



# AMITY LAW TIMES

30 April, 2018 Vol-II Issue-III

## E-NEWS LETTER

February, 2018 - April, 2018

AMITY LAW SCHOOL GWALIOR

# INDEX

S. No.	CONTENTS	PAGE No.
1-	FROM THE DIRECTOR'S PEN	3
2-	FROM THE DESK OF EDITOR IN CHIEF	5
3-	LITTLE KNOWN FACTS ABOUT EUTHANSIA	6
4-	EUTHANASIA AN ACCEPTED PANACEA	7
6-	EUTHANASIA INDIANIZED	8
7-	SHOULD EUTHANSIA BE ALLOWED IN OUR SOCIETY	9
8-	HAPPENING @ AMITY	10
	CHROMA 2018	11
	LEGAL AID CAMP	13
	AUMP MODEL UNITED NATION	14
	ART AND SCIENCE EXHIBITION 2018	16
	INTERNATIONAL FRANCOPHONE DAY	16
	NATIONAL LAW SEMINAR ON TERRORISM AND HUMAN RIGHTS: A LEGAL PERSPECTIVE	17
	GUEST LECTURE BY Mr. SUKHSIMRANJIT SINGH	24
	AN EDUCATIONAL TRIP TO DELHI & HIMACHAL PRADESH	26
	ESTABLISHMENT OF LEGAL LITERACY CLUB & PARTICIPATION IN MEGA LEGAL AID CAMP	28
9-	FACULTY ACHIEVMENTS	31
10-	LEGAL ARTICLES: SAVE GIRL CHILD	36
11-	LEGAL UPDATES	37
12-	LEGAL QUOTES	41
13-	OUR TEAM	42

## FROM THE DIRECTOR'S PEN



I feel honoured and privileged to send greetings to all our esteemed readers specially our students, who will be passing out from the Amity Law School after completing their respective courses. I take pride in saying that the first batch of under graduate courses of Law of Amity Law School will be passing out in June 2018. I along with my esteemed colleagues take this opportunity to congratulate all of you and your parents on successful completion of your courses and wish you God speed in all your future endeavours, ventures and adventures. I also place on re-

cord that your conduct has been very good and you have been very respectful to your seniors and very good to your peers and juniors. It gives me immense pleasure to note that there has been not a single case of ragging or bullying in the Law School. This shows your bringing up and the values taught to you by your parents and teachers. This is worth emulating by your juniors and you are leaving good legacy for them. Further, I am so happy to say that you have participated in numerous extra co curricular activities and came out with flying colours.. We all are proud of you. Well done and keep it up.

You will now face new challenges. We are sanguine that you, as soldiers of Amity Law School, will cross the bridge when it will come and keep the flag of Amity Law School flying at the top. Always remember that you are the ambassadors of this Law School and I have no hesitation in saying that you will make us proud of you. I congratulate the faculty members who have well trained and taught you to face the new challenges with head erect and chest pushed forward. We always taught you that when going gets tough, tough gets going. Always follow it.

Let me also take this opportunity to remind all the students of law that way back in 1976, law students at the University of Texas were taught that the law was a jealous mistress and a Bramble Bush. Both these metaphors provide insights to anyone considering an intellectually challenging career. The Bramble Bush was the title of 1930 book by Karl Llewellyn. The book was intended to prepare students for the study of law.



The gist of the book was that study of law was complicated and frustrating and deeper you explore, the more frustrated you might feel. But you should remain hopeful that in the end everything would fall into place and make sense. The moral of the Bramble Bush is actually quite similar to the statement, “The law is a jealous mistress and require a long and constant courtship” This statement was written in 1829 by Joseph Story, a Harvard Law Professor and U.S. Supreme Court Justice. The moral of this statement is that to be successful at the study of law, you need to give the subject lots of attention and not be a dilettante.

My advice to the junior students of law is that you must put in as much effort into college/school as you are willing to put into the remainder of your working life. Like in Army, we say that if you sweat more in peace, you will bleed less in war. Similarly, if you perspire more in your college or school, you will fail less in your career. Success means ninety eight percent perspiration and two percent inspiration. There is no short cut to success. If you want to excel in an intellectually challenging field like law, you must be prepared to conquer the” Bramble Bush” and then continue devoting attention to” Law Mistress”.

We wish all of you the very best of luck and Jai hind.

**Maj. Gen Rajinder Kumar**

**AVSM,SM,VSM (Retd.)**

**Director, ALS**



# From the Desk of Editor in Chief

## A LIVING WILL OR POWER OF ATTORNEY FOR DEATH AND PASSIVE EUTHANASIA



Every person has a right to live with dignity which also includes right to die with dignity. Passive euthanasia is a condition where the life support instruments are withdrawn deliberately in order to hasten the process of natural death.

Though the sanctity of life has to be kept on the high pedestal yet in cases of terminally ill persons or PVS patients where there is no hope for revival, priority shall be given to the Advance Directive and the right of self-determination. In a recent case of **Common Cause (A Regd. Society) v. Union of India**, the Supreme Court has given a landmark judgement regarding passive euthanasia in which apex court opined that a terminally ill person who has no chance of survival or revival must be given the right to die with dignity and this right fall within the ambit of right to live with dignity and which include to hasten the process of natural death by withdrawal of medical treatment. **The passive euthanasia** is to ensure death indirectly, for example, not to provide dialysis machine to a patient who is suffering from renal failure or withdrawing support from a patient who is in coma or not to provide food to a person who is in persistent vegetative state. Active euthanasia is to cause death of a patient who is suffering from incurable disease by administering certain drugs.

An adult human being of conscious mind is fully entitled to refuse medical treatment or to decide not to take medical treatment and may decide to embrace the death in natural way. The right not to take a life saving treatment by a person, who is competent to take an informed decision is not covered by the concept of euthanasia as it is commonly understood *but a decision to withdraw life saving treatment by a patient who is competent to take decision as well as with regard to a patient who is not competent to take decision can be termed as passive euthanasia*, which is lawful and legally permissible in this country.

An advance medical directive is an individual's advance exercise of his autonomy on the subject of extent of medical intervention that he wishes to allow upon his own body at a future date, when he may not be in a position to specify his wishes. The purpose and object of **Advance Medical Directive** is to express the choice of a person regarding medical treatment in an event when he loses capacity to take a decision. The right to execute an **Advance Medical Directive** is nothing but a step towards protection of aforesaid right by an individual.

**The right to die with dignity as fundamental right** has already been declared by the Constitution Bench judgment of the Supreme Court in **Gian Kaur case** which is reiterated in this case. This is important to note that **Advance Medical Directive** should not be obtained with fraud or with criminal intent by any person. In order to avoid murder in the garb of passive Euthanasia. In order *to avoid murder in the garb of passive euthanasia* there should be detail guidelines, precautions and compliance thereof pertaining to **Advance Medical Directive** must be ensured.

Sachin Kumar Sharma  
Assistant Professor  
Amity Law School



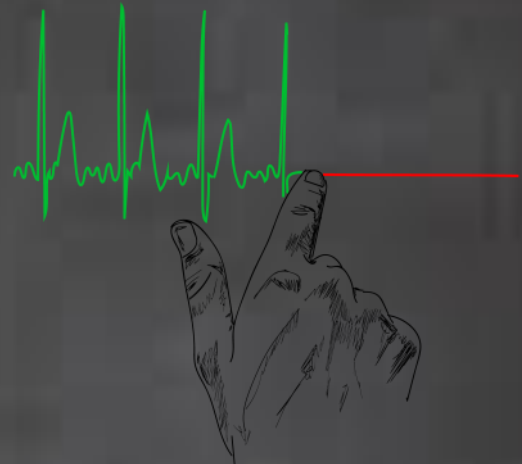


# Dr. EUTHANASIA

## Little known facts about Euthanasia:-

1. The term “Euthanasia” comes from the greek word, that means good death.
2. The Hippocratic oath that doctors takes states “ I will give no deadly medicine to anyone if asked, nor suggest any such counsel”.
3. Out of 196 countries only 9 countries have legalized assisted death.
4. Euthanasia is mostly administered by giving lethal doses of painkillers and other drugs
5. Though euthanasia is still illegal in England king George V was euthanized.
6. Despite euthanasia being illegal in india, there is a tradition of forced euthanasia in south India.

Supreme Court of India legalized passive euthanasia on 7th march 2011 following the Aruna Shanbaug case who lived in a vegetative state for 42 years after she was brutally raped in 1973.



## Did You Know?

1. In classical Athens, city magistrates kept a supply of poison for anyone who wished to die
2. On 17th January 2006 in case of Gonzales vs Oregon, the U.S Supreme Court voted 6-3 to uphold the ability of physicians to prescribe lethal doses of controlled substances to terminally ill patients.



# Euthanasia An Unaccepted Panacea

EUTHANASIA is a word formed of the root 'eu' which means 'good' and Greek word 'thanatos' which means 'death'. So etymologically it means 'good death'. It is also referred as Mercy Killing. It is a method in which death is inflicted upon those, who are suffering from incurable diseases. It is done in two ways:

**Active Euthanasia:** It is done by actively injecting a legal drug to cause death.

**Passive Euthanasia:** It is done by removing all the life supporting equipment's to cause a natural death.

Euthanasia is advocated on the basis that there is no use of putting, a considerable amount of financial, mental and physical efforts in a person who has no chances of reverting to normalcy. An important element here is that such persons must also be mentally paralyzed. If a person is only physically disabled but mentally alert that he can sense the environment and perceive it, in that case Euthanasia cannot be given.

