



HERITAGE LAW COLLEGE

DIA-LA(W)-GUE



INDIA

@ 75

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TABLE OF CONTENTS



1	ARTICLES
14	IMAGE GALLERY
32	COLONIAL LEGACY
35	VACCINATION JUDGEMENT
36	EWS JUDGEMENT
38	DID YOU KNOW?
40	NOBEL PRIZE WINNERS
43	SPORTS PERSONALITIES
46	EVENT GALLERY

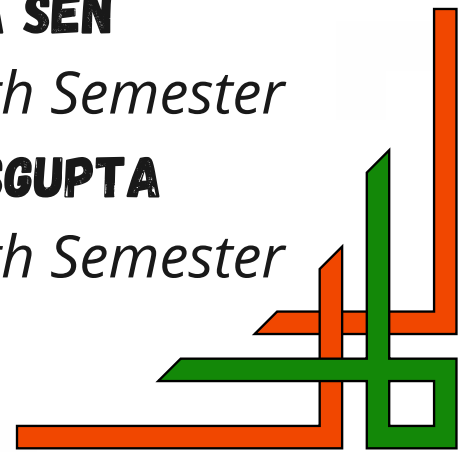


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FROM THE EDITORS' DESK

Hello everyone!

On behalf of the Editorial Team of Heritage Law College, I am pleased to announce the launch of the 3rd edition of our E Magazine Dia-Law-Gue.

We are nearing the end of an extremely fruitful year which incidentally has been the 75th birth anniversary of our nation. On 15th August, 1947, at midnight, as the world slept, 'India awoke to life and freedom' and thus began the journey of the fledgling nation towards life and freedom. Amidst the song and dance and fanfare that marked the 75th birth anniversary celebrations, we decided to design the third edition of our E Magazine Dia-Law-Gue on the theme 'India @ 75' to pay tribute to the land of wonders that is India.

The magazine is a fascinating exposition on the Indian saga over the last 75 years; its trials and tribulations, suns and shadows, the wind and the rain, the light and the darkness and the silver rainbows that have lined the sometimes overcast skies of our dear motherland.

As before, it has been a challenge for all of us to manage time and work in unison to infuse life to the E magazine and it has been as usual a commendable achievement of my dear students who have worked relentlessly to meet the deadline. Kudos to them and finally, a warm salute to my nation on the occasion of her 75th birth anniversary...May the journey always be towards the light!

Tamoso Ma Jyotirgamaya!

Jai Hind!



INDIA'S FOREIGN POLICY



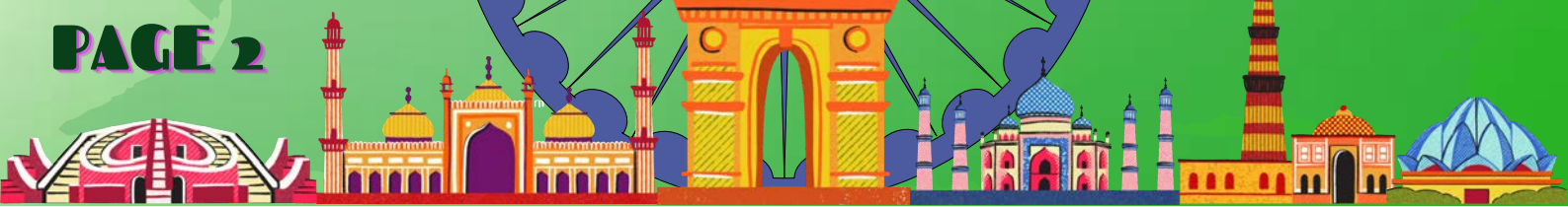
AKSHITA DUBEY

With 75 years of Independence, the country has acquired a greater sense of confidence and optimism and this provides a very positive frame of mind in writing about India's foreign policy.. It is certainly a basic tenet of international relations that national interests are paramount, and India too like other nations has pursued its interests when it comes to foreign and national security policies. The Indian Foreign Minister once remarked, "It is better to engage with the world on the basis of 'who we are' rather than try and please the world. India is confident about its identity and priorities, the world will engage with India on its term". Certain basic principles are followed by India in the conduct of its foreign policy from which it has not deviated much. The primary

objectives of India's foreign policy after Independence are sought to be accomplished through some principles like Panchsheel, Anticolonialism, Non-alignment, Anti-racism principles in the UN, and Antiimperialism. Expanding these principles would be beneficial for the entire world. Some of its basic features like non-alignment still remain relevant. Some policies enacted with neighboring countries to improve foreign relations and to achieve specific goals are "Neighborhood First Policy", "Act East Policy". Such policies have been enacted in order to prioritize ties with its immediate neighbors. The recent government has been making active efforts to expand India's diplomatic footprint, foster strong international ties, and use these global relationships for



mutual advantage and progress. This method of 'fast track diplomacy' brought in by the government involves a much more concentrated and proactive approach to building close ties than was witnessed in earlier times. This is achieved through an increased participation in regional and international conferences and summits. This dynamic approach involves targeted outreach and interactions in order to achieve specific goals that have been set for the nation. This is achieved through an increased participation in regional and international conferences and summits. This dynamic approach involves targeted outreach and interactions in order to achieve specific goals that have been set for the nation.



ANKITA DUTTA

Issues of gender and caste based violence has become rampant in modern times and is on the rise as India completes 75 years of its freedom largely due to India's unbending and harsh caste hierarchy. On 6th October, 2020, a newspaper report flashed the news that a 19 year old Dalit woman was allegedly gang raped and assaulted by a group of upper caste men in Uttar Pradesh. In 2019, as per the report of the National Crime Record Bureau, 88 rape cases are recorded every day in India, 11% from the Dalit community faced violence and crime against scheduled tribes and scheduled caste has increased over by 26%. Thus, the inequality in the caste system caused prolonged subjugation and despotism. Though the country is gripped by a wave of despair and repugnance, the violence shows no sign of abating.

In the case of Patan Jamal Vali vs State of Andhra Pradesh, the lawyers were of the opinion that Prevention of Atrocities Act (1989) should be invoked to prevent abuses. In 2018, the Parliament introduced an amendment where Section 18A of Prevention of Atrocities Act affirmed that Section 438 of Criminal Procedure Code (anticipatory bail) is not applicable to accused under the Prevention Of Atrocities Act. Even our Constitution of India, 1950 protects those who languish from discrimination. As per Article 15 of the Constitution of India, the Government should not discriminate against any citizen based on religion, caste, sex or place of birth. In spite of many stringent laws, the level of violence is accelerating because of the abhorrent crimes which are ignored



at the initial stage. The police often fails to record or investigate crimes when initially reported or sometimes become abusive, hence pressurizes the survivors to drop cases. Survivors are not given advice about their legal rights. Survivors, their family members and witnesses face threats, coercion and bribery from perpetrators and are forced to withdraw from pursuing a legal case.

Some steps should be strictly supervised like relief and rehabilitation to destitute people in distress. Children of working mothers should be provided with facilities and all over development should be of prime importance. People should corroborate with each other in an integrated manner and attempt to instill in people's mind that the concept of "upper caste" and "lower caste" is wrong and that everyone should be

treated equally. Convention on the Elimination of All forms of Discrimination adopted in 1979 by UN should be strictly incorporated to prevent discrimination against women. These will counteract the violence. Convention on the Elimination of All forms of Discrimination adopted in 1979 by UN should be strictly incorporated to prevent discrimination against women. These will counter the violence.

Finally, active helpline numbers should be always available to provide immediate and emergency aid and some sort of mental relief to the women who suffer as a result of caste based violence.





MENACE DUE TO CORRUPTION

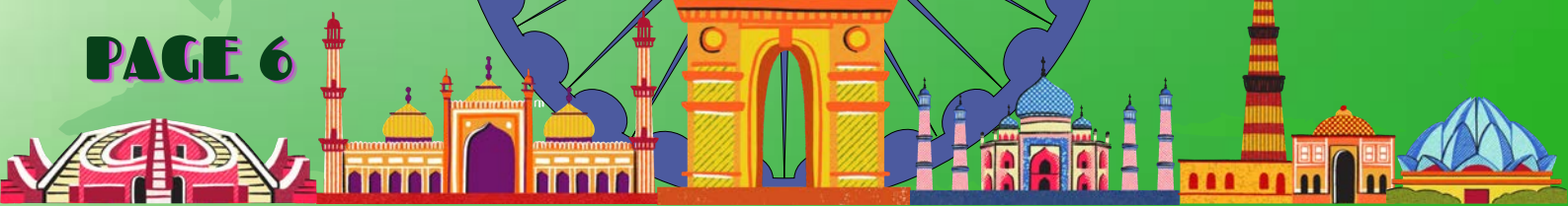
SASMIT PAUL

We all are very familiar with the term corruption as we can hear it every day. Corruption is the unethical act performed by a person or a group of people using power of position or authority to acquire personal benefits. It is a social issue which adversely affects the economy of the nation. It has become one of the major factors which obstruct the development of individual and the country. Due to corruption in our society we, nowadays, cannot trust any people because our system is so corrupted. Moreover corruption is spread in all the sectors of the society. One of the major threats which we face due to corruption is wastage of resources and as a result a bleak future for a nation. In a system burdened with the vice of corruption, there is no quality of service. To demand quality, one

might need to pay for it. This is seen in many areas like municipality, electricity, distribution of relief funds, etc. Corruption always violates rights of individuals to basic services. Even our judicial system suffers due to corruption for which there is a delay in the execution of justice and people are denied true justice in many instances. Most corrupted nations experience civil disobedience and political instability, due to which rulers of the nation may lose respect among the people. Our education system is also affected where research, quality education and the very system of teaching suffers due to corrupt practices. Corruption is present in every building pillars of the society which makes difficult for normal people to work and perform day to day courses. Besides all these threats



one major threat is decrease in foreign investments. If there is a lack in foreign investment then the development or the growth rate will be slower. At the same time we cannot expect a huge surge in employment opportunities. We must overcome such threats to get out of the hand of corruption. Corruption is the most potential impediment in the growth of a nation and the welfare of its people. It is not limited only to a specific sector and covers a wide range of offices, departments, etc. It could only be dealt with effectively by making people aware of its effects and also by implementing strict anti-corruption law.





