article 17 . Abolition of Untouchability.

"Untouchability" is abolished and its practice in any form is forbidden. The enforcement of any disability arising out of "Untouchability" shall be an offence punishable in accordance with law.

Article 19 of the Indian Constitution guarantees fundamental freedoms to all citizens, including freedom of speech and expression, assembly, association, movement, residence, and profession.

- Freedom to Move Freely - Article 19(1)(d) ensures the right to move throughout the territory of India. Citizens have the liberty to move within the country, reside in any part of India, and settle in any place of their choice.

- Freedom to Reside and Settle - Article 19(1)(e) guarantees the right to reside and settle in any part of India. Citizens have the freedom to choose their place of residence and settle anywhere within the country.

Article 29 Protection of interests of minorities

Article 29 of the Indian Constitution safeguards the cultural and educational rights of minorities. It aims to protect the interests of religious, linguistic, and cultural minorities in India.

Article 30. Right of minorities to establish and administer educational institutions

Article 30 of the Indian Constitution guarantees the right of minorities to establish and administer educational institutions of their choice. All minorities, whether based on religion or language, have the right to establish and administer educational institutions of their choice.

A> Part IV - Directive Principles of State Policy Articles 36 – 51

Dr. Ambedkar played a key role in laying down the Directive Principles of State Policy, which outline the state's goals in areas like social and economic justice.

1. The Constitution has laid down certain Directive Principles of State Policy, which are “ fundamental in the governance of the country” , and it is the duty of the state to apply these principles in making laws.

2. These lay down that the State shall strive to promote the welfare of the people by securing and protecting as effectively as it may a social order in which justice, social, economic and political, shall inform all the institutions of national life.

3. The State shall direct its policy in such a manner as to secure the right of all men and women to an adequate means of livelihood, equal pay for equal work, and within the limits of its economic capacity and development, to make effective provision for securing the right to work, education and public assistance in the event of unemployment, old age, sickness and disablement to other cases of undeserved want.

4. The State shall also endeavour to secure to workers a living wage, human conditions of work, a decent standard of life and full employment of leisure and social and cultural opportunities.

B> Uplift the marginalized communities of India Articles 330 – 342A

Ambedkar's work included establishing the Scheduled Castes as a social group and providing them with educational and vocational privileges.