In the Indian context, it is related to Article 21 of the Constitution of India which provides for Right to Life. Euthanasia is supported by extending the ambit of Right to Life to Right to Die. Article 21 is interpreted as Right to Life with dignity and a person who is in a vegetative state and is completely physically and mentally paralyzed cannot be expected to maintain his or her dignity. So, there is no use of keeping that person and his / her relatives in pain and burden.

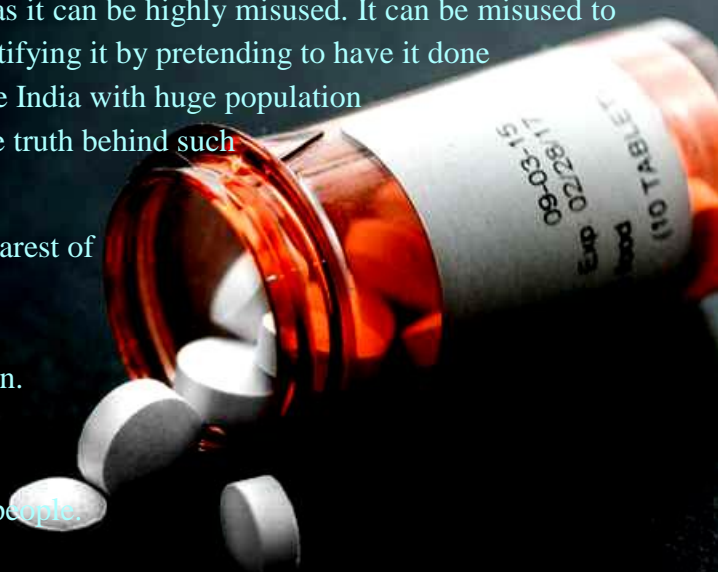
The risks in legalizing Euthanasia are equally grave, as it can be highly misused. It can be misused to the extent of intentionally killing people and then justifying it by pretending to have it done for alleviating the pain of the deceased. In country like India with huge population it can be a labyrinth for the judicial system to trace the truth behind such deaths and render justice to the people out of it.

In my opinion, Euthanasia should be legalized in the rarest of the rare cases, like in the case of

**Aruna Ramchandra Shanbaug v. Union of India** that brought the issue of Euthanasia into public domain.

In this case the plaintiff endured the endless pain for about 42 years in a complete paralyzed state. Cases like these ask for seeking deliverance for such people. With the proper application of laws and judicial intelligence Euthanasia can be a relief to many such people.

MALIKA JAIN  
B.A.LL.B. (H), 2nd Sem



## Euthanasia Indianized

Euthanasia is a process to end a person's life intentionally to remove his or her sufferings and pain of a patient. You can say when there are no chances of survival of a person; he voluntarily assents to kill himself. There exist cases where people are in coma for years with no hope of recovery or improvement. Then it seems useless to wait for recovery and to set the patient free from this life the practice of euthanasia is being done in many countries.

There are basically 2 categories of Euthanasia. First, Active Euthanasia is where patient is injected toxic drug which causes death. Second, Passive Euthanasia is where we remove the life supporting equipments of patient. For example, removing oxygen pipe of a patient and switching off ventilator comes under the category of passive euthanasia.

Euthanasia has become a matter of research in area of bioethics. Euthanasia, based on consent, is also divided into two parts- voluntarily euthanasia i.e. with the consent of patient's relatives and non-voluntarily euthanasia i.e. when doctor himself finds it wise to do so. This practice is legal in some countries like Australia but of course with the prior permission of the court. In Indian context, euthanasia is illegal and rare of the rarest cases are found in India of practising euthanasia that too illegally, sometimes because family wants to remove their burden and sometimes doctors want to empty their beds.

Now the question comes, that whether euthanasia is a good practice to do or not. I am personally at a moderate stand regarding this. Because first of all the time span of every individual here is fixed. So, elongating a person's life by artificially reviving him is like challenging the nature. But, if a person is in coma for long time span, say 20 years having no legal heirs to take care of and even in case family is there, but they also feel burdened and hope of survival is lost then euthanasia might be a good remedy.

In Indian context, considerable amount of people are facing poverty. On the same time we are too busy in making our ends meet and practically we cannot afford to wait for our dear and near ones to recover from these dangerous diseases and traumas. So, first of all it is a natural thing that hospitals will use these techniques like ventilators for giving artificial life just to increase their bills. It may not at all bother the high class people and the upper middle class people but when it comes to middle and poor classes, love for their dear and near ones becomes lighter than the amount the hospitals charge to make patients lie on a thread of hope that he will recover.

So, euthanasia should be practised in India voluntarily because hospitals and doctors in India, not all, but some takes this profession as a medium of lump sum earning. So, if a patient is not recovering, if there is no hope for his/her survival or recovery, and if the family of patient is not in the condition to take up the expenses of this deliberate hope which doctors give, then legal euthanasia is a good option.

**Mohitesh Santosh**  
B.A.LL.B (H), 2nd Sem





# CHOICE

## Should euthanasia be allowed in our society?

Euthanasia is a mercy killing or intentionally ending a life to relieve pain and suffering.

According to Indian constitution, article 21 of our constitution gives me right to life, but I also interpret it as giving me the right to take away my life. The right to life also includes the right to live with dignity and when you are in pain, that dignity is lost and you are forced to live on your Kith and Kim for support.

A recent case of Maharashtra, an old couple, Narayan Lavate (88) and Iravati Lavate (78) say that they do not wish to be a burden on society in their old age. They don't have children. They feel that wasting time and spending life in pain is no use for them. This is a very simple logic, that for whom they should live. So, they ask for euthanasia to the government as a appeal.

According to them, euthanasia in India is "culture backwardness".

From the above case, the position of euthanasia is that it ends a person's suffering in this world. If the goal is to be happy, then euthanasia would be an answer. It must be properly checked before providing euthanasia as this may also lead to negative effects.

There are many countries which allow euthanasia in many some cases.  
e.g. Netherlands, Australia, England, etc.

In a nutshell euthanasia should be allowed because a terminally ill patient, who has no chance of recovery rather to endure unbearable pain for the remaining years of his life, should be allowed to die.

Life is precious and is also worth a fight. Euthanasia is only an option when the fight is hopeless and the agony unbearable. Euthanasia is an option not a destination.

Swati Sharma  
B.A.LL.B. (H), 2<sup>nd</sup> Sem



# Happenings

# @

# Amity







Amity University Madhya Pradesh celebrated its “Annual Youth Fest” named as “Chroma” on 12<sup>th</sup> and 13<sup>th</sup> February at University premises, there were around 40 events organized in the youth fest which includes various sagacious and amusing events like **Model United Nation, Mind Buster series, Clay Modeling, Swaranjali, Nrityam, Model Making, Nukkad Natak** and various other insightful events.

More than 200 students from different colleges and university took part in the various events of annual youth fest, as it was a Two-day fest so different events scheduled on different days and timing so that students can show case there talent in various events.

On day one there were 29 events were conducted by the University including the DJ Night, it was overall the Knowledgeable as well as fun day for the students as it consist of events Like MUN, Bilingual Debate, Mind Buster Series etc and the Fun part was 8 ball pool, clay modeling, model making competition, The fortune hunters etc.

On day Two there were around 35 events conducted including the finale of the previous date events, The Day was full of entertainment as students has raised the level of the youth fest by showing ample amount of enthusiasm. There were many amazing and boisterous events happened which includes the KTM Stunt, Vogue Fashion Show, Swaranjali, Nukkad Natak, Fireless cooking etc.

There were some events which were the Highlights of The Youth fest which includes:

1. **Model United Nation**, as it was an event of International standard which not only raised the level of youth fest but also gave the ample amount of knowledge about the various current issues.
2. **The Vogue fashion Show**, it was a colorful event with its diverting theme ( **Gothak and Funky and Unconventional**) has raised the level of the fest by the immense showcase of different walk style by the various students.
3. **Swaranjali** and **Nrityam** was the amusing events which grab all the attention of the students to the event with their soulful voice and dance steps.
4. **Nukkad Natak** was one of the highlight because it has raised the various social, economic and legal issues of our country basically it's a kind of street play consisting of more than 12 member in a single team, various teams from different department has participated in it.
5. **Ludo** was the major highlight of the fest almost every other student of university and other colleges has participated in it.

Overall “**CHROMA**” was a two- day fest which was blend of knowledgeable, insightful, mind buster events.





# Chroma 2K18 Gallery





# Legal Literacy Club

It's a matter of immense pleasure for Amity Law School that it has constituted 'Legal Literacy Club' which is working under district legal aid authority, Gwalior. The concept of legal aid is now shifted from general to particular. Hence, the pattern of working on legal aid is changed hereafter the directions of justice Gogai being head of National Legal Aid service authority.

Amity Law school got an opportunity to become a member of district legal aid authority Gwalior. Two colleges of Gwalior were selected to constitute this legal aid club in their institution. Formation of this club is on the instruction of NALSA. On the basis of performance the best club Will be awarded by NALSA.

10 students and two faculty members are nominated as members of this club. The functions of this club is to find as to who is in need of legal aid and provide the aid.

## OBJECTIVES :-

To create awareness among the people regarding their legal rights.

To provide door to door legal aid service.

To help the needy people.

To help the country to eradicate legal problems which people are facing etc.





# AUMP Model United Nation



Model United Nations, also known as Model UN or MUN, is an educational simulation and/or academic activity in which students can learn about diplomacy, international relations, and the United Nations. MUN involves and teaches participants researching, public speaking, debating, and writing skills, in addition to critical thinking, teamwork, and leadership abilities. Usually an extracurricular activity, some schools also offer Model UN as a class. It is meant to engage students and allow them to develop deeper understanding into current world issues.