THE SUPREME COURT: SETTING MILESTONES IN CRIMINAL LAW

SOUPAMA SEN

“When histories of nations are written and critiqued, there are judicial decisions at the forefront of liberty. Yet others have to be consigned to the archives, reflective of what was, but should never have been” - Justice D.Y. Chandrachud

The Supreme Court has been providing numerous landmark judgments regarding criminal law, and each time, such judgments have not only assisted the judiciary in delivering justice to the victim but have also established a new legal precedent that shall establish new legal principles or concepts. Following are the few instances from 2020:

- **Rambabu Singh Thakur v. Sunil Arora**

The Supreme Court directed the political parties at the Central level and State level to upload their respective websites regarding the

correct details concerning the pending criminal cases against the selected candidates, with the reasons why such candidate has been selected instead of other candidates who do not have any criminal record. Such information must also be published in one local newspaper and one national newspaper, and on the official media platforms of the political party, including their Facebook page and Twitter. The details must be published within 48 hours of the selection of the candidate and not less than two weeks before the first date for filing nominations, whichever was earlier. All the concerned political parties must also submit a report of compliance with the directions passed by the Apex Court with the Election Commission of India within 72 hours of the selection of the candidate,



and if any political party failed to submit such report to the Election Commission, the Election Commission shall bring such incidents to the notice of Supreme Court of India as contempt of the court's orders.

• **Paramvir Singh Saini v. Baljit Singh Saini**

The court in this case has directed all the States and Union Territories to install CCTV cameras in their jurisdictional police stations and file an affidavit regarding the same within six weeks from the date of delivery of the judgment. The Apex court also directed the Central government to install CCTV cameras which shall be equipped with night vision and consists of audio and video footage at the Central Bureau Investigation (CBI) offices, National Investigation Agency (NIA), Enforcement Directorate (ED), Narcotics Control

Bureau (NCB), Department of Revenue Intelligence (DRI), Serious Fraud Investigation Office (SFIO) offices, and other similar central agencies at the places where interrogation of people take place.

• **Shilpa Mittal v. State of NCT of Delhi**

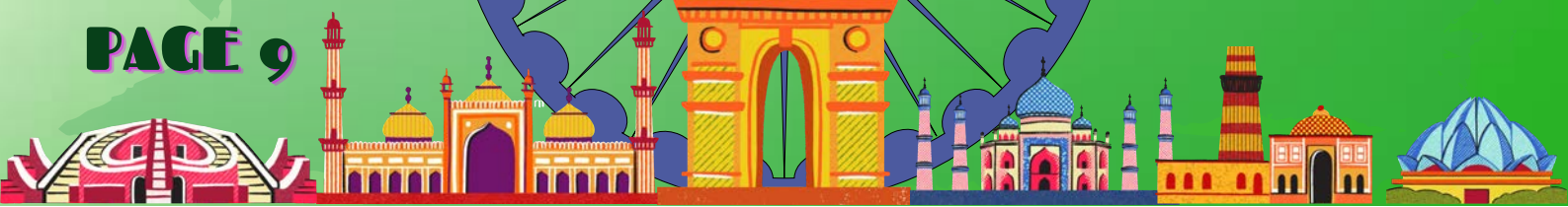
The Supreme Court of India, in this case, held that an offence for which there is a sentence of more than 7 years of imprisonment but does not have any minimum sentence, or providing a minimum sentence of fewer than 7 years, cannot be considered as a heinous offence within the ambit of Section 2(33) of the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2015.





• **Amish Devgan v. Union of India**

The Supreme Court of India in this case came down heavily on the difference between hate speech and free speech, and the need for criminalizing hate speech and the tests to determine hate speech. The court held that it is important to make a difference between free speech and hate speech. While free speech does comprise the right to criticize government policies, hate speech refers to the spreading of hatred against a group or community. The court, further, while considering the tests regarding the reasonableness, involved the realization of limits within which rational responses shall be included. It also includes taking into consideration the characteristics of a particular situation and circumstances and whether a particular group is likely to get affected from the hate speech.





THE EVIL TENTACLES OF CORRUPTION

SUBHANJANA ROY

“The word ‘corrupt’ has its etymological meaning in Latin corruptus, past participle of corrumpō, corrumpere “to destroy, ruin, injure, spoil, corrupt, bribe”, from com- “together”+ rumpere “to break in pieces”.

The ugly nature of human beings has found its manifestation in many vices and corruption is undoubtedly one of them as it is the primary factor behind a man’s lust, avarice and greed. Corruption consumes and eats away a nation’s vitality and makes the growth and development stagnant. It is indeed a shameful act and jungle behaviour of human beings. It is rampant throughout the world and history bore testimony to such notorious scams and other forms of corruption. India is no exception to it and it also witnessed many incidents of corruption which

shivers down the spine and consequently stalls the wheels of progress. It makes the justice itself a casualty and more are made a hapless victim. It depraves a person’s ability, capacity as well as integrity. It also has the effect of making a person inane which has its consequence aftermath by making him a debauch. Even though India in its list of legislations has included a law known as The Prevention of Corruption Act, 1988 duly propelled and endorsed by K. Santhanam, Chairman of this committee to contain the miscreants at least from the legal lens. But until and unless containment be the holy testament, fine sense of judgement be a sensibility and moral elevation the roots of corruption will continually crop up to bite and tear apart the nation’s moral fibre like previous occasions.

INDIA'S FOREIGN POLICY

SUBHRADEEP DAS

India, currently being the 5th largest Economy and having 4th Highest Global firepower in the world is deeply indebted to the forefathers of the nation for their visionary foresight in formulating a futuristic strategy for the comprehensive growth of the fledgling nation. They had laid the foundation on which modern India is built. Their Foreign policy pertaining to “military capabilities” has been a huge determinant for India, as the largest democracy to maintain stable and healthy relationships with nations all around the globe. This has been an uphill task which could not possibly have been accomplished only through diplomacy.

Foreign Policy of India has changed from time to time according to the vision of the Prime Ministers for benefit of the nation. During the era of Jawaharlal Nehru, India had lost parts of Kashmir in Indo-Pakistan War, 1947. Also his Panchsheel policy deemed to have failed as India was defeated by China in Sino-Indian War, 1962.

Indira Gandhi redeemed her father's failures by building a strong policy as she relied more on the Soviet Union rather than the Western powers (USA, UK etc), which proved favorable leading to liberation of West-Pakistan (now Bangladesh), (1971) and regaining victory in Sino-Indian War (1967).



After the Congress Government fell, Atal Bihari Vajpayee of Bharatiya Janata Party had a stringent policy through which, disregarding the treaties of the West, he proceeded to build nuclear warheads which would in the future be beneficial to the protection of India, as “arms create armistice” and aid her in emerging as one of the more significant players in global politics. Narendra Modi Government initiated with amicable relations but in the contemporary world began to uphold the sovereignty and look at the best interests for India and her future.



IMAGE GALLERY



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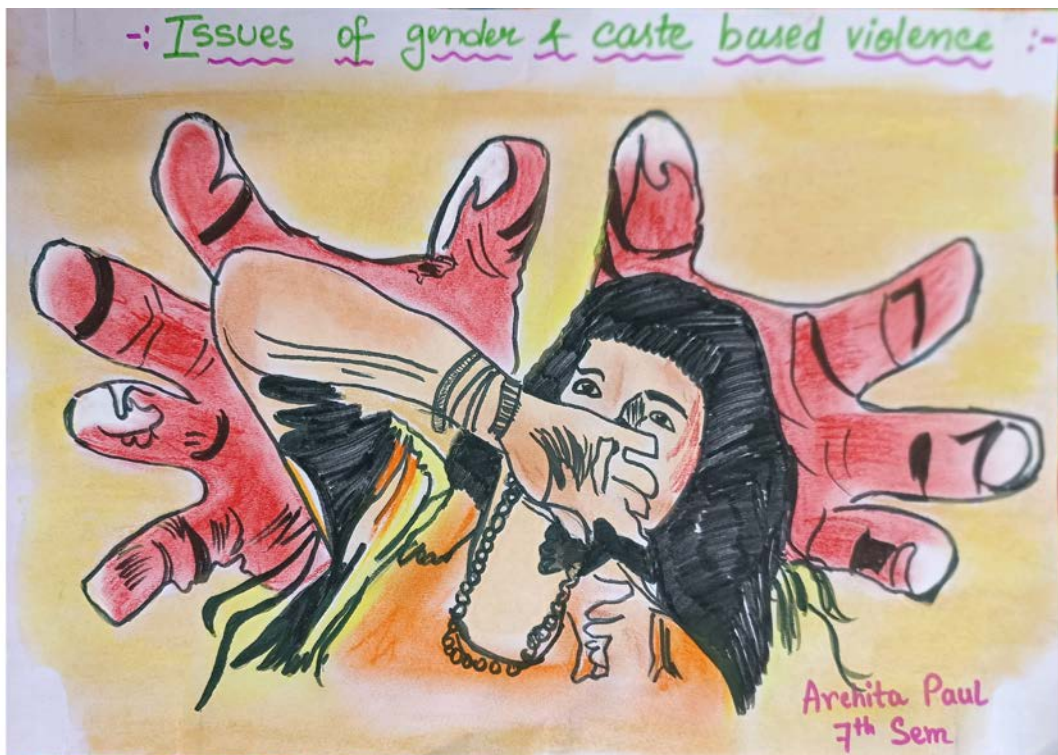
SUBHANJANA ROY