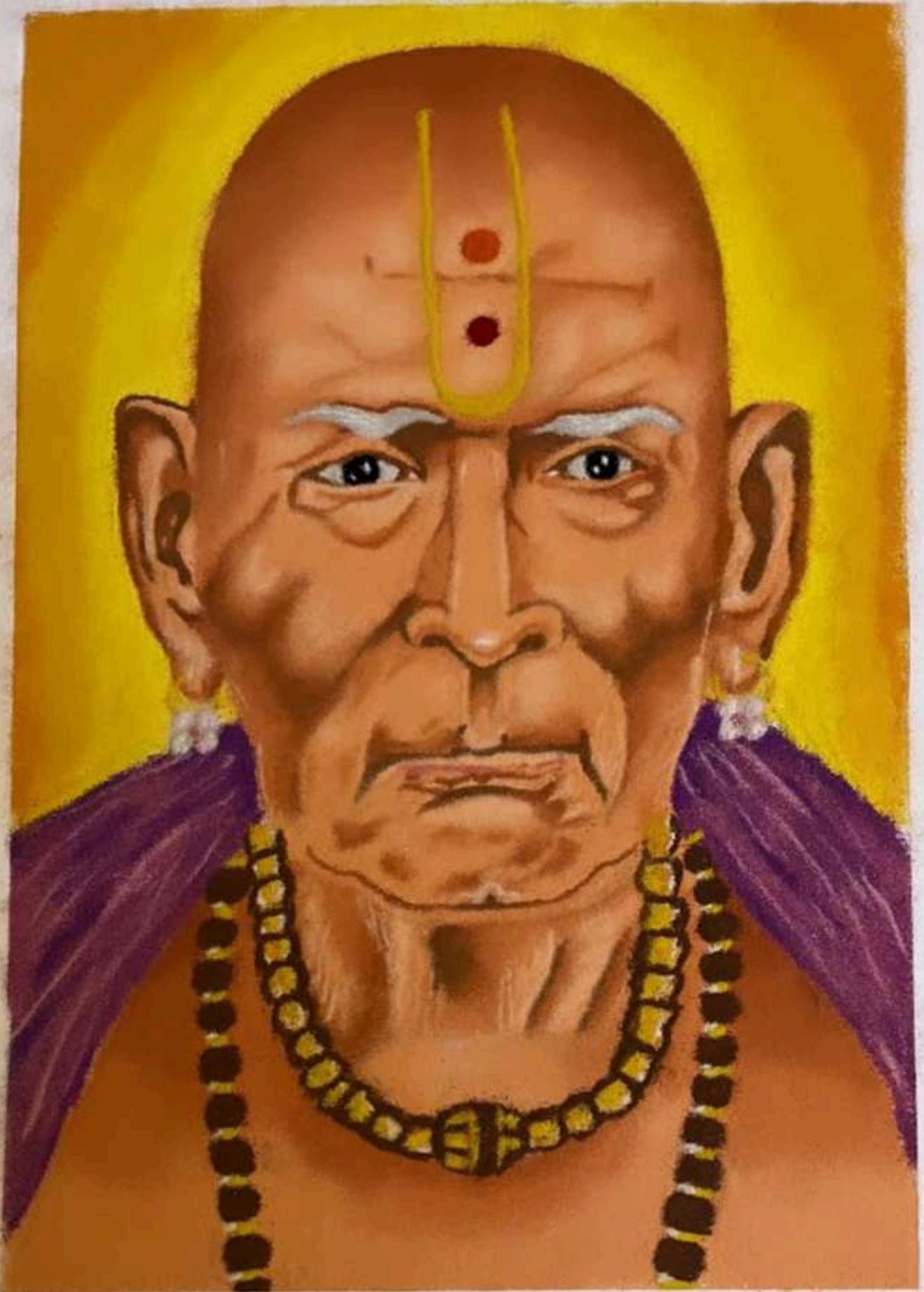
Part XVI of the Indian Constitution, encompassing Articles 330 to 342A, deals with special provisions for certain classes, primarily focusing on Scheduled Castes (SCs), Scheduled Tribes (STs), Anglo Indian Community and Socially and Educationally Backward Classes (OBCs).

These provisions aim to ensure their representation in legislatures and government services, as well as provide educational and other benefits.

Dr. Ambedkar's tireless efforts and visionary leadership played a pivotal role in shaping the constitutional framework of independent India. Dr. B. R. Ambedkar's contribution to the development of the Indian Constitution is unparalleled and his work continues to inspire generations. As a token of recognition to his contribution to India's democratic foundation, DR. B. R. Ambedkar was posthumously given India's highest civilian award - the Bharat Ratna in 1990.

Ar t s y Re





Krunal

Sketch by Krunal Ekkaldevi - F.Y .LL.B



Sketch by Krunal Ekkaldevi - F.Y .LL.B



 @artistic.krunal

Between Black and white, the lost grey!

Letters in black and white,
Read as they are and fought upon raw.
The spirit of law is hardly harped upon—
Is the law really followed?

Years passed, and the victims sobbed.
Justice was served, but delayed—just a bit.
They said the system is strong, though a little slow.
Is the law really followed?

The rights of common men,
The cries of common men,
Are all ignored.
Is the law really followed?

Oh, makers of law,
You thought and wrote all that could have happened,
But did you think it would be so hard to implement?
That law would be so hard to follow?

It's written by great men,
And embedded in big books,
Known by some,
But followed by whom?

संवाद

कोणत्याही नात्याचा पाया हा आदर ,प्रेम ,संयम, विश्वास, आत्मीयता,क्षमा आणि संवाद या गोष्टीवरती अवलंबून असतो. व्यक्तीला एकदा या गोष्टीचा समतोल साधता आला की नातं अगदी सुलभपणे टिकवता येतं यातील प्रत्येक गोष्ट महत्त्वाची आहेच परंतु यात सगळ्यात महत्त्वाचा आहे तो संवाद.