Participants in Model United Nations conferences, known as delegates, are placed in committees and assigned countries to represent, or occasionally other organizations or political figures, where they represent members of that body. They are presented with their assignments in advance, along with a topic or topics that their committee will discuss. Delegates conduct research before conferences and formulate positions that they will then debate with their fellow delegates in the committee, staying true to the actual position of the member they represent. At the end of a conference, the best-performing delegates in each committee, as well as delegations, are sometimes recognized with awards.

Model UN participants include students at middle school, high school, and college/university levels, with most conferences catering to just one of these three levels (high school and college conferences being most common). Delegates usually attend conferences together as delegations sent by their respective schools' or universities' Model UN clubs, though some delegates attend conferences independently.

Amity University, Madhya Pradesh organized its 1st Edition of AUMP MUN, a two day Model United Nations Conference at our campus in Gwalior from 12th – 13th February, 2018.

**This time the Conference brought to you the following 3 committees:**

United Nations Human Right Counsel—**Agenda: Protecting the Rights of Refugees** United Nations General Assembly- **DISEC Agenda: Global Reduction of Military Expenditure**

United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund —**Agenda: Ensuring Primary Education for All** It's our effort to bring together the bright and inspiring minds of the world and provide a forum for meaningful debate on issues significant to the international community. It's a forum for you all in order to gain some profound perspective for the art of diplomacy, value leadership and encourage team spirit, and build skills in public speaking, research, and debate.





# Gallery





## *Art and Science Exhibition 2018*

An art and science exhibition was organized at AUMP on 23rd March 2018 to motivate students towards research and development field. In this event around 120+ models were present



## *International Francophonie Day*

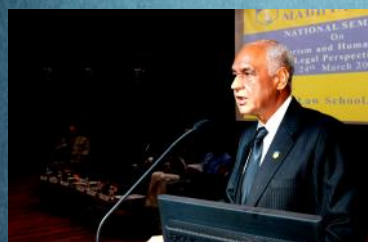
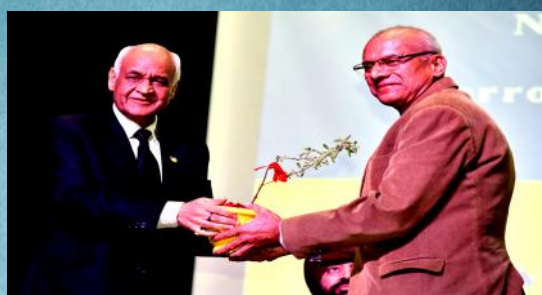
Amity University Madhya Pradesh celebrated International Francophonie day on 20th march 2018, the event was blend of knowledge and fun as it consist of dancing, singing, quiz etc in French language. The students of ALS secured maximum prize.





## National Law Seminar on Terrorism and Human Rights : Legal Perspectives

Amity Law School, AUMP conducted National Seminar on Human Rights and Terrorism-Legal Perspectives on 24th March. It was an one day Seminar in which over 70+ research abstracts were received all over the country. The research papers were presented in the parallel sessions according to their categories. Many renowned personalities were part of this Seminar. The main attraction of the Seminar was the three most important guests i.e. Lt. Gen. Gurmit Singh PVSM, UYSM, AVSM, VSM (Rtd.), former Dy. Chief of the Army Staff, Mr. Collin Gonsalves, Senior Advocate of Supreme Court of India, founder of Human Rights Law Network and recipient of Right Livelihood Award popularly known as **Alternative Noble Prize**, Brig. Narendra Kumar SM, VSM (Rtd.), Mr. Anshuman Yadav, **IPS**, Inspector General of Police, Gwalior Range and recipient of **President's Police Medal**.





# city भास्कर

Gwalior, Sunday, 25/03/2018

## शिक्षा से कश्मीर में खत्म होगा आतंकवाद: गुरमीत



कार्यक्रम में गुरमीत सिंह ने कहा कि भारतीय सेना दिल से लड़ती है।

एमटी यूनिवर्सिटी में हुए कार्यक्रम में पूर्व उप सेनाध्यक्ष रिटायर्ड लेफ्टिनेंट जनरल गुरमीत सिंह ने कहा

### Face To Face

सिटी रिपोर्टर | ग्वालियर

मेरे समय कश्मीर में कई आतंकवादियों ने सरेंडर किया और उनसे मेरी बात भी हुई। सभी का मानना था कि आतंकवादी बनना उनके जीवन की सबसे बड़ी गलती थी। इससे उनका और परिवार के सदस्यों का जीवन बर्बाद हो गया। वहां के अधिकतर युवा मिस इन्फॉर्मेशन और मिस गाइडेंस की वजह से ऐसा कदम उठाते हैं। मेरा मानना है कि वहां पर्याप्त रोजगार और शिक्षा की जरूरत है। यह बात पूर्व उप सेनाध्यक्ष रिटायर्ड लेफ्टिनेंट जनरल गुरमीत सिंह ने कही। वे एमटी यूनिवर्सिटी में टेरेरिज्म और ह्यूमन राइट्स पर हुए कार्यक्रम में पत्रकारों से चर्चा कर रहे थे। उन्होंने कहा कि आर्मी विनिंग हार्ट एंड माइंड जैसी पॉलिसी भी चलाती है। इस मौके पर सुप्रीम कोर्ट के वरिष्ठ अधिवक्ता कोलिन गोंजाल्विस, आईजी अंशुमन यादव, कुलपति वीके शर्मा मौजूद रहे।

### ऑपरेशन की करते हैं ब्रीफिंग

❑ इयूटी के दौरान सेना किस तरह मानवाधिकार का ध्यान रखती है?

- सॉफ्ट बैटल झिल भारतीय सेना के काम करने का तरीका है। सेना कोई भी ऑपरेशन चलाती है, उसकी डिटेल् ब्रीफिंग की जाती है। बताया जाता है कि क्या करना है और क्या नहीं। कई बार इयूटी और मानवाधिकार के बीच बिल्कुल पतली लाइन होती है।

❑ कश्मीर के हालात और फ़रारवाजी पर क्या कहेंगे?

- विरोधी ताकतें भारतीय सेना का मोरल और कॉन्फिडेंस तोड़ना चाहती हैं। इसलिए कश्मीर के युवाओं को गलत जानकारी दी जाती है।

❑ कश्मीर के युवा सेना पर विश्वास करें, इसके लिए क्या होना चाहिए?

- कश्मीरी लोगों के जेहन में सकारात्मकता है। जब वह आपस में बात करते हैं तो बढ़िया करते हैं लेकिन एक कश्मीरी अन्य लोगों के साथ कंफर्ट फील नहीं करता। उनकी यह सकारात्मकता बाहर लाने का प्रयास हम सबको करना होगा।







ग्वालियर, रविवार 25 मार्च 2018

3

# आतंकवाद कमजोरों का हथियार : ले.जन. शर्मा

भारतीय सैनिक कठिन से कठिन परिस्थितियों में भी धैर्य के साथ मानवाधिकारों की रक्षा के लिये दृढ़ संकल्पित रहते हैं

भारतमातरिपोर्टर, ग्वालियर।

हिन्दोस्तानी सैनिक दिल से लड़ता है दिमाग से नहीं, चाहे लड़वाई दुश्मन सेना से हो या आतंकवादियों से। लड़ते वक्त हर समय उसे यह अहसास होता है कि हिन्दुस्तान की करोड़ों अवाम के लिये लड़ रहा है। वह हर हिन्दुस्तानी के लिये भावुक हो कर लड़ता है, किसी भी आम आदमी का मानवाधिकार, और सम्मान उसके लिये महत्वपूर्ण होता है। ऐसे में यह सोचना कि वह आम आदमी के मानवाधिकारों का उल्लंघन करेगा, अनुचित है। यह उद्गार व्यक्त किये पूर्व थलसेना उपाध्यक्ष लेफ्टिनेन्ट जनरल गुरमीत सिंह (रिट्टा) ने और मौका था एमिटी लॉ स्कूल द्वारा 'टैरिज्म एन्ड ह्यूमन राइट्स-लीगल पर्सपेक्टिव्स' विषय पर आयोजित नेशनल सेमिनार का। ले. जन. गुरमीत सिंह (रिट्टा) ने श्रीलंका, पंजाब एवं कश्मीर के अपने अनुभव सुनाते हुये बताया कि कठिन से कठिन परिस्थितियों में भी सैनिक धैर्य के साथ मानवाधिकारों की रक्षा के लिये दृढ़ संकल्पित रहते हैं, जिसके लिये उसे कठोर



मानसिक प्रशिक्षण दिया जाता है। सेमिनार में अतिथियों का स्वागत करते हुये एमिटी विष्वविद्यालय के कुलपति ले. जन. वी.के. शर्मा एवीएसएम (रिट्टा) ने आतंकवाद को कमजोरों का हथियार बताते हुये आतंकवाद को प्रत्यक्ष एवं अप्रत्यक्ष मद को रोकने की जरूरत है। वर्तमान परिस्थितियों में मानवाधिकारों के

महत्व पर प्रकाश डालते हुये उन्होंने बताया कि भारतीय सेना में मानवाधिकारों के उल्लंघन के प्रत्येक मामले की बारीकी से जांच सुनिश्चित करने के लिये मैकेनिज्म बना हुआ है। सेमिनार को संबोधित करते हुये प्रख्यात मानवाधिकार कार्यकर्ता, वैकल्पिक नोबल पुरस्कार के नाम से प्रख्यात राइट लाइवलीहुड पुरस्कार विजेता,