ANUSUA SARDAR



BRISTEE BISWAS



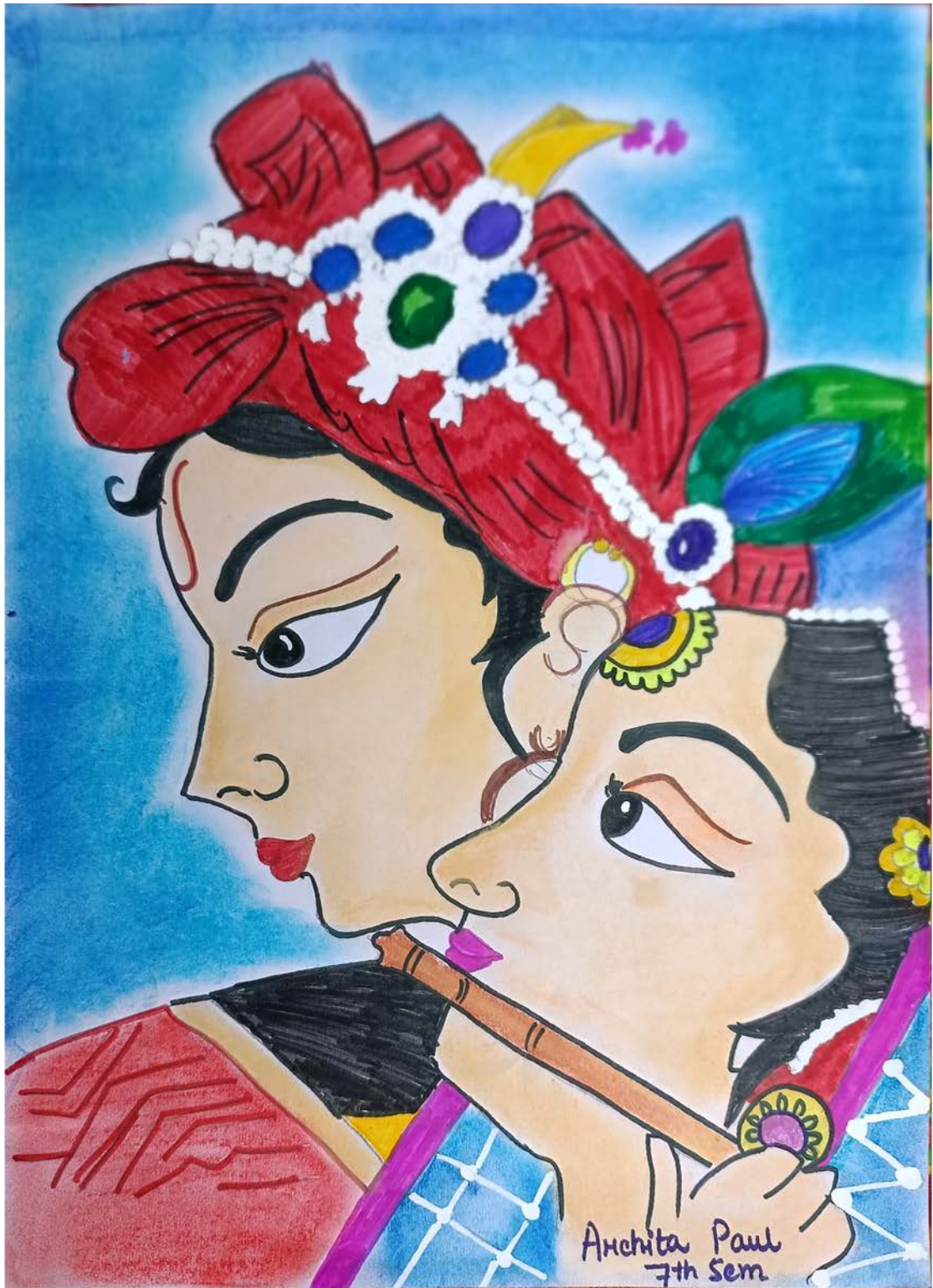
ARCHITA PAUL



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SUBHANJANA ROY



SASMIT PAUL



C RRUPTION



KADAM KADAM
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VATAN KO
NOCH
KHAYEJA...!!


CORRUPTION

NEHA DAS



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SNEHA MANDAL

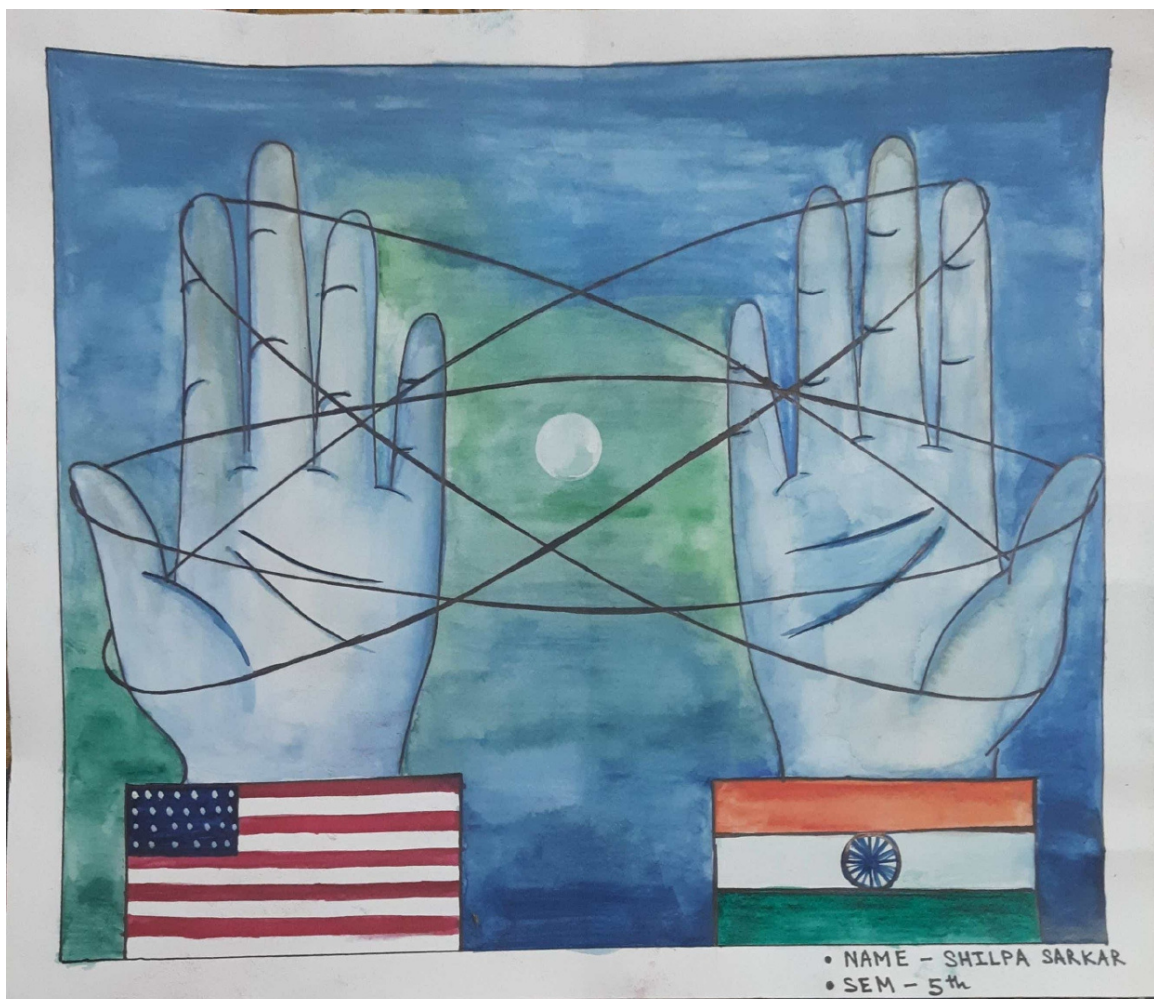


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SUKALPITA SARKAR



SHILPA SARKAR

COLONIAL LEGACY IN MODERN INDIAN

JUDICIARY

THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT DESIGNED SEVERAL LEGISLATIONS DURING THEIR RULE IN INDIA IN ORDER TO RUN THE COUNTRY AT THEIR OWN WHIMS. THESE LEGISLATIONS WERE ANYTHING BUT BENEFICIAL TO THE PEOPLE OF THE COUNTRY, THEY AIMED AT EXPLOITING THE RESOURCES OF INDIA AND SUPPRESSING ANY REBELLION BY THE MASSES AGAINST THE BRITISH RULERS. THE EMERGENCE OF INDEPENDENT INDIA WAS QUICKLY FOLLOWED BY THE NECESSITY FOR AN ADEQUATE GOVERNANCE SYSTEM THAT WAS BOTH INDIGENOUS IN ORIGIN AND ACCEPTABLE AND ATTENTIVE TO THE REQUIREMENTS AND CUSTOMS OF THE VAST NUMBER OF CASTES, CLASSES, RELIGIOUS, AND LINGUISTIC COMMUNITIES IT WAS ATTEMPTING TO UNITE. UNSURPRISINGLY, THE CONTINUATION OF THE BRITISH-CREATED COURT SYSTEM WAS A COMPROMISE FORMULA THAT WORKED WELL AT THE TIME FOR THE NEW GOVERNMENT. A NUMBER OF THESE LEGAL CODES, WHICH WERE BASED ON EUROPEAN CULTURE AND TRADITIONS, WERE EMBRACED BY INDIAN SOCIETY AND CONTINUED TO EXIST LONG AFTER THE COLONIAL POWERS HAD LEFT. TEN YEARS' POST-INDEPENDENCE, THE LAW COMMISSION OF INDIA IN ITS FIFTH REPORT ON THE BRITISH STATUTES APPLICABLE IN THE COUNTRY SUGGESTED THAT INDIA COULD NOW HAVE A NEW LEGAL CODE AND IN CASE A BRITISH STATUTE PROVES TO BE USEFUL, A CORRESPONDING INDIA STATUTE, HAVING NECESSARY PROVISIONS FROM THE BRITISH LAW, COULD BE FORMULATED IN IN ORDER TO REPLACE IT. THE COLONIAL RULE LEFT ITS LEGACY IN THE FORM OF VARIOUS ACTS AND RULES THAT ARE STILL IN CONTINUANCE IN INDIA AND ARE BEING RIGOROUSLY IMPLEMENTED. FOLLOWING ARE SOME OF THE LAWS WHICH HAVE COLONIAL FOOTPRINTS:

THE DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE ACT, 1876

INDIA USED THEATRE AS A WEAPON TO EXPRESS RESISTANCE TO COLONIAL RULE IN THE 18TH CENTURY. THREATENED BY SOCIAL REVOLUTION, THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT ENACTED THE DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE ACT IN 1876, PROHIBITING "SCANDALOUS" AND "DEFAMATORY" DRAMATIC PERFORMANCES. THE STATUTE STILL SURVIVES SEVENTY-SIX YEARS AFTER INDEPENDENCE, AND MANY STATES, WITH THE EXCEPTION OF DELHI AND WEST BENGAL, INTRODUCED AND AMENDED IT AFTER 1947.