म्हणायला गेलं तर विषय अतिशय क्षुल्लक वाटू शकतो, आणि म्हणायला गेलं तर तितकाच गंभीर.

आजच्या २१व्या शतकात जग आधुनिकीकरणाच्या दिशेने वाटचाल करत आहे पण त्याचा दुष्परिणाम म्हणून नात्यातला ओलावा कुठेतरी लोप पावत चालला आहे अगदी लहान मुलांपासून ते वृद्ध व्यक्तीपर्यंत प्रत्येकाच्या हातात आपल्याला मोबाईल दिसतो आणि तो इतका महत्त्वाचा झाला आहे की संवादाला पूर्णविराम मिळत चालला आहे.

जसं शरीरासाठी प्राणवायू ही आवश्यक गोष्ट आहे अगदी तसंच कोणत्याही नात्यासाठी संवाद ही निकडीची गोष्ट आहे त्याशिवाय नातं हे मृत जीवासमान आहे

खरंतर उत्तर संवाद साधणे ही एक कला आहे कारण आपली मते समोरच्या व्यक्तीवर न लादता समोरच्या व्यक्तीचे म्हणणे ऐकून सुवर्णमध्य साधण्यात व्यक्तीचा खरा कस लागतो.संवादामध्ये महत्त्वाचा घटक हा समजूतदारपणा आहे.जर नात्यात त्याचा अभाव असेल तर उत्तम संवाद हा कधीच साधला जाऊ शकत नाही.नात्यात व्यक्तीने व्यक्त होणे तेही योग्यरित्या समोरच्या व्यक्तीजवळ व्यक्त होणे आवश्यक आहे कारण न व्यक्त होता वाद वाढतो आणि व्यक्त होताना संवाद वाढतो.

व्यक्तीला नात्यात एकदा संवादाच समीकरण जमलं की नातं फुलायला सुरूवात होते आणि एकदा का नातं फुलायला सुरूवात झाली की प्रेम,आदर ,संयम ,विश्वास , आत्मीयता आणि क्षमा या गोष्टी आपोआप नात्याचा भक्कम पाया बनत जातात.

शेवटी नातं कोणतही असो संवाद ही प्रत्येक नात्याची गुरूकिल्ली आहे. [1]

ती

रात तिच्यावर भाळलेली
चांदही तिच्यावर भाळलेला
अत्तराप्रमाणे दरवळली रात
तिने केसात गजरा माळलेला
थबकली तिची पाऊले जेव्हा
नाद तिचे पैंजण करू लागले
ऐकता नाद तिच्या पैंजणाचा
मग काजवे ही तिच्यासाठी जागले
बिछाना तिच्यासाठी चांदण्यांनी केला
आणि रातीने तिला कुशीत घेतले
तिच्या कल्पनेचे स्वप्न मजला
जागेपणी दिसू लागले