सुप्रीम कोर्ट के वरिष्ठ अधिवक्ता कोलिन गौन्जाल्विस ने आतंकवाद के विरुद्ध लड़वाई में भारतीय सेना के योगदान की सराहना करते हुये मानवाधिकारों के उल्लंघन के मामलों में संवेदनशील रुख अपनाने की वकालत की। उन्होंने कहा कि वस्तुतः आतंकवाद सामाजिक समस्या है और मानवाधिकारों का उल्लंघन उन सामाजिक समस्याओं के अस्तित्व के साथ जुड़ा है। बल प्रयोग मात्र लक्ष्यों का इलाज है जिससे वृहद मानवाधिकारों के उल्लंघन के बजाय सुरक्षा बलों की ज्यादाती के रूप में प्रस्तुत किया जाता है। उन्होंने आजीविका का अभाव, जमीनों का जबरन हस्तांतरण, अशिक्षा एवं आर्थिक असमानता को मानवाधिकारों का हनन निरूपित करते हुये इन्हें आतंकवाद जैसी समस्याओं का कारण बताया और आतंकवाद की जड़ से समाप्ति के लिये इनके इलाज की बात कही।

निर्णय की त्रुटि एवं त्रुटिपूर्ण उद्देश्य में अन्तर बताते हुये ब्रिगेडियर नरेन्द्र कुमार ने कहा कि निर्णय की त्रुटि किसी सीमा तक क्षमा किया जा सकता है किन्तु

त्रुटिपूर्ण उद्देश्य किसी प्रकार भी क्षमायोग्य नहीं है। समापन समारोह को संबोधित करते हुये ग्वालियर जोन के पुलिस महानिरीक्षक अंशुमन यादव ने कहा कि निर्णय लेने के लिये क्षण मात्र होता है और वहीं निर्णय कभी मानवाधिकार का उल्लंघन बन जाता है तो कभी सफलता। उन्होंने कहा कि पुलिस को समस्त वैधानिक मानदंडों पर कार्य करना होता है जबकि अपराधी समस्त मापदण्डों से परे होता है। सुरक्षा बलों को हमेशा सुरक्षा में सफल होना होता है जबकि आतंकवादियों को मात्र एक बार। इन परिस्थितियों में भी सुरक्षा बल सराहनीय कार्य कर रहे हैं।

सेमिनार में भारत के विभिन्न भागों से आये प्रतिभागियों ने 44 शोधपत्र प्रस्तुत किये। आभार प्रदर्शन एमिटी लॉ स्कूल के निदेशक मेजर जनरल राजेन्द्र कुमार ने किया। इस अवसर पर एमिटी के प्रो-वाइस चांसलर प्रोफेसर (डॉ.) एमपी कौशिक, रजिस्ट्रार राजेश जैन सहित सभी विभाग प्रमुख, प्राध्यापकगण और विद्यार्थी मुख्य रूप से उपस्थित रहे।



# city भास्कर

GWALIOR, FRIDAY, 23/03/2018

## 24 को आएंगे पूर्व उप सेनाध्यक्ष लेफ्टिनेंट जनरल गुरमीत सिंह

आतंकवाद के विरुद्ध अनेक अभियानों का सफलतापूर्वक संचालन कर चुके भारतीय सेना के पूर्व उप सेनाध्यक्ष लेफ्टिनेन्ट जनरल



गुरमीत सिंह



कोलिन गोजाल्विस

गुरमीत सिंह, प्रख्यात मानवाधिकार कार्यकर्ता एवं सुप्रीम कोर्ट के वरिष्ठ अधिवक्ता कोलिन गोजाल्विस ग्वालियर आएंगे।

वह शहर की एमिटी यूनिवर्सिटी में 24 मार्च को होने वाले सेमिनार में बतौर मुख्य वक्ता संबोधित करेंगे। इस प्रोग्राम में वह आतंकवाद एवं मानवाधिकार जुड़े

विधिक प्रावधानों पर संबोधित करेंगे।





## 5 देशबन्धु भोपाल, सोमवार 26 मार्च, 2018

### सैनिक धैर्य के साथ मानवाधिकारों की रक्षा करते हैं: गुरमीत

#### एमटी में राष्ट्रीय सेमिनार का आयोजन

ग्वालियर, देशबन्धु। हिन्दुस्तानी सैनिक दिल से लड़ता है दिमाग से नहीं, चाहे लड़ाई दुश्मन से हो या आतंकवादियों से। लड़ते वक्त हर समय उसे यह अहसास होता है कि हिन्दुस्तान की करोड़ों अवाम के लिये लड़ रहा है। वह हर हिन्दुस्तानी के लिये भावुक हो कर लड़ता है, किसी भी आम आदमी का मानवाधिकार और सम्मान उसके लिये महत्वपूर्ण होता है। ऐसे में यह सोचना कि वह आम आदमी के मानवाधिकारों का उल्लंघन करेगा, अनुचित है। यह उद्गार व्यक्त किये पूर्व थलसेना उपाध्यक्ष लेफ्टिनेन्ट जनरल गुरमीत सिंह (रिट्टा) ने। मौका था एमटी लॉ स्कूल द्वारा टैरिज्म एन्ड ह्यूमन राइट्स लीगल पर्सपेक्टिव्स विषय पर आयोजित नेशनल सेमिनार का। सेवानिवृत्त ले. जन. गुरमीत सिंह ने श्रीलंका, पंजाब एवं कश्मीर



के अपने अनुभव सुनाते हुये बताया कि कठिन से कठिन परिस्थितियों में भी सैनिक धैर्य के साथ मानवाधिकारों की रक्षा के लिये दृढ़ संकल्पित रहते हैं, जिसके लिये उसे कठोर मानसिक प्रशिक्षण दिया जाता है। सेमिनार में अतिथियों का स्वागत करते हुये एमटी विश्वविद्यालय के कुलपति ले. जन. वी.के. शर्मा एबीएसएम (रिट्टा) ने आतंकवाद को कमजोरों का हथियार बताते हुये आतंकवाद को प्रत्यक्ष एवं अप्रत्यक्ष मद को रोकने की जरूरत है। वर्तमान परिस्थितियों में मानवाधिकारों के महत्व पर प्रकाश डालते हुये उन्होंने बताया कि

भारतीय सेना में मानवाधिकारों के उल्लंघन के प्रत्येक मामले की बारीकी से जांच सुनिश्चित करने के लिये मैकेनिज्म बना हुआ है। सेमिनार को संबोधित करते हुये प्रख्यात मानवाधिकार कार्यकर्ता, वैकल्पिक नोबल पुरस्कार के नाम से प्रख्यात राइट लाइवलीहुड पुरस्कार विजेता, सुप्रीम कोर्ट के वरिष्ठ अधिवक्ता कोलिन गौन्जाल्विस ने आतंकवाद के विरुद्ध लड़ाई में भारतीय सेना के योगदान की सराहना करते हुये मानवाधिकारों के उल्लंघन के मामलों में संवेदनशील रुख अपनाने की वकालत की। उन्होंने कहा कि वस्तुतः आतंकवाद

सामाजिक समस्या है और मानवाधिकारों का उल्लंघन उन सामाजिक समस्याओं के अस्तित्व के साथ जुड़ा है। बल प्रयोग मात्र लक्षणों का इलाज है जिससे बृहद मानवाधिकारों के उल्लंघन के बजाय सुरक्षा बलों की ज्यादाती के रूप में प्रस्तुत किया जाता है। उन्होंने आजीविका का अभाव, जमीनों का जबरन हस्तांतरण, अशिक्षा एवं आर्थिक असमानता को मानवाधिकारों का हनन निरूपित करते हुये इन्हें आतंकवाद जैसी समस्याओं का कारण बताया और आतंकवाद की जड़ से समाप्ति के लिये इनके इलाज की बात कही।

समापन समारोह को संबोधित करते हुये ग्वालियर जोन के पुलिस महानिरीक्षक अंशुमन यादव ने कहा कि निर्णय लेने के लिये क्षण मात्र होता है और वहीं निर्णय कभी मानवाधिकार का उल्लंघन बन जाता है तो कभी सफलता। उन्होंने कहा कि पुलिस को समस्त वैधानिक मानदंडों पर कार्य करना होता है जबकि अपराधी समस्त मापदंडों से परे होता है।



#### एमटी लॉ स्कूल द्वारा सेमिनार-आतंकवाद कमजोरों का हथियार



सैनिक धैर्य के साथ मानवाधिकारों की रक्षा के लिये दृढ़ संकल्पित रहते हैं, जिसके लिये उसे कठोर मानसिक प्रशिक्षण दिया जाता है।