THE KHAKEE DRESSING

THE COLONIAL OFFICER SIR HARRY BERNET IS KNOWN TO BE BEHIND THE IDEA OF THE KHAKEE DRESSING WORN BY POLICE OFFICIALS IN THE COUNTRY. THE UNIFORM HAS BEEN PREVALENT SINCE 1847. THE WORD 'KHAAK' MEANS 'DUST, SOIL, AND ASH,' IMPLYING THAT THE PERSON WEARING KHAKEE PUTS HIS LIFE ON THE LINE AND IS BRAVE ENOUGH TO TURN TO ASHES WHILE FULFILLING HIS DUTY.

SALT CESS ACT, 1954

THE SALT SATYAGRAHA WAS A NOTABLE LANDMARK IN THE HISTORY OF INDIA. THOUGH HIS SATYAGRAHA WAS AGAINST THE SALT TAX, YOU MIGHT BE SHOCKED TO LEARN THAT THE 'SALT CESS TAX ACT OF 1953' IS STILL IN EFFECT TODAY. THIS TAX IS LEVIED AS A SUB-TAX TO COVER AN EXCLUSIVE ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSE. IT IS LEVIED AT A RATE OF 14 PAISA PER KILOGRAM OF BODY WEIGHT. THIS TAX IS LEVIED ON SALT FACTORIES THAT ARE EITHER PRIVATELY HELD OR OWNED BY THE GOVERNMENT.

LEFT-HANDED TRAFFIC ARRANGEMENT

IN 1800, THE BRITISH INTRODUCED THIS SYSTEM IN INDIA. WE STILL DRIVE AND WALK ON THE LEFT SIDE OF THE ROAD UNDER THIS SYSTEM OF TRANSPORTATION. CONTRARY TO THIS, NUMEROUS COUNTRIES AROUND THE WORLD FOLLOW THE RIGHT-HAND-SIDE-OF-THE-ROAD REGULATION. ONLY A FEW COUNTRIES IN THE WORLD, INCLUDING INDIA, USE THE LEFT-HANDED TRANSPORTATION SYSTEM.

THE INCOME TAX ACT, 1961

THE LAWS RELATED TO INCOME TAX IN INDIA ARE PROVIDED FOR UNDER THIS ACT. THIS STATUTE SPECIFIES HOW TAXES ARE LEVIED, COLLECTED, AND THE BASIC STRUCTURE OF THE TAX. THOUGH THE GOVERNMENT INTENDED TO REPEAL THIS ACT TOGETHER WITH THE WEALTH TAX ACT OF 1957 BY ENACTING THE DIRECT TAX CODE, IT WAS NOT REPEALED WHEN THE WEALTH TAX ACT WAS ABOLISHED.

THE INDIAN POLICE ACT, 1861

FOLLOWING THE REBELLION OF 1857, THE BRITISH DRAFTED THIS STATUTE. BEFORE IMPLEMENTING THIS LAW, THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT'S MAJOR GOAL WAS TO CREATE A POLICE FORCE CAPABLE OF DEALING WITH ANY GOVERNMENT UPRISING. ALL POWERS WERE CENTRALISED IN THE HANDS OF THE STATE, WHICH ACTED AS A DICTATORIAL ADMINISTRATION UNDER THIS ACT. HOWEVER, DESPITE THE FACT THAT INDIA HAS DECLARED ITSELF A SOVEREIGN REPUBLIC, THIS ACT IS SURPRISINGLY STILL IN FORCE.

THE FOREIGNERS ACT, 1946

THIS ACT WAS PASSED PRIOR TO THE COUNTRY'S INDEPENDENCE. ANY PERSON WHO IS NOT AN INDIAN CITIZEN IS CLASSIFIED AS A FOREIGNER UNDER THIS ACT. THE INDIVIDUAL WILL HAVE TO PROVE WHETHER OR NOT HE OR SHE IS A FOREIGNER. IF SOMEONE SUSPECTS A FOREIGNER IS STAYING IN INDIA ILLEGALLY FOR LONGER THAN PERMISSIBLE, THEY MUST REPORT IT TO THE LOCAL POLICE STATION WITHIN 24 HOURS OF RECEIVING THE INFORMATION. OTHERWISE, THAT PERSON WILL BE SUBJECTED TO LEGAL ACTION.

THE INDIAN EVIDENCE ACT, 1872

THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT PASSED THIS ACT MAKING IT APPLICABLE TO ALL COURT PROCEEDINGS INCLUDING COURT MARSHAL. HOWEVER, THE PROVISIONS OF THIS ACT ARE NOT APPLICABLE TO ARBITRATION PROCEEDINGS. THIS ACT SPECIFIES WHICH OBJECTS CAN BE USED AS EVIDENCE AND WHICH MUST BE REPORTED TO THE COURT OF LAW IN ADVANCE. HENCE, EVEN AFTER 149 YEARS, THIS ACT CONTINUES TO PLAY A SIGNIFICANT PART IN VARIOUS LEGISLATIONS, EVEN IF IT IS IN MODIFIED FORMS.

THE TRANSFER OF PROPERTY ACT, 1882

THE TRANSFER OF PROPERTY ACT GOVERNS ALL THE LEGAL PROVISIONS RELATING TO THE TRANSFER OF MOVABLE AND IMMOVABLE PROPERTY IN INDIA. THIS ACT WAS ALSO LEGISLATED BY THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT. TRANSFER OF PROPERTY, ACCORDING TO THIS ACT, ENTAILS GIVING PROPERTY TO ONE OR MORE INDIVIDUALS OR ONESELF. PROPERTY CAN BE TRANSFERRED AT PRESENT OR IN THE FUTURE.

INDIAN PENAL CODE, 1860

THE INDIAN PENAL CODE IS THE OFFICIAL CRIMINAL CODE OF INDIA INTENDED TO COVER ALL THE ASPECTS SURROUNDING CRIMINAL LAW. THE SUGGESTIONS OF THE FIRST LAW COMMISSION IN 1860 WERE USED TO DRAFT THE INDIAN PENAL CODE. UNDER THE CHAIRMANSHIP OF SIR THOMAS MCKALEY, THE FIRST LAW COMMISSION WAS CONSTITUTED IN INDIA. UNDER THE BRITISH ADMINISTRATION, THE INDIAN PENAL CODE WAS ENACTED IN 1862. THE CODE DEFINES CRIMES AND THE PENALTIES STIPULATED FOR THOSE CRIMES UNDER INDIAN LAW.

IT IS A WELL-ESTABLISHED FACT THAT THE BRITISH COLONIAL RULE HAS MAJORLY INFLUENCED THE PRESENT LEGAL ENVIRONMENT IN INDIA, RANGING FROM DRESS CODES TO THE PROVISION OF STATUTES. THE INDIAN JUDICIAL SYSTEM IS SOMEHOW UNABLE TO LET GO OF THE COLONIAL LEGACY. OVER YEARS, THERE HAVE BEEN NUMEROUS DEBATES AS TO WHETHER IT IS TIME TO MOVE ON FROM THE COLONIAL CONVENTIONS PUSHED ON THE PEOPLE OF THE COUNTRY DECADES AGO. THE COLONIZERS STAYED IN THE COUNTRY LONG ENOUGH TO CONTROL AND SHAPE THE LEGAL SYSTEM THAT IS FOLLOWED TODAY. WHILE SOME OF THE LAWS HAVE ONLY ASSISTED THE LAWMAKERS OF THE COUNTRY TO JUSTIFIABLY DRAFT THE LAW OF THE LAND, SOME OF THE ARCHAIC LAWS WHICH ARE ONLY AIMED AT EXPLOITING THE ACCUSED NEED DOING AWAY WITH. SEVENTY-SIX YEARS POST THE INDEPENDENCE OF THE COUNTRY, THERE IS NO POINT IN FOLLOWING THE LAWS THAT THE UNITED KINGDOM ITSELF HAS ABOLISHED.