हरवलेलं पत्र

काळाच्या ओघात

हरवली पत्र

आधुनिक युगाने बदलली

पत्राची सुत्र

ते पत्र लिहिणारे हात

आता Typing करु लागले

आता पत्र फक्त अभ्यासक्रम

म्हणून शिकतात पुस्तकात सगळे

भावनांची जागा हळूहळू

मोबाईल मधल्या emojis ने घेतली

पत्राची किंमत ह्या नव्या पिढीला

कधीच नाही पटली

पण काय करणार आपण

काळ बदलला

वेळ बदलली आणि

बदलली वेळेची सुत्र

काळाच्या ओघात मात्र हरवली

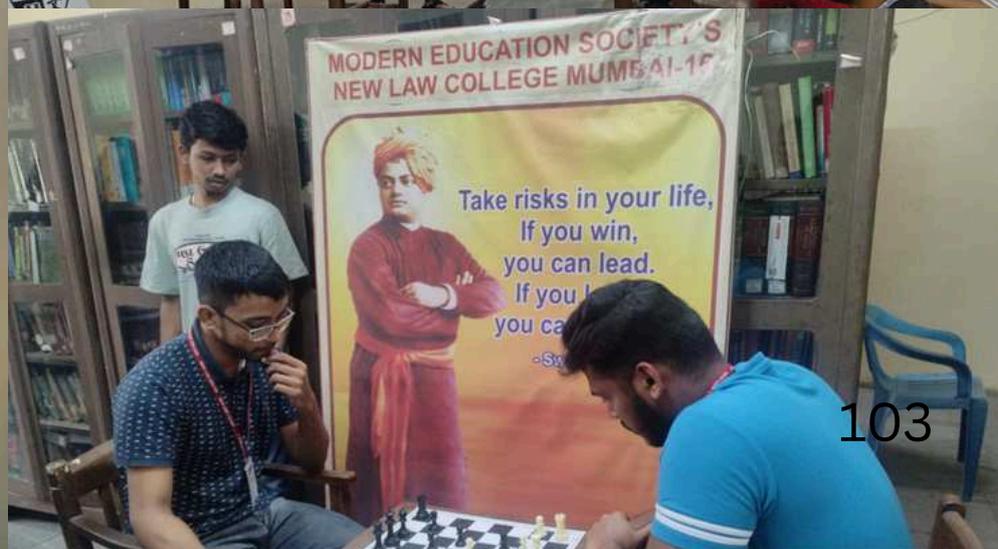
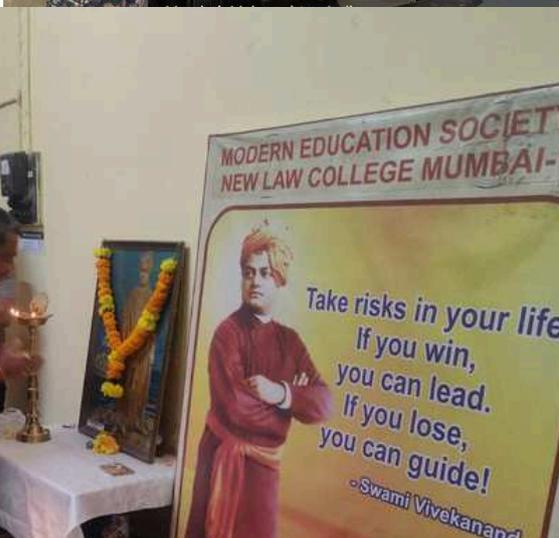
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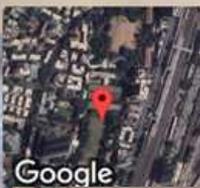
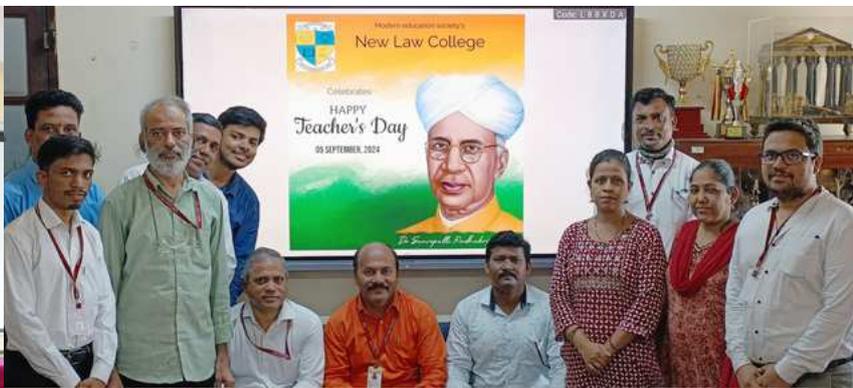
Degree Distribution 2024-2025



Events 2024-2025



Events 2024-2025



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 Mahim, Mumbai, Maharashtra 400016, India
 Lat 19.027798° Long 72.845348°
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2, Senapati Bapat Marg, Mahalaxmi Sindi Colony, MahimMumbai, Maharashtra, India
 The New Law College, 2, Senapati Bapat Marg, Mahalaxmi Sindi Colony, MahimMumbai, Maharashtra 400016, India
 Lat 19.027829° Long 72.84536°
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Winners 2024-2025