सेमिनार में अतिथियों का स्वागत करते हुये एमटी विश्वविद्यालय के कुलपति ले. जन. वी.के. शर्मा एबीएसएम (रिट्टा) ने आतंकवाद को कमजोरों का हथियार बताते हुये आतंकवाद को प्रत्यक्ष एवं अप्रत्यक्ष मद को रोकने की जरूरत है। वर्तमान परिस्थितियों में मानवाधिकारों के महत्व पर प्रकाश डालते हुये उन्होंने बताया कि भारतीय सेना में मानवाधिकारों के उल्लंघन के प्रत्येक मामले की बारीकी से जांच सुनिश्चित करने के लिये मैकेनिज्म बना हुआ है। सेमिनार को संबोधित करते हुये प्रख्यात मानवाधिकार कार्यकर्ता, वैकल्पिक नोबल पुरस्कार के नाम से प्रख्यात राइट लाइवलीहुड पुरस्कार विजेता, सुप्रीम कोर्ट के वरिष्ठ अधिवक्ता कोलिन गौन्जाल्विस ने आतंकवाद के विरुद्ध लड़ाई में भारतीय सेना के योगदान की सराहना करते हुये मानवाधिकारों के उल्लंघन के मामलों में संवेदनशील रुख अपनाने की वकालत की। उन्होंने कहा कि वस्तुतः आतंकवाद सामाजिक समस्या है और मानवाधिकारों का उल्लंघन उन सामाजिक समस्याओं के अस्तित्व के साथ जुड़ा है। बल प्रयोग मात्र लक्षणों का इलाज है जिससे बृहद मानवाधिकारों के उल्लंघन के बजाय सुरक्षा बलों की ज्यादाती के रूप में प्रस्तुत किया जाता है। उन्होंने आजीविका का अभाव, जमीनों का जबरन हस्तांतरण, अशिक्षा एवं आर्थिक असमानता को मानवाधिकारों का हनन निरूपित करते हुये इन्हें आतंकवाद जैसी समस्याओं का कारण बताया और आतंकवाद की जड़ से समाप्ति के लिये इनके इलाज की बात कही।

निर्णय की त्रुटि एवं त्रुटिपूर्ण उद्देश्य में अन्तर बताते हुये बिरगेडियर नरेन्द्र कुमार ने कहा कि निर्णय की त्रुटि किसी सीमा तक क्षमा किया जा सकता है किन्तु त्रुटिपूर्ण उद्देश्य किसी प्रकार भी क्षमायोग्य नहीं है। समापन समारोह को संबोधित करते हुये ग्वालियर जोन के पुलिस महानिरीक्षक अंशुमन यादव ने कहा कि निर्णय लेने के लिये क्षण मात्र होता है और वहीं निर्णय कभी मानवाधिकार का उल्लंघन बन जाता है तो कभी सफलता। उन्होंने कहा कि पुलिस को समस्त वैधानिक मानदंडों पर कार्य करना होता है जबकि अपराधी समस्त मापदंडों से परे होता है। सुरक्षा बलों को हमेशा सुरक्षा में सफल होना होता है जबकि आतंकवादियों को मात्र एक बार। इन परिस्थितियों में भी सुरक्षा बल सराहनीय कार्य कर रहे हैं।

सेमिनार में भारत के विभिन्न भागों से आये प्रतिभागियों ने 44 शोधपत्र प्रस्तुत किये। आभार प्रदर्शन एमटी लॉ स्कूल के निदेशक मेजर जनरल राजेन्द्र कुमार ने किया। इस अवसर पर एमटी के प्रो-वाइस चांसलर प्रोफेसर (डॉ.) एमपी कौशिक, रजिस्ट्रार श्री राजेश जैन सहित सभी विभाग प्रमुख, प्राध्यापकगण और विद्यार्थी मुख्य रूप से उपस्थित रहे। Updated on March 24th, 2018 <http://educationalduniya.com/DetailsTopStories.aspx?ch=5669>





# पत्रिका

cityline 16 square 17 screen play 18

# Weekend

Gwalior . **SUNDAY**  
25/03/2018  
[PATRIKA.COM/ENTERTAINMENT](http://PATRIKA.COM/ENTERTAINMENT)

INTERVIEW

## थल सेना के पूर्व उपाध्यक्ष लेफ्टिनेंट जनरल गुरमीत सिंह ने आर्मी, आतंकवाद और कश्मीर जैसे मसलों पर की बेबाकी से बात

**फ़ॉर्मल PLS रिपोर्टर**

आत्मसमर्पण का चूके कई टैरिस्ट ने बात की है। उन्होंने बताया कि टैरिस्ट बनने के बाद उनके मन में बाब बाब खाला आता है कि अफिर ऐस वसा गुनाह किया कि वह रास्ता पकड़ना पड़ा। क्योंकि उसे माहूम नहीं होता कि आतंकी बनने के बाद अपनी खिदगी किननी होगी। यह भी रही है कि इनका चरकर खड़ी न वाली अफिरा, जेतजतनी और दूसरे देतों का उकसावा भी है। हमारे पड़ोसी देल आतंकी बनाने की सीखे समझी त्रावित रहते रहते हैं। यह बात खल सेना के पूर्व उपाध्यक्ष ले. जनरल गुरमीत सिंह ने पत्रिका से बातचीत में अपनी बातों को उभारते हुए कहा।

**ले. जनरल गुरमीत सिंह ने पत्रिका से बातचीत में अपनी बातों को उभारते हुए कहा।**

**Q. कश्मीर में लगातार कैंटा आतंकी हो रही है? क्या कर रहे हैं?**

अफिर, केरकाना, हुरी देल से अतंकवादी को उतारना अफि कर रहल है। पकिस्तान आतंकवादी को काम देल है, फिल वकाल कैंटा करी लेतें है।

**Q. सेना पर माहूमाल बर्ज होने पर सैनिकों का मनोबल तो टूटना होगा?**

किचुन दुतरा है। हम वॉरिंग करले हैं कि जब हमका अफर न हो, फैंकल करी तबका फीर लेते हैं तो उन पर वॉरिंग करले से फीर नहीं करे। जब हमने और हमने को बात करी है। तो फेर लोकर लेतें हैं।

**Q. आतंकी में 60 परसेंट स्लॉप है। ऐसे में हम फिलाने इस्तेमाल कैसे करें?**

हम काय पद में रहलहुं हु। हुके फेर जब हमका काम पर आतंकवादी करले रहते हैं। हमको फेर करले हैं, फैंकल से करी केवल किचुनका में ही नहीं बल्कि हर जगह है। हमल की इन्टेरी अफर

## इंडियन आर्मी जैसा मेंटल स्ट्रेंथ, क्वालिटी किसी सेना में नहीं

फिलाने से कोई लकवा नहीं रहको।

**Q. कश्मीर में आत्मसमर्पण करने वाले आतंकवादियों को मुश्किल धारा से कैसे जोड़ा जा सकता है?**

आत्मसमर्पण के बाद अपनी मुश्किल से हुई हमने फेर लोकर और सेना हर लोका फलान करले हैं। हमने फलान से केवली आतंकवादी से आत्मसमर्पण फिलान है।

**Q. क्या कश्मीरियों की सोच समय के साथ बदल रही है?**

जब कश्मीरी का फिलान सेल पद है। हम हमल लोका देतें हैं। हमने करले हैं। कब भी आतंकी लोकरले की इन्टेरी फलान में देतें हैं।

**Q. किसी अतिशयन के पहले सैनिकों का गाइडेंस फिलान जस्ता है?**

है। कि, किचुन लेफ्टिनेंट जस्ता फेर हल के फिलान लेते हैं कब भी गैले बर्ज कर उनसे गवदत फिलान है।



ले. जनरल गुरमीत सिंह



आतंकवाद सामाजिक समस्या

# नवभारत

ग्यालियर रविवार 25 मार्च, 2018 वर्ष 23 अंक 62 पृष्ठ 12 मूल्य रु. 3.00 [www.navabharat.net](http://www.navabharat.net)

01

## अपना शहर

### आतंकवाद कमजोरों का हथियार : शर्मि

प्रबन्धकार न्यूज

**ग्यालियर 24 मार्च,** हिन्दोस्तानी सैनिक दिल में लड़ता है दिमाग से नहीं, चाहे लड़ाई दुरश्मन सेना से हो या आतंकवादियों से। यह हर हिन्दुस्तानी के लिये वास्तविक हो चार लड़ता है, किसी भी आम आदमी का मानवाधिकार, और सम्मान उसके लिये महत्वपूर्ण होता है। ऐसे में यह सीखना कि यह आम आदमी के मानवाधिकारों का उन्नीषण करेगा, अनुचित है। यह उद्गार व्यक्त किये पूर्व बलसेना उपप्रमुख लीफ्टनेन्ट जनरल प्रदीप सिंह (हिरा) ने और सीमा का रणभूमि बन चुका जंग हैदरनग एन्ड झुमन राइडस लीगल परस्यूटिडस विषय पर आयोजित नेशनल सेमिनार का। उन्होंने कहा किजंग से काजिज परिस्थितियों में जो सैनिक चैन के साथ मानवाधिकारों को रक्षा के लिये दृढ़ संकल्पित रहते हैं, जिसके लिये उसे कठोर मानसिक प्रशिक्षण दिया जाता है।

एग्जिटि विन्वाक्शालय के कुलपति सी. जेन. वी.के. शर्मा एग्जिटिवसप ने आतंकवाद को कमजोरों का हथियार बताते हुये आतंकवाद को प्रत्यक्ष एवं सैनिक कठिन परिस्थितियों में मानवाधिकारों की रक्षा के लिये दृढ़ संकल्पित रहते हैं

आजस्थ मह को रोकने की जरूरत है। उन्होंने बताया कि भारतीय सेना में मानवाधिकारों

के उन्नीषण के प्रत्यक्ष सामने को भारीको से जंच सुनिश्चित करने के लिये मैकेनिज्म बना हुआ है। मानवाधिकार कार्यकर्ता, सैकलियक सीबल सुरक्षार के नाम से प्रख्यात राइट लाइक्लीहुड सुरक्षार विस्लेता, सुप्रसि कार्य के परिधि अधिवक्ता कोलिन सीजालियन्स ने आतंकवाद के विरुद्ध लड़ते में भारतीय सैनिक के योगदान को सराहना की। निर्णय को जूट एवं जूटिपुर्ण