VACCINATION

JUDGEMENT

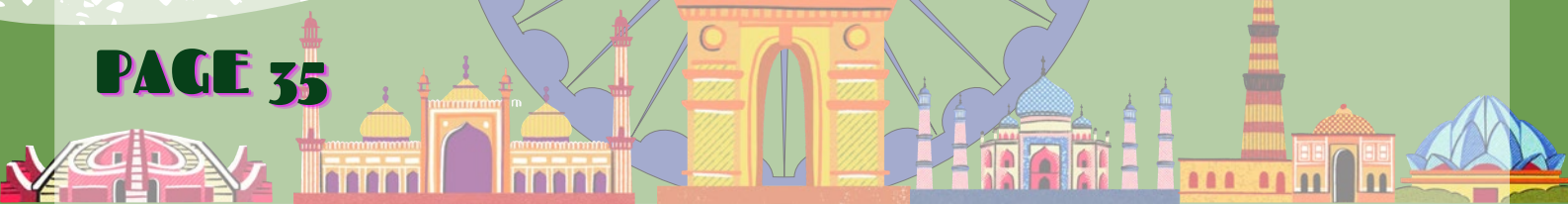


ON MAY 12, 2022, A BENCH OF THE SUPREME COURT OF INDIA COMPRISING JUSTICE NAGESHWARA RAO AND JUSTICE B.R. GAVAI, DELIVERED A SIGNIFICANT JUDGEMENT IN WHICH IT HELD THAT THE DIRECTIVE OF THE STATE GOVERNMENTS AND THE UNION TERRITORIES TO MAKE VACCINATION COMPULSORY WAS UNREASONABLE. THE JUDGEMENT ALSO DIRECTED THE UNION GOVERNMENT TO RELEASE THE DATA OF CLINICAL TRIALS SUBJECT TO THE PRIVACY OF THE INDIVIDUALS.

THE REASONING OF THE COURT



THE SUPREME COURT, IN THE SUBSTANTIVE PART OF THE JUDGEMENT WHICH STRUCK DOWN THE POLICY OF MANDATORY VACCINATION, HELD THAT VACCINE MANDATES DO NOT SATISFY THE TEST OF PROPORTIONALITY AS LAID DOWN IN THE LANDMARK CASE OF K.S. PUTTASWAMY V. UOI (2017). THE TEST OF PROPORTIONALITY AS ELUCIDATED BY THE COURT SEEKS TO EXPLAIN WHETHER THE OBJECT AND THE NEED THAT IS DESIRED TO BE FULFILLED ARE PROPORTIONAL TO THE MEASURES ADOPTED IN THE LAW TO ACHIEVE THEM. IT ALSO MEASURES WHETHER THE LAW IMPOSED IS DISPROPORTIONATE TO THE FUNDAMENTAL RIGHT THAT IS INFRINGED BY THE LAW IN ACHIEVING THE OBJECTIVE. THE SUPREME COURT FOUND THAT THE VACCINE MANDATES ARE NOT PROPORTIONATE AS THERE IS NO DEMONSTRABLE DATA TO PROVE THAT THE CORONAVIRUS SPREADS ONLY FROM THE UNVACCINATED PEOPLE AND NOT FROM THE VACCINATED PEOPLE. THIS IS SIGNIFICANT CONSIDERING THE FACT THAT A HUGE MISCONCEPTION EXISTS IN SOCIETY, WHERE IT IS GENERALLY CONSIDERED THAT THOSE WHO ARE NOT VACCINATED POSE A VIRUS THREAT TO SOCIETY. THE APEX COURT HELD THAT THE VACCINE MANDATE THAT INFRINGES ARTICLE 21 OF THE PETITIONER IS NOT PROPORTIONATE AS “BOTH VACCINATED AND UNVACCINATED INDIVIDUALS PRESENTLY APPEAR TO BE SUSCEPTIBLE TO THE TRANSMISSION OF THE VIRUS AT THE SIMILAR LEVEL.” THUS, THERE IS NO REASONABLE GROUND FOR THE RESTRICTIONS IMPOSED ON UNVACCINATED PEOPLE. BY STATING THAT THERE IS NO DIFFERENCE BETWEEN VACCINATED INDIVIDUALS AND UNVACCINATED INDIVIDUALS IN RELATION TO TRANSMISSION OF THE VIRUS, THE SUPREME COURT HAS CARVED OUT THE DISCRIMINATION THAT THE MANDATORY VACCINATION WAS TRYING TO IMPOSE.

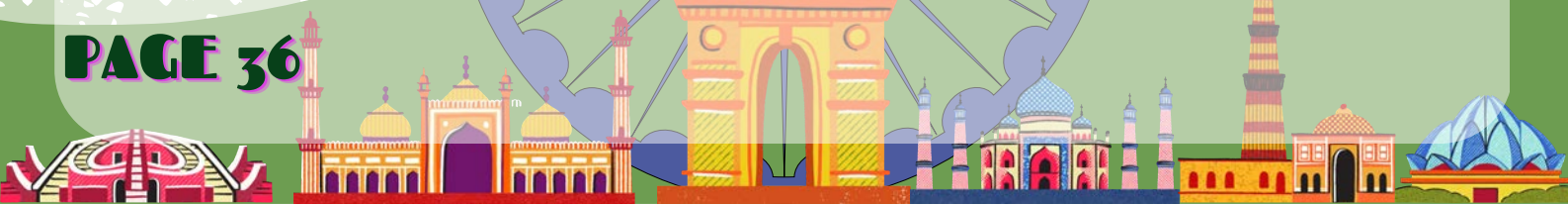


PRUDENT MENTION OF FOREIGN JURISDICTION

THE COURT ALSO TOOK NOTE OF THE DEVELOPMENTS AROUND THE WORLD IN WHICH VARIOUS COURTS STEPPED UP IN ORDER TO DEFEND THE PRIVACY RIGHTS OF INDIVIDUALS. FOR EXAMPLE, THE APEX COURT HAS CITED THE CASE OF NEW YORK WHERE THE CITY WAS DIVIDED INTO VARIOUS ZONES SUCH AS RED AND ORANGE ON THE BASIS OF INTENSITY OF COVID THREAT. BY A MAJORITY, THE US SUPREME COURT WAS OF THE OPINION THAT THE SAID RESTRICTIONS WERE VIOLATIVE OF THE FIRST AMENDMENT OF THE CONSTITUTION, WHICH GUARANTEES THE RIGHT TO FREELY ASSEMBLE. SIGNIFICANTLY, THE APEX COURT HAS ALSO EXPLICITLY STATED THAT FUNDAMENTAL RIGHTS CANNOT BE PUT AWAY EVEN IN THE EVENT OF A PANDEMIC. THE APEX COURT ALSO DWELT ON OTHER FOREIGN JURISDICTIONS SUCH AS NEW ZEALAND AND NEW SOUTH WALES (A STATE IN AUSTRALIA) IN ORDER TO SHOW HOW ACTIVE THE JUDICIARY WAS IN THE TIMES OF COVID-19 TO SAFEGUARD THE PERSONAL LIBERTY OF THE CITIZENS OF THE COUNTRY.

EWS JUDGEMENT

ON JANUARY NINTH 2019, THE PARLIAMENT OF INDIA ORDERED THE CONSTITUTION (100 AND THIRD ALTERATION) ACT, 2019 WHICH EMPOWERED THE STATE TO RESERVE A SPOT IN ADVANCED EDUCATION AND MATTERS OF PUBLIC WORK BASED ON MONETARY MEASURES ALONE. THE ACT AMENDED ARTICLES 15 AND 16 OF THE CONSTITUTION BY EMBEDDING 15(6) AND 16(6). IT GOT OFFICIAL CONSENT ON JANUARY TWELFTH 2019 AND WAS PUBLISHED IN THE GAZETTE ON THE SAME DAY. THE AMENDMENT UNDER ARTICLE 15(6) EMPOWERS THE STATE TO MAKE UNIQUE ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE PROGRESSION OF ANY FINANCIALLY MORE FRAGILE SEGMENT OF RESIDENTS, REMEMBERING BOOKINGS FOR INSTRUCTIVE ESTABLISHMENTS. IT EXPRESSES THAT SUCH RESERVATIONS CAN BE MADE IN ANY INSTRUCTIVE ORGANIZATION, INCLUDING BOTH HELPED AND INDEPENDENT CONFIDENTIAL FOUNDATIONS, ASIDE FROM MINORITY INSTRUCTIVE ESTABLISHMENTS COVERED UNDER ARTICLE 30(1). IT FURTHER EXPRESSES THAT THE MAXIMUM FURTHEST REACHES OF EWS RESERVATIONS WILL BE 10% (IMPORTANCE UP TO 10% OF SEATS CAN BE HELD FOR RESIDENTS FALLING IN THE EWS CLASSIFICATION). THIS 10% ROOF IS AUTONOMOUS OF ROOFS ON EXISTING RESERVATIONS. ARTICLE 16(6) ENABLES THE STATE TO MAKE PROVISIONS FOR RESERVATION IN APPOINTMENTS. AGAIN, THESE PROVISIONS WILL BE SUBJECT TO A 10% CEILING, IN ADDITION TO THE EXISTING RESERVATIONS. MORE THAN 20 PETITIONS HAVE BEEN FILED CHALLENGING THE CONSTITUTIONAL VALIDITY OF THE 103RD AMENDMENT. THEY ARGUE THAT THE AMENDMENT VIOLATES THE BASIC FEATURES OF THE CONSTITUTION AND VIOLATES THE FUNDAMENTAL RIGHT TO EQUALITY UNDER ARTICLE 14. IN PARTICULAR, THEY MAKE THE FOLLOWING ARGUMENTS:



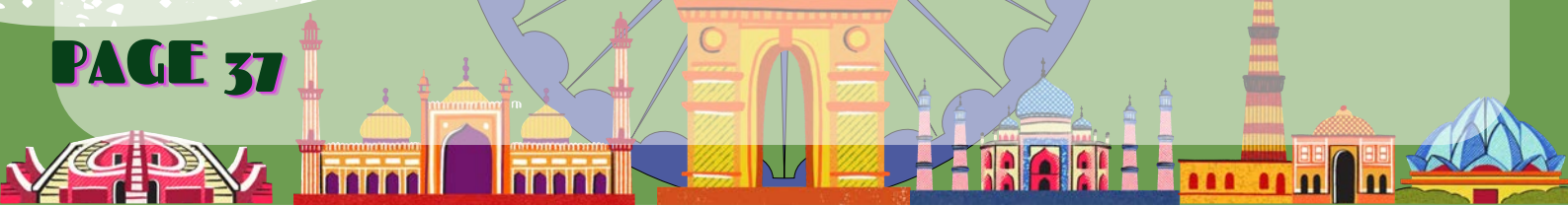
- 1. RESERVATIONS CANNOT BE BASED SOLELY ON ECONOMIC CRITERIA, GIVEN THE SUPREME COURT'S JUDGMENT IN INDRA SAWHNEY V. UNION OF INDIA (1992).**
- 2. SCS/STS AND OBCS CANNOT BE EXCLUDED FROM ECONOMIC RESERVATIONS, AS THIS WOULD VIOLATE THE FUNDAMENTAL RIGHT TO EQUALITY.**
- 3. THE AMENDMENT INTRODUCES RESERVATIONS THAT EXCEED THE 50% CEILING-LIMIT ON RESERVATIONS, ESTABLISHED BY INDRA SAWHNEY.**
- 4. IMPOSING RESERVATIONS ON EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS THAT DO NOT RECEIVE STATE AID VIOLATES THE FUNDAMENTAL RIGHT TO EQUALITY.**

AT PRESENT, 49.5% OF SEATS IN EDUCATION AND PUBLIC APPOINTMENTS ARE RESERVED, WITH 15%, 7.5% AND 27% QUOTAS FOR SCHEDULED CASTES, SCHEDULED TRIBES AND OTHER BACKWARD CLASSES RESPECTIVELY. AFTER FIVE DAYS OF HEARINGS IN 2019, THE COURT HAD RESERVED ITS ORDER ON THE ISSUE OF REFERRING THE CASE TO A CONSTITUTION BENCH. ON AUGUST 5TH 2020, THE COURT DECIDED TO REFER THIS CASE TO A FIVE-JUDGE BENCH.

ON AUGUST 30TH, 2022, THE SUPREME COURT LISTED THE MATTER TO BE HEARD, ALONG WITH FOUR OTHER CONSTITUTION BENCH MATTERS, FROM THE FIRST WEEK OF SEPTEMBER. A 5-JUDGE CONSTITUTION BENCH LED BY CJI U.U. LALIT STATED ITS INTENTION TO HEAR THIS CASE ALONG WITH THE CHALLENGE TO ANDHRA PRADESH'S 2005 ACT PROVIDING RESERVATIONS FOR MUSLIMS IN THE STATE. HOWEVER, ON SEPTEMBER 6TH, THE BENCH STATED THAT THEY WOULD DECIDE WHEN TO HEAR THE EWS RESERVATION CASE FIRST. ON SEPTEMBER 8TH THE BENCH ACCEPTED THE ISSUES FRAMED BY ATTORNEY GENERAL K.K. VENUGOPAL. THEY WILL DECIDE:

- 1. WHETHER RESERVATIONS CAN BE GRANTED SOLELY ON THE BASIS OF ECONOMIC CRITERIA.**
- 2. WHETHER STATES CAN PROVIDE RESERVATIONS IN PRIVATE EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS WHICH DO NOT RECEIVE GOVERNMENT AID, AS PROVIDED IN THE AMENDMENT.**
- 3. WHETHER EWS RESERVATIONS ARE INVALID FOR EXCLUDING SCHEDULED CASTES, SCHEDULED TRIBES, OTHER BACKWARD CLASSES, AND SOCIALLY AND ECONOMICALLY BACKWARD CLASSES FROM ITS SCOPE.**

ON SEPTEMBER 27TH, 2022, THE BENCH FINISHED HEARING ARGUMENTS FROM ALL THE PARTIES AND RESERVED JUDGMENT IN THE CASE. IN A 3:2 SPLIT, THE BENCH DELIVERED THE JUDGMENT ON NOVEMBER 7TH, 2022 AND DECLARED THAT THE AMENDMENT AND EWS RESERVATIONS WERE CONSTITUTIONALLY VALID. JUSTICES MAHESHWARI, TRIVEDI AND PARDIWALA WROTE SEPARATE CONCURRING OPINIONS FOR THE MAJORITY AND JUSTICE BHAT WROTE A DISSENT ON BEHALF OF HIMSELF AND CHIEF JUSTICE U.U. LALIT.



DID YOU KNOW?



RAJASTHAN HAS A TEMPLE OF RATS

THE ANIMAL WONDERS OF INDIA CONTINUE. ALTHOUGH RATS MIGHT NOT BE THE FIRST SPECIES YOU THINK OF TO WORSHIP, THERE IS A TEMPLE IN RAJASTHAN DEDICATED TO RATS. THOUSANDS OF RATS CALL THE TEMPLE HOME, MAKING IT ONE OF THE COUNTRY'S MOST UNIQUE ATTRACTIONS. MANY PILGRIMS VISIT THE TEMPLE EVERY YEAR ON THEIR OWN RELIGIOUS JOURNEYS.

THERE'S A FLOATING POST OFFICE IN INDIA

NOT ONLY DOES INDIA HAVE THE LARGEST NETWORK OF POSTAL SERVICES IN THE WORLD, BUT IT ALSO HAS SOME VERY UNIQUE POST OFFICES, INCLUDING ONE THAT FLOATS ON THE WATER. LOCATED IN DAL LAKE, SRINAGAR, THE POST OFFICE HAS BEGUN TO SERVE AS A TOURIST DESTINATION FOR CURIOUS VISITORS WHO HOPE TO PHOTOGRAPH THE UNIQUE SITE.

THE WORLD'S LARGEST SUNDIAL IS LOCATED IN INDIA

THE TOWN OF JAIPUR IS HOME TO THE LARGEST SUNDIAL IN THE WORLD, WHICH IS A TOWERING 27 METERS (90 FEET) TALL! THE SUNDIAL IS CONSTRUCTED FROM BEAUTIFUL POLISHED STONE TO CREATE AN AWE-INSPIRING WORK OF ARCHITECTURE. THE SUNDIAL HAS BEEN LISTED AS A UNESCO WORLD HERITAGE SITE. EVERY YEAR, IT ATTRACTS THOUSANDS OF VISITORS, WHO COME TO WITNESS THE SHADOW MOVING AT ABOUT SIX CENTIMETERS PER MINUTE.

DID YOU KNOW?



REVERSE WATERFALL IN INDIA

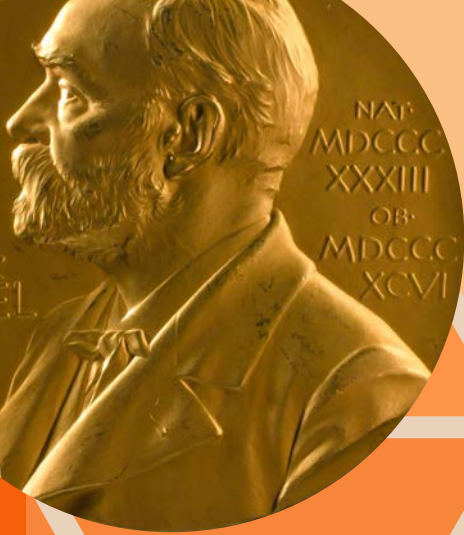
NANEGHAT IS A PLACE, LOCATED IN THE WESTERN GHATS OF MAHARASHTRA NEAR JUNNAR IN PUNE, IT IS LOCATED ABOUT THREE HOURS FROM MUMBAI. IT IS A CRYPTIC MOUNTAIN, FROM WHERE FLOWS A WATERFALL IN THE REVERSE DIRECTION.

INDIAN NATIONAL KABADDI TEAM HAS WON ALL WORLD CUPS

**INDIA IS WHERE THE GAME OF KABADDI ORIGINATED,
AND THE INDIAN NATIONAL KABADDI TEAM MAKES
SURE IT BRINGS ALL THE 5 WORLD CUP TROPHIES
HOME. THE WOMEN'S KABADDI TEAM HAS ALSO
REMAINED UNDEFEATED IN ALL THE KABADDI WORLD
CUPS.**

WORLD'S FIRST HOSPITAL TRAIN

**LIVING TRUE TO ITS NAME, THE LIFELINE EXPRESS A.K.A
THE JEEVAN REKHA EXPRESS IS THE WORLD'S FIRST
HOSPITAL TRAIN TAKING ITS SERVICES RANGING FROM
SURGERIES TO CANCER TREATMENT TO REMOTE
VILLAGES.**



NOBEL PRIZE WINNERS **OF INDIA**

RABINDRANATH TAGORE (1913)

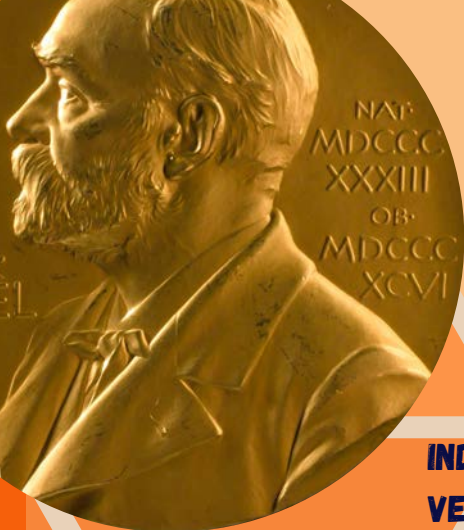
ONE OF INDIA'S MOST CELEBRATED POETS, MUSICIANS, AND PAINTERS, RABINDRANATH TAGORE WAS CONFERRED WITH THIS DIGNIFIED AWARD IN 1913 IN THE FIELD OF LITERATURE FOR "HIS PROFOUNDLY SENSITIVE, FRESH, AND BEAUTIFUL VERSE". OFTEN CALLED BARD OF BENGAL AND GURUDEV, TAGOR IS ONE OF INDIA'S MOST DIGNIFIED FIGURES IN INDIA. HE WAS ALSO THE FIRST INDIAN TO WIN NOBEL PRIZE.