उद्देश्य में उत्तर बताते हुये बिमोडर मेन्टर कुमार ने कहा कि निर्णय को जूट किसी सीमा तक क्षमा किया जा सकता है किन्तु जूटिपुर्ण उद्देश्य किसी प्रकार भी क्षमायोग्य नहीं है।

#### क्षण मात्र में लेना पड़ता है निर्णय

समाज समारोह को संबोधित करते हुये ग्यालियर जिन के पुलिस गगनशिक अग्रगण्य साधन में कहा कि निर्णय लेने के लिये क्षमा मान लेना है और वही निर्णय कभी मानवाधिकार का उन्नीषण बन जाता है तो कभी सफलता। उन्होंने कहा कि पुलिस को समस्त वैधानिक मानकों पर ध्यान देना होता है जबकि आतंकी समस्त मानकही से परे होता है। सीमनर से भारत के विभिन्न भागी से आते प्रतिभागीयो ने 44 शोधचर प्रस्तुत किये। आभार प्रदर्शन एग्जिटि हाई स्कुल के निदेशक मेजर जनरल राशिदर कुमार ने किया। इस अवसर पर एग्जिटि के से-वाइस वाइस्तर प्रोफेसर (डॉ.) एग्जिटि कौराहा, सीजालियन्स राशिदर और गिवापी मुख्म रूप से उपस्थित रहे।

# पूरा सच, वैधिवक प्रदेश टुडे **PRADESHTODAY.COM** ग्यालियर, रविवार 25 मार्च 2018 Page 2 हिंदुस्तानी सिपाही दिल से लड़ता है: ले.जन. गुरमीत सिंह



## आतंकवाद कमजोरों का हथियार- ले.जन. शर्मा



**ग्वालियर।** हिन्दुस्तानी सैनिक दिल से लड़ता है दिमाग से नहीं, चाहे लड़ाई दुश्मन सेना से हो या आतंकवादियों से। लड़ते वक्त हर समय उसे यह अहसास होता है कि हिन्दुस्तान की करोड़ों अवाम के लिये लड़ रहा है। वह हर हिन्दुस्तानी के लिये भावुक हो कर लड़ता है, किसी भी आम आदमी का मानवाधिकार, और सम्मान उसके लिये महत्वपूर्ण होता है। ऐसे में यह सोचना कि वह आम आदमी के मानवाधिकारों का उल्लंघन करेगा, अनुचित है। यह उद्गार व्यक्त किये पूर्व थलसेना उपाध्यक्ष लेफ्टिनेन्ट जनरल गुरमीत सिंह (रिट्टा) ने और मौका था एमिटी लॉ स्कूल द्वारा “टैरिज्म एन्ड ह्यूमन राइट्स: लीगल पर्सपेक्टिव्स” विषय पर आयोजित नेशनल सेमिनार का। ले. जन. गुरमीत सिंह (रिट्टा) ने श्रीलंका, पंजाब एवं कश्मीर के अपने अनुभव सुनाते हुये बताया कि कठिन से कठिन परिस्थितियों में भी सैनिक धैर्य के साथ मानवाधिकारों की रक्षा के लिये दृढ़ संकल्पित रहते हैं, जिसके लिये उसे कठोर मानसिक प्रशिक्षण दिया जाता है।

सेमिनार में अतिथियों का स्वागत करते हुये एमिटी विश्वविद्यालय के कुलपति ले. जन. वी.के. शर्मा एवीएसएम (रिट्टा) ने आतंकवाद को कमजोरों का हथियार बताते हुये आतंकवाद को प्रत्यक्ष एवं अप्रत्यक्ष मद को रोकने की जरूरत है। वर्तमान परिस्थितियों में मानवाधिकारों के महत्व पर प्रकाश डालते हुये उन्होंने बताया कि

भारतीय सेना में मानवाधिकारों के उल्लंघन के प्रत्येक मामले की बारीकी से जांच सुनिश्चित करने के लिये मैकेनिज्म बना हुआ है। सेमिनार को संबोधित करते हुये प्रख्यात मानवाधिकार कार्यकर्ता, वैकल्पिक नोबल पुरस्कार के नाम से प्रख्यात राइट लाइवलीहुड पुरस्कार विजेता, सुप्रीम कोर्ट के वरिष्ठ अधिवक्ता कोलिन गौन्जाल्विस ने आतंकवाद के विरुद्ध लड़ाई में भारतीय सैन्य के योगदान की सराहना करते हुये मानवाधिकारों के उल्लंघन के मामलों में संवेदनशील रुख अपनाने की वकालत की। उन्होंने कहा कि वस्तुतः आतंकवाद सामाजिक समस्या है और मानवाधिकारों का उल्लंघन उन सामाजिक समस्याओं के अस्तित्व के साथ जुड़ा है। बल प्रयोग मात्र लक्षणों का इलाज है जिससे वृहद मानवाधिकारों के उल्लंघन के बजाय सुरक्षा बलों की ज्यादाती के रूप में प्रस्तुत किया जाता है। उन्होंने आजीविका का अभाव, जमीनों का जबरन हस्तांतरण, अशिक्षा एवं आर्थिक असमानता को मानवाधिकारों का हनन निरूपित करते हुये इन्हें आतंकवाद जैसी समस्याओं का कारण बताया और आतंकवाद की जड़ से समाप्ति के लिये इनके इलाज की बात कही।

निर्णय की त्रुटि एवं त्रुटिपूर्ण उद्देश्य में अन्तर बताते हुये बिरगेडियर नरेन्द्र कुमार ने कहा कि निर्णय की त्रुटि किसी सीमा तक क्षमा किया जा सकता है किन्तु त्रुटिपूर्ण उद्देश्य किसी प्रकार भी क्षमायोग्य नहीं है। समापन समारोह को संबोधित करते हुये ग्वालियर जोन के पुलिस महानिरीक्षक अंशुमन यादव ने कहा कि निर्णय लेने के लिये क्षण मात्र होता है और वहीं निर्णय कभी मानवाधिकार का उल्लंघन बन जाता है तो कभी सफलता। उन्होंने कहा कि पुलिस को समस्त वैधानिक मानदंडों पर कार्य करना होता है जबकि अपराधी समस्त मापदंडों से परे होता है। सुरक्षा बलों को हमेशा सुरक्षा में सफल होना होता है जबकि आतंकवादियों को मात्र एक बार। इन परिस्थितियों में भी सुरक्षा बल सराहनीय कार्य कर रहे हैं।

सेमिनार में भारत के विभिन्न भागों से आये प्रतिभागियों ने 44 शोधपत्र प्रस्तुत किये। आभार प्रदर्शन एमिटी लॉ स्कूल के निदेशक मेजर जनरल राजिन्दर कुमार ने किया। इस अवसर पर एमिटी के प्रो-वाइस चांसलर प्रोफेसर (डॉ.) एमपी कौशिक, रजिस्ट्रार राजेश जैन सहित सभी विभाग प्रमुख, प्राध्यापकगण और विद्यार्थी मुख्य रूप से उपस्थित रहे। updated on 24.3.2018  
<http://www.sandhyadesh.com/singlepage.php?id=11814>



## Guest Lecture by Mr. Sukhsimranjit Singh

Amity Law school has organized one day lecture in Expert Lecture series on 12<sup>th</sup> April 2018 on Alternate Dispute Resolution. For this lecture, the expert speaker was Prof. Dr. Sukhsimranjit Singh, Managing Director, Straus Institute of Dispute Resolution, Malibu, California, USA. Prof. Singh is specialized in Alternate Dispute Resolution from US. He did LL.B. from NALSAR University, Hyderabad, LL.M. from USA and PhD from National Law University, Delhi. He imparted training in about 17 countries to judges, advocates, students, academicians and other professionals on Alternate Dispute Resolution. The purpose of inviting Prof. Sukhsimranjit Singh was to sign a Memorandum of Understanding between Amity Law School and Straus Institute of Dispute Resolution.



The session was organized with objectives to impart the knowledge of Alternative Dispute Resolution among the students, to specify the difference between Arbitration, Mediation, Negotiation, Conciliation and Lok Adalat, to create awareness of developing career in Alternate Disputes Resolution in India and abroad, to provide knowledge of scholarship programmes of courses in USA, to sign Memorandum of Understanding between Amity Law School and Straus Institute of Dispute Resolution so as to have broader vision and increase research activities.



Director ALS welcoming Prof Sukhsimranjit Singh



Welcome note by Rakshika Aphale



Prof Sukhsimranjit Singh addressing the assembly.



Prof Sukhsimranjit Singh giving demonstration during lecture



Address by Hon'ble Vice Chancellor Lt. Gen. V K Sharma AVSM (Retd)



Hon'ble Vice Chancellor Felicitating Prof Sukhsimranjit Singh by presenting memento



Thanks giving address by the Director ALS Maj. Gen. Rajinder Kumar AVSM, SM, VSM (Retd.)







### Interactive session with students on career in Mediation and Arbitration – India and abroad

The session was organized with objectives to impart the knowledge of Alternative Dispute Resolution among the students, to specify the difference between Arbitration, Mediation, Negotiation, Conciliation and Lok Adalat, to create awareness of developing career in Alternate Disputes Resolution in India and abroad, to provide knowledge of scholarship programmes of courses in USA, to sign **Memorandum of Understanding between Amity Law School and Straus Institute of Dispute Resolution** so as to have broader vision and increase research activities.

The visit of Prof Singh resulted in reaching the **Memorandum of Understanding in principle between Amity Law School and Straus Institute of Dispute Resolution** on many aspects like granting various scholarships to students, exchange programmes between both the institutes, sharing of vision and research projects etc.

1. The institutes will collaborate mobility of students.
2. The student mobility will be facilitated by offering of “international student scholarships” by the SIDR for Amity students for 2018-2019, in particular:
3. The scholarships will be towards the LLM programs offered at the SIDR.
4. That SIDR will offer two scholarships of up to 40% tuition (Appx. 25,000 dollars) for the recommended LLM students. The students shall be recommended by the Director of Amity Law School.
5. That SIDR will offer one scholarship of up to 55% (Appx. 35,000 dollars). The student shall be recommended by the Di-

### MoU SIGNED BETWEEN AMITY LAW SCHOOL AND UNIVERSITY OF PEPPERDINE CALIFORNIA, USA

That both institutes will work towards joint collaborative practices that include a vision where Amity Law Students could attend a summer program at SIDR. That both institutes will work towards ideas where student learning objectives are shared and where the institutes are collaborating on teaching and research through faculty in the field of dispute resolution.

Lecture has helped students in knowing new opportunities of career in ADR and the doors of foreign Universities have been opened for law students for training programmes and courses in ADR. The most important outcome of the lecture was exact knowledge of ADR in respect of career and comparative structure of USA and India .



**A cordial meet before signing MoU**





## A Trip to Supreme Court and Himachal Pradesh organized by ALS, Gwalior

Educational trip was organized for students of Amity Law School to Supreme Court, Delhi and Himachal Pradesh this year in April. The duration of trip was from 4<sup>th</sup> April, 2018 to 9<sup>th</sup> April, 2018. On day one, the students landed in New Delhi, where they were escorted to the Supreme Court of India by the law faculty accompanying them (a dream destination of every lawyer), Jantar mantar and Rashtrapati Bhawan. They witnessed the live proceedings of the Hon'ble Supreme Court including the proceedings in the Hon'ble Chief Justice of India's Court, where five Learned Judges of the Hon'ble Top Court were hearing matter relating to Aadhar Card issues. It was excellent educational trip and professionally very rewarding. At Rashtrapati Bhawan, the students were taken through various places of interest like Ashoka Hall, Darbar Hall, Banquet Hall, Museum etc. While going to Rashtrapati Bhawan, they could see the India Gate, South Block and North Block, the seat of power of the Central Government. The next day, the students visited Dharamshala for getting informed about the functioning of Government of Tibet in exile. They could not meet His Holiness the Dalai Lama due to his pre occupation. But they had the glimpse of the Government in exile. The students learnt about the culture, customs and ethos of the people staying in hilly areas of Himachal Pradesh. Incidentally the weather at Dharamshala was extremely pleasant. The students also visited Himachal Pradesh Cricket Association Stadium, which is well recognised International Stadium. As part of adventure activity, the students visited snow-covered mountains. Next day, they went to Dalhousie by bus. The students enjoyed the sight seeing while travelling to Dalhousie and upon reaching Dalhousie they visited Khajjar, which is known as mini Switzerland of India. After visiting all the beautiful sights, the students headed back to Delhi and ultimately to Gwalior. The students had a great experience and they enjoyed throughout the trip.







ON MI A1  
AL CAMERA





### **ESTABLISHMENT OF LEGAL LITERACY CLUB IN AMITY LAW SCHOOL, AUMP**

Amity School of Law is working with District Legal Aid Services Authority for providing legal aid services on the scheme. Amity Law school has established **Legal Literacy Club** under District Legal Service Authority (DLSA) which is a body constituted under LEGAL SERVICES AUTHORITY ACT, 1987. DLSA works on the guidelines of NALSA and SALSA under the supervision of Supreme Court of India. These Authorities work for the legal aid for the people who cannot access justice either due to lack of knowledge or lack of financial capacity. The work of Legal Literacy Club is a grass root training for law students. Amity Law school is associated directly with Hon'ble Supreme Court and Government by constituting Legal Literacy Club. Legal Literacy Club is consisted of 12 members. Director, Maj. Gen. Rajinder Kumar as head of club, Dr. Rakhi Singh as Associate and 10 students of ALS. This constitution of Legal Literacy Club is as per the guidelines of Hon'ble Supreme Court of India.

### **MEGA LEGAL AID CAMP ORGANISED BY DISTRICT LEGAL AID SERVICES AUTHORITY, GWALIOR**

The participation in Mega Legal Aid Camp was with the objective to make the students aware of concept of legal aid services. To prepare students to give legal knowledge and Schemes of Government to people coming in camp. Basically the aim of participating in camp is to train students on basic level to develop the career in law and to work with schemes of Government. Also to associate students with Legal Aid Authorities to know about the working pattern of legal aid and to give practical training of what students are learning theoretically as a part of their syllabus.



The Camp was a mega project of Government. It was widely advertised in entire rural areas of Gwalior District to take part in camp and know about all the schemes of Government which are made for people. All the schemes of Government whether financial, welfare, legal or any nature were brought together under one scheme that is LEGAL AID. The concept of legal aid is broadened enough and it is not limited to only legal advice but to every type of aid that is under State or Central Government scheme. The concept of legal aid is shifted to door to door service, i.e. it should be an individual help instead of a common lecture about awareness. This aid shall be result oriented which is reported to Supreme Court as a performance of club. The best club every District will be awarded as provided under the scheme of DLSA.

Students were prepared in ALS before the camp with all policies, rules and system that was to be followed in camp. During the camp there were 5 High Court Judges in this Camp. Justice Sheel Nagu, Justice Ahluwalia, Justice Anand Pathak, Justice Vivek Agrawal and Justice Dharmadhikari. District and Sessions Judge of Gwalior Mr. Abhay Saxena is Presiding Officer of DLSA, Mr. Pawan Patel, Secretary of DLSA and other Additional District Judges and Judicial Magistrates of entire Gwalior district were present in camp.





Students provided the consultancy to people about the schemes and law. The people who received the legal advice from students are registered with them to solve the issue and report to DLSA after solving the problems of needy people. Students are directly connected with Government, Judiciary and people at a time. This is an actual training for law students to develop their career as an advocate or as a judge. This is how a law student learns to deal with clients and give legal advice.

After participating in this camp, the students will be trained as PARA LEGAL VOLUNTEERS and will be authorised legal aid volunteers of DLSA. ALS is now an authorised institute to work with Legal Aid Authorities. Students will attend meetings of DLSA once in a month for refresher training of legal aid work.



## IN THE SADDLE

Major General Rajinder Kumar AVSM, SM, VSM (Retd)

(Former Judge Advocate General (Army))

Dr Sandeep Kulshrestha.

Dr Rakhi Singh Chouhan

Dr Mohit Sharma

Dr Saroj Choudhary

Dr Sanjeev Singh Bhadauria

Dr Alpa Sethi

Mr Sachin Sharma

Ms Krati Rajoria

Mr Abhinav Upadhaya

Mr Arun Sharma

Mr Sadhanand Karhale

Ms Swati Sharma

Mr Yash Vardhan

Director

Associate Professor.

Associate Professor.

Assistant Professor

Assistant Professor

Assistant Professor

Assistant Professor

Assistant Professor

Assistant Professor

Assistant Professor

Assistant Professor

Assistant Professor

Assistant Professor

Assistant Professor



*ALS*

*Achievements*



# Amity Law School Faculty Participation and Publications

## Dr. Rakhi Chouhan

PUBLISHED RESEARCH PAPER ON 'INDIA IS COMMITTED TO REFORM ITS LAWS TO PROHIBIT CORPORAL PUNISHMENT IN ALL SETTINGS' IN INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF SCIENTIFIC DEVELOPMENT AND RESEARCH (IJS DR), ISSN: 2455-2631 © FEBRUARY 2018 IJS DR | VOLUME 3, ISSUE 2

PUBLISHED RESEARCH PAPER IN INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF ADVANCE RESEARCH AND INNOVATIVE IDEAS IN EDUCATION PUBLISHED IN E-JOURNAL VOLUME-4 ISSUE-2 2018 PAPER ID: 8211 ISSN (O): 2395-4396 ON THE TOPIC "NEED TO RAISE VOICE FOR THE FREEDOM OF RAPE VICTIM TO TERMINATE PREGNANCY"

*Congratulation to Dr. Rakhi Chouhan*

## Dr. Rakhi Chouhan in news flash



Dr. Rakhi Chouhan at keynote speaker of a session of national seminar in Prestige Institute of Man-

### कानून की बताई बारीकियां

सिटी रिपोर्टर • सतना  
भारत नगर स्थित श्रीरामकृष्ण विधि महाविद्यालय में एमटी यूनिवर्सिटी से पधारी प्रो. डा. राखी सिंह चौहान ने स्पेशल गेस्ट लेक्चर कैरियर काउंसलिंग एवं रोजगार के अवसर पर दिया। व्याख्यान माला का प्रारंभ मां सरस्वती पर दीप प्रज्ज्वलन एवं मुख्य स्पीकर डा. राखी सिंह चौहान का पुष्प-गुच्छ से स्वागत करके किया गया। श्लोकम नोट में कार्यक्रम की अध्यक्षता कर रहे डॉ. कॉलेन के प्राचार्य डा. एमके साहू ने कहा कि सही कैरियर का चुनाव ज्यादातर मामलों में कठिन निर्णय होता है। प्रत्येक व्यक्ति उस क्षेत्र में जाना चाहता है जहां वह अपनी अपनी प्रतिभा को साबित कर सके तथा नाम, मान, सम्मान और पैसों की बारिश हो। आज विधि के क्षेत्र में विशेषज्ञों का युग आ गया है। मुख्य वक्ता प्रो. डा. राखी सिंह चौहान ने मुट्कोट का ट्रयाल एवं