CV RAMAN (1930)

SIR CHANDRASEKHARA VENKATA RAMAN OR CV RAMAN IS RECOGNIZED FOR NOBEL PRIZE FOR PHYSICS IN 1930 "FOR HIS WORK ON THE SCATTERING OF LIGHT AND FOR THE DISCOVERY OF THE EFFECT NAMED AFTER HIM". HIS DISCOVERY IS ALSO REFERRED TO AS THE "RAMAN EFFECT" – THE PHENOMENON OF CHANGE IN WAVELENGTH IN LIGHT RAYS THAT ARE DEFLECTED – IS A PATH-BREAKING MILESTONE IN THE UNDERSTANDING OF PHYSICS.

HAR GOBIND KHURANA (1968)

HAR GOBIND KHURANA WAS AWARDED NOBEL PRIZE FOR PHYSIOLOGY OR MEDICINE IN THE YEAR 1968 ALONG WITH MARSHALL W. NIRENBERG AND ROBERT W. HOLLEY "FOR THEIR INTERPRETATION OF THE GENETIC CODE AND ITS FUNCTION IN PROTEIN SYNTHESIS". H.G. KHURANA IS AN INDIAN-AMERICAN BIOCHEMIST. HIS RESEARCH WORK RELATES TO THE SYNTHESIS OF FUNCTIONAL GENES OUTSIDE THE LIVING ORGANISM.



MOTHER TERESA (1979)

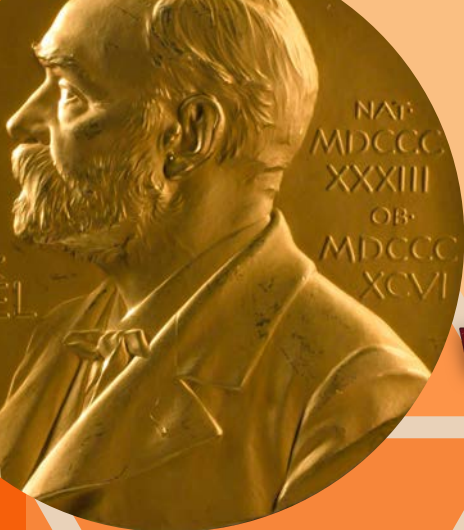
INDIAN-BORN AMERICAN-BRITISH STRUCTURAL BIOLOGIST VENKATRAMAN RAMAKRISHNAN WAS AWARDED THE NOBEL PRIZE IN CHEMISTRY IN 2009 ALONG WITH THOMAS A. STEITZ AND ADA E. YONATH, HE HAS BEEN AWARDED FOR HIS WORK IN "STUDIES OF THE STRUCTURE AND FUNCTION OF THE RIBOSOME". THE NOBEL PRIZE FOR CHEMISTRY IS GIVEN BY THE ROYAL SWEDISH ACADEMY OF SCIENCES.

SUBRAHMANYAN CHANDRASEKHAR (1983)

THE NOBEL PRIZE IN PHYSICS WAS AWARDED TO SUBRAHMANYAN CHANDRASEKHAR IN 1983 FOR "HIS THEORETICAL STUDIES OF THE PHYSICAL PROCESSES OF IMPORTANCE TO THE STRUCTURE AND EVOLUTION OF THE STARS". HIS INVENTION RELATES TO THE ESTABLISHMENT OF THE PHYSICAL PROCESS INVOLVED IN THE EVOLUTION OF STARS. THE UPPER LIMIT OF A DWARF'S MASS WAS DETERMINED BY HIM WHAT IS CALLED AS CHANDRASHEKAR LIMIT.

AMARTYA SEN (1998)

IN 1998, AMARTYA SEN WAS AWARDED THE NOBEL PRIZE IN ECONOMIC SCIENCES "FOR HIS CONTRIBUTIONS TO WELFARE ECONOMICS". HE WAS BORN IN MANIKGANJ (BRITISH INDIA) SEN STUDIED ECONOMICS AND TAUGHT THE SUBJECT IN MANY REPUTED INSTITUTIONS IN BOTH THE US AND THE UNITED KINGDOM. ONE OF THE GREATEST INDIAN NOBEL PRIZE WINNERS, HIS RESEARCH PAPERS ON ECONOMICS AND SOCIAL JUSTICE, THEORIES OF FAMINES, AND WELFARE ECONOMICS EARNED HIM MUCH RECOGNITION AND MANY AWARDS INCLUDING THE NOBEL MEMORIAL PRIZE IN 1998.



VENKATRAMAN RAMAKRISHNAN (2009)

INDIAN-BORN AMERICAN-BRITISH STRUCTURAL BIOLOGIST VENKATRAMAN RAMAKRISHNAN WAS AWARDED THE NOBEL PRIZE IN CHEMISTRY IN 2009 ALONG WITH THOMAS A. STEITZ AND ADA E. YONATH, HE HAS BEEN AWARDED FOR HIS WORK IN "STUDIES OF THE STRUCTURE AND FUNCTION OF THE RIBOSOME". THE NOBEL PRIZE FOR CHEMISTRY IS GIVEN BY THE ROYAL SWEDISH ACADEMY OF SCIENCES.

KAILASH SATYARTHI (2014)

KAILASH SATYARTHI WAS BORN IN MADHYA PRADESH AND WAS AWARDED THE NOBEL PEACE PRIZE IN 2014 FOR HIS "STRUGGLE AGAINST THE SUPPRESSION OF CHILDREN AND YOUNG PEOPLE AND FOR THE RIGHT OF ALL CHILDREN TO EDUCATION". HE IS AN ACTIVIST WHO HAS DEDICATED HIS WHOLE LIFE TO CHILDREN'S RIGHTS AND EDUCATION SPOTLIGHT, BATTLING CORPORATES FOR THEIR USE OF CHILD LABOR. HE IS THE PERSON WHO HAS BROUGHT CHILDREN'S RIGHT TO EDUCATION TO THE SPOTLIGHT THROUGH HIS WORK WITH UNESCO. HE HAS SHARED THIS PRESTIGIOUS AWARD WITH YOUNG PAKISTANI EDUCATION ACTIVIST MALALA YOUSAFZAI.

ABHIJIT B. BANERJEE (2019)

AN INDIAN-AMERICAN ECONOMIST ABHIJIT BANERJEE WAS BORN ON FEBRUARY 21, 1961, IN DHULE (INDIA). HE IS AWARDED THE NOBEL MEMORIAL PRIZE IN ECONOMIC SCIENCES WITH HIS WIFE ESTHER DUFLO AND HARVARD UNIVERSITY'S MICHEL KREMER. HE IS CURRENTLY SERVING AT MIT AS AN INTERNATIONAL PROFESSOR OF ECONOMICS. THE ROYAL SWEDISH ACADEMY OF SCIENCES, WHICH AWARDED THE NOBEL PRIZE, COMMENTED "THESE WINNERS OF THE 2019 ECONOMICS PRIZE HAVE PRODUCED RESEARCH THAT SIGNIFICANTLY IMPROVES OUR ABILITY TO FIGHT GLOBAL POVERTY".

FAMOUS SPORTS PERSONALITIES OF INDIA

MILKHA SINGH



MILKHA SINGH, ALSO KNOWN AS THE 'FLYING SIKH' IS THE MOST FAMOUS INDIAN SPRINTER AND ONE OF THE FIRST SPORTING ICONS OF THE COUNTRY. SINGH WAS THE FIRST INDIAN ATHLETE TO WIN A GOLD MEDAL IN THE COMMONWEALTH GAMES. HE WON THE TOP PRIZE IN THE 400-METRE COMPETITION IN 1958. SINGH WAS SEPARATED FROM HIS FAMILY AND ORPHANED DURING THE PARTITION OF INDIA AND PAKISTAN IN 1947. DURING HIS TIME, HE HAD BUT LITTLE RESOURCES TO SUPPORT HIMSELF AS A SPORTSMAN, WHICH MAKES SINGH'S ACHIEVEMENTS EVEN MORE ADMIRABLE.

SACHIN TENDULKAR



THE MOST BELOVED SPORTSPERSON INDIA HAS EVER SEEN ALSO GOES BY THE NAME OF 'LITTLE MASTER'. ALTHOUGH SHORT IN STATURE AND SOFT-SPOKEN, ON THE CRICKET PITCH, SACHIN TENDULKAR WAS A FORCE TO BE RECKONED WITH. NO OTHER CRICKETER HAS HELD SO MANY BATTING RECORDS AS HE HAS. TENDULKAR HAS NOT ONLY EARNED HIS FANS' ADORATION BUT ALSO HIS COLLEAGUES' RESPECT. HE STEPPED INTO THE SPOTLIGHT WHEN HE WAS JUST 16 YEARS OLD AND FOR MILLIONS OF INDIANS, TENDULKAR IS NOT JUST A HERO, HE'S ALMOST A MESSIAH.

VISHWANATHAN ANAND



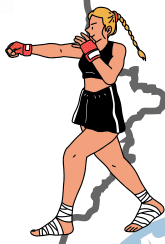
VISWANATHAN ANAND, OR VISHY, AS HE IS KNOWN AS, IS NOT ONLY INDIA'S GREATEST CHESS PLAYER BUT HE IS ALSO CONSIDERED TO BE ONE OF THE VERY BEST IN THE WORLD. HE BECAME INDIA'S FIRST CHESS GRANDMASTER WHEN HE WAS BARELY 20 YEARS OLD. IN AN INTENSELY FOUGHT BATTLE, THE FIVE-TIME WORLD CHAMPION LOST HIS CROWN TO NORWEGIAN CHESS PRODIGY, MAGNUS CARLSEN, IN 2013. ANAND IS THE FIRST RECIPIENT OF THE RAJIV GANDHI KHEL RATNA, THE HIGHEST SPORTING HONOUR IN INDIA.





MITHALI RAJ

MITHALI RAJ WAS THE CAPTAIN OF THE INDIAN WOMEN'S CRICKET TEAM. IN A COUNTRY WHERE WOMEN'S CRICKET HAS VERY FEW TAKERS, RAJ HAS SHOWN A STEADFAST COMMITMENT TO THE GAME DESPITE ALL ODDS. SHE IS THE HIGHEST RUN-SCORER IN WOMEN'S INTERNATIONAL CRICKET AND THE ONLY FEMALE CRICKETER TO GET MORE THAN 6,000 RUNS IN ONE-DAY INTERNATIONALS. RAJ LED THE INDIAN TEAM TO FINALS IN THE WOMEN'S CRICKET WORLD CUP IN ENGLAND IN 2022. ALTHOUGH THEY LOST TO THE HOST COUNTRY, RAJ AND HER TEAM'S PERFORMANCE MADE THE NATION STAND UP AND TAKE NOTICE.



MARY KOM

MARY KOM IS THE MOST FAMOUS INDIAN FEMALE BOXER. HAIRING FROM THE NORTHEASTERN STATE OF MANIPUR, KOM IS A FIVE-TIME WORLD AMATEUR BOXING CHAMPION. SHE WON A BRONZE MEDAL AT THE 2012 OLYMPICS AND A GOLD MEDAL IN THE ASIAN BOXING CHAMPIONSHIP. COMING FROM A HUMBLE BACKGROUND TO ACHIEVING SO MUCH, KOM HAS BECOME AN INSPIRATION TO ASPIRING SPORTSWOMEN ACROSS THE COUNTRY.

SANIA MIRZA



BEFORE SANIA MIRZA, THERE WERE A HANDFUL OF FAMOUS MALE TENNIS PLAYERS FROM INDIA LIKE VIJAY AMRITRAJ, LEANDER PAES AND MAHESH BHUPATI. BUT NO WOMEN HAD EVER MADE A NAME FOR HERSELF IN THE SPORT UNTIL MIRZA STEPPED ONTO THE SCENE. SHE REACHED THE WORLD NUMBER ONE RANKING IN THE WOMEN'S DOUBLES CATEGORY WHEN SHE WAS PAIRED ALONGSIDE TENNIS GREAT, MARTINA HINGIS. MIRZA HAS WON NUMEROUS GRAND SLAM TITLES PLAYING IN THE DOUBLES AND MIXED- DOUBLES CATEGORIES AND IS ONE OF THE HIGHEST PAID SPORTSWOMEN IN INDIA.





SAINA NEHWAL

IN 2015, SAINA NEHWAL BECAME THE ONLY INDIAN FEMALE BADMINTON PLAYER TO HAVE ATTAINED THE WORLD NUMBER ONE RANKING. IN FACT, SHE IS ONLY THE SECOND INDIAN TO HAVE ACHIEVED THIS FEAT. PRAKASH PADUKONE WAS RANKED NUMBER ONE BACK IN 1980. SHE HAS WON OVER 21 INTERNATIONAL TITLES AND A BRONZE MEDAL IN THE OLYMPICS. NEHWAL IS RESPONSIBLE FOR POPULARISING THE SPORT OF BADMINTON IN THE COUNTRY.

PANKAJ ADVANI



PANKAJ ADVANI IS AN 18-TIME WORLD BILLIARDS AND SNOOKER CHAMPION. HE WON HIS FIRST WORLD TITLE AT THE YOUNG AGE OF 18. HE IS THE ONLY PERSON IN THE HISTORY OF THE GAME TO HAVE WON BOTH THE BILLIARDS AND SNOOKER IBSF WORLD TITLES AS WELL AS THE WORLD PROFESSIONAL BILLIARDS CHAMPIONSHIP. WHILE MASTERING JUST ONE FORMAT OF THE GAME IS HARD ENOUGH, ADVANI HAS SPECIALIZED IN BOTH BILLIARDS AND SNOOKER AND HAS DONE IT WITH APLOMB.

SAKSHI MALIK



SAKSHI MALIK MADE HISTORY IN THE 2016 RIO OLYMPICS BY BECOMING THE FIRST EVER INDIAN FEMALE WRESTLER TO WIN AN OLYMPIC MEDAL, THE BRONZE MEDAL IN THE 58 KG CATEGORY. PROFESSIONAL WRESTLERS, LIKE MALIK AND SISTERS GEETA AND BABITA PHOGAT, DESERVE CREDIT FOR NOT JUST HAVING THE COURAGE TO ENTER AN ENTIRELY MALE-DOMINATED SPORT (AT LEAST IN INDIA) BUT DOING THE COUNTRY PROUD BY WINNING MEDALS IN SPORTING EVENTS LIKE THE OLYMPICS AND THE COMMONWEALTH GAMES.

ABHINAV BINDA



ABHINAV BINDRA IS THE FIRST INDIAN INDIVIDUAL ATHLETE TO WIN A GOLD MEDAL IN THE OLYMPIC GAMES. HE WON THE 10 METRE AIR RIFLE EVENT AT THE 2008 BEIJING OLYMPIC GAMES. INDIA HADN'T WON A GOLD MEDAL SINCE THE MEN'S HOCKEY TEAM TOOK FIRST PRIZE AT THE 1980 OLYMPICS. BINDRA IS ALSO A FORMER WORLD SHOOTING CHAMPION AND A GOLD MEDALIST IN THE 2014 COMMONWEALTH GAMES. HIS SHOOTING CAREER BEGAN EARLY WITH BINDRA BECOMING THE YOUNGEST PARTICIPANT IN THE 1998 COMMONWEALTH GAMES AT JUST 15 YEARS OLD.



EVENT GALLERY



1. THE 3RD INTER COLLEGE MOOT COURT COMPETITION WAS ORGANIZED BY THE MOOT COURT SOCIETY OF HERITAGE LAW COLLEGE ON 8TH AND 9TH DECEMBER, 2022 AT THE COLLEGE PREMISES IN THE PRESENCE ESTEEMED ADVOCATES FROM THE LEGAL PROFESSION. NINE TEAMS FROM EMINENT LAW COLLEGES OF KOLKATA NAMELY, ST.XAVIERS UNIVERSITY, SISTER NIVEDITA UNIVERSITY, JOGESH CHANDRA CHOWDHURY LAW COLLEGE, DEPARTMENT OF LAW, UNIVERSITY OF CALCUTTA HAD PARTICIPATED AND THE TEAM FROM HERITAGE LAW COLLEGE WON THE COMPETITION.



EVENT GALLERY



2. AN INTER HERITAGE QUIZ COMPETITION ON 'CONSTITUTION, POLITICS & HISTORY OF INDIA' TO COMMEMORATE THE CONSTITUTION DAY OF INDIA WAS HELD ON 24TH NOVEMBER, 2022 AT THE 'A' BUILDING SEMINAR HALL IN WHICH STUDENTS FROM THE VARIOUS UNITS OF THE HERITAGE GROUP OF INSTITUTIONS INCLUDING THE HERITAGE SCHOOL PARTICIPATED IN AN INTERESTING ROUND OF QUIZZING IN THE PRESENCE OF MR. SUBHROJEET GANGULY, ASSISTANT PROFESSOR, DEPARTMENT OF MEDIA SCIENCE, THE HERITAGE ACADEMY AS QUIZ MASTER. THE QUIZ WAS WON BY THE TEAM FROM THE HERITAGE LAW COLLEGE.



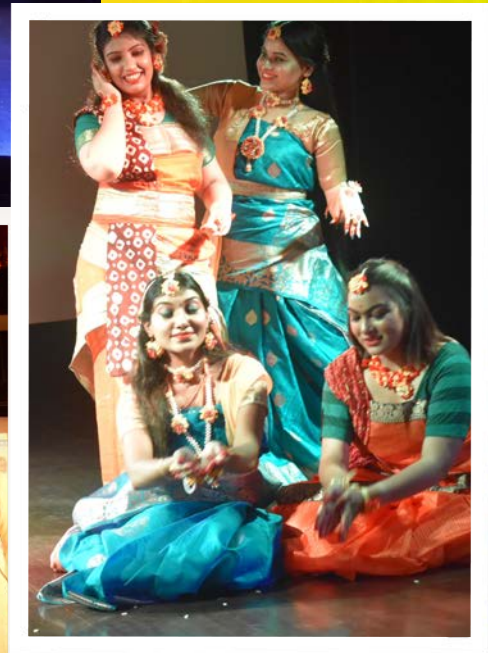
EVENT GALLERY



3. HIGH COURT VISIT: THE STUDENTS OF THE CURRENT 5TH SEMESTER (2020 BATCH) ALONG WITH A GROUP OF FACULTY MEMBERS VISITED THE HIGH COURT AT CALCUTTA ON 22ND AND 23RD NOVEMBER, 2022. THE STUDENTS WERE PROVIDED WITH AN OPPORTUNITY FOR OBSERVING THE COURT PROCEEDINGS.



EVENT GALLERY



4. THE STUDENTS OF HERITAGE LAW COLLEGE CELEBRATED THE 161ST BIRTH ANNIVERSARY OF RABINDRA NATH TAGORE ON 13TH MAY, 2022 AT THE THA AUDITORIUM. PROF PARTHA PRATIM BASU FROM THE DEPARTMENT OF INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, JADAVPUR UNIVERSITY DELIVERED A LECTURE ON THE THEME 'TAGORE'S IDEA ON NATIONALISM AND INTERNATIONALISM' WHICH WAS FOLLOWED BY A CULTURAL PROGRAM BASED ON TAGORE'S CREATIONS.