Dr. Rakhi Chouhan at Ramkrishna College of Law, Satna . 27th March

### विधि के क्षेत्र में विशेषज्ञों का आ गया युग

श्रीरामकृष्ण विधि महाविद्यालय में अतिथि व्याख्यानमाला

सतना. भारत नगर स्थित श्रीरामकृष्ण विधि महाविद्यालय में एमटी यूनिवर्सिटी से पधारी प्रो. डा. राखी सिंह चौहान ने स्पेशल गेस्ट लेक्चर कैरियर काउंसलिंग एवं रोजगार के अवसर पर दिया। अध्यक्षता कर रहे डॉ. कॉलेन के प्राचार्य डा. एमके साहू ने कहा, सही कैरियर का चुनाव ज्यादातर मामलों में कठिन निर्णय होता है।

प्रत्येक व्यक्ति उस क्षेत्र में जाना चाहता है जहां वह अपनी प्रतिभा को साबित कर सके। नाम, मान, सम्मान और पैसों की बारिश हो। आज विधि के क्षेत्र में विशेषज्ञों का युग आ गया है। मुख्य वक्ता प्रो. डा. राखी सिंह चौहान ने मुट्कोट का ट्रयाल एवं



रीयल कोर्ट के बीच अंतर बताया। पार्लियामेंट डिबेट एवं मॉडल यूनाइटेड नेशंस की प्रतियोगिता के बारे में जानकारी दी। विधि के क्षेत्र में वकालत के अलावा कापरेट सेक्टर, लीगल फर्म, जूडीशियरी, रिसर्च के क्षेत्र में जानकारी प्रदान

की। विद्यार्थियों के प्रश्नों का उत्तर देते हुए समाधान किया। व्याख्यानमाला में दिलीप पाठक, आशीष तिवारी, विनय कुमार पाठक, प्रभा भारती बागरी, आशीष वर्मा, विवेक सिंह राजपूत सहित सैकड़ों छात्र मौजूद रहे।

Dr. Rakhi Chouhan at Ramkrishna College of Law, Satna. 27th March







Dr. Rakhi Singh as guest of honour in Brahmakumari Ishwariya Vishwavidhyalaya



Dr. Rakhi Singh as expert speaker in Career counseling session in Gwalior Glory senior Secondary School, Gwalior to speak on Career Prospects in Law

Ms. Nomita Mishra VIII Sem ALS secured first Position in University level Quiz competition conducted by AUMP and sponsored by National Commission for Women .





## Ms. Krati Rajoria

1. She got her paper published on **“The Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code of India: The Past, The Present and The Future”** in International Business Law Journal, Sweet and Maxwell, Thomson Reuters, Issue 1, Feb 2018,
2. She also published a book chapter on **“Cross Border Mergers And Acquisitions Under The New Regime: A Review Of The Current Position”**, RGNLU Book Series On Corporate Law & Corporate Affairs, March 2018.
3. She participated and presented Paper on **“The Implementation of TRIPs Flexibilities and Public Health: A critical Analysis of the Position in India”** in National Seminar on Role of Law in Republic India organized by Law Department, Prestige Institute of Management, Gwalior on 17 March 2018.
4. She published a paper on **“Crowdfunding: A successful way of raising capital?”**, Amity Law Journal, Dubai, Vol.2, Issue 2, December 2017.
5. She delivered guest lecture on IPR conducted by Amity Business School and sponsored by National Science & Technology Entrepreneurship Development Board, Department of Science and Technology, Government of India and Entrepreneurship Development Institute of India, Ahmedabad, Gujarat.

*Congratulation to Ms. Krati Rajouria*

## DR. SANDEEP KULSHRESTHA

- 1-He is promoted to Associate Professor in Law.
- 2-He is nominated for empanelment for Editorial Board of “National Journal of Criminal Law”, “Indian Journal of health and Medical Law”, “Journal of Constitutional law and Jurisprudence”.
- 3-He is nominated Member of Editorial Board NBP - Journal of Criminalistics and Law Academy Of Criminalistic And Police Studies, Belgrade (Serbia).
- 4-He is nominated Reviewer of Journal “Patroda-Mission Juridica” A monthly indexed Law Journal of University College of Cundinamarca, Bogotá - Colombia.
- 5- He is nominated Member Advisory Board The Journal for Indian Researchers.

*Congratulation to Dr. Sandeep Kulshrestha*





## Dr. Alpa Sethi

She proposed a research proposal entitled “Assessing the factors responsible for the mismatch between demand and supply of requisite skills in engineering aspirants with special reference to Madhya Pradesh” to DST ( DEPARTMENT OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY) under NSTMIS Scheme( National science and technology management information scheme) has sanctioned for financial support of Rs. 9.14 lakh.

*Congratulation to Dr. Alpa Sethi*

## Dr. Mohit Sharma

He has published the various research papers in following journals-

1- “Right to Information: A Way to Crack The Wall of Corruption” in International Journal of Creative Research Thoughts, ISSN and UGC Approved, Refereed Journal, Peer Journal and Indexed Journal, Vol. 6 Issue 1, (ISSN: 2320-2882), (Impact factor-5.97) March 2018.

2- “The Role of Competition Law in Economic Development of India” in International Journal of Creative Research Thoughts, ISSN and UGC Approved, Refereed Journal, Peer Journal and Indexed Journal, Vol. 6 Issue 1, (ISSN: 2320-2882), (Impact factor-5.97) March 2018.

*Congratulation to Dr. Mohit Sharma*

## Mr. Abhinav Upadhyay

He has qualified UGC –NET Exam-2017 in the subject of Commerce.

*Congratulation to Mr. Abhinav Upadhyay*

## Dr. Sanjiv Singh Bhadauria

He is awarded the Degree of Ph.D. in Economics on “Geographical Indications: A Case Study of Kashmir Pashmina”.

*Congratulation to Dr. Sanjiv Singh Bhadauria*





*LEGAL ARTICLES***Save Girl Child**

**Krati Rajoria**  
Asst. Prof. ALS

Madhya Pradesh, a large State in Central India has for a long time been clubbed with other Northern States in its mistreatment of the girl child. For a long time the sex ratio in Madhya Pradesh has been unfavourable to women.

It is important to note that with the spread of education instead of elimination of strong male preference elimination of girl child has continued to increase. Due to continuous research and development in the field of science and technology the methods of elimination of girl child before birth have become more advanced resulting in more incidents of female foeticide which is now being replaced by female infanticide. Elimination of child while still in the womb does not burden the culprits with moral guilt attached to elimination of the girl child after she is born. The modern India could not go far from ancient India in the sense that girls are not treated equal to boys and dowry is considered to be an integral part of marriage even today. However, dowry or poverty cannot be the only consideration. Just as poverty is not the only reason for sex ratio imbalances globally or in India, in Madhya Pradesh too, poverty does not play a role. Some of the wealthiest areas are where discrimination is manifest the most. Gwalior is one such example. From this district come several cases of sex selection.

Gwalior in spite of being one of the major cities of Madhya Pradesh and a hub for education reported a decrease in the sex ratio at birth from 807 to 804 in 2014-15 to be the lowest in the state followed by Jabalpur (821), another major city of the state. The trend in the state shows that neither poverty nor illiteracy could be the reason for the increase in the incidents of female foeticide. In fact, figures show that the developed regions show alarming situation may be because they are well aware of the sex selection techniques which is neither easily available in the backward areas nor is affordable to poor. We can therefore, rule out poverty or illiteracy as the contributing factors. Whatever are the contributing factors for the increasing number of sex selection incidents especially in urban, literate areas, what is required is the strict implementation of schemes, right and immediate action to be taken by the authorized persons and stringent action against the culprits.

Much has been done and there is much more expected from Madhya Pradesh, where so many positive measures are being undertaken. Census 2021 will be the final reckoning in show whether the law has succeeded or failed.





AMITY LAW TIMES

AMITY LAW SCHOOL



# LEGAL UPDATES



### SC Issues Notice To Bar Council Of India On PIL Seeking Ban On Legislators From Court Practice.

The Supreme Court today issued notice to the Bar Council of India on a PIL challenging the permission to an individual to perform the dual role of a lawyer and a legislator. The PIL by Delhi BJP leader and advocate Ashwini Upadhyaya says BCI rules bar legislators from practicing as advocates on ground of "conflict of interest"

### Supreme Court Directs HC Registrars To Give The Details Of District Wise Pendency Of POCSO Cases.

The Supreme Court bench of Chief Justice Dipak Misra, Justice D. Y. Chandrachud and Justice A. M. Khanwilkar on Monday directed the Registrars General of all High Courts to give intimation to the registry of the apex court of the district wise pendency of the cases under the Protection of Children from Sexual Offences Act of 2012, along with the status. The bench was hearing a PIL instituted in the light of the unfortunate incident of the sexual assault on an eight months old infant by her 28 year years old cousin in Delhi in January.

### 3,045 Criminal Cases Involving 1,765 Lawmakers Pending In Country: Centre Tells SC, UP Tops List

The Centre has informed the Supreme Court that 3,045 criminal cases involving 1,765 MPs and MLAs are pending in various states across the country. According to an affidavit filed by the Union Law Ministry before the bench headed by Justice Ranjan Gogoi, Uttar Pradesh (UP) tops the list followed by Tamil Nadu and Bihar. There are 539 cases pending against 248 MPs and MLAs in UP, 324 cases pending against 178 MPs and MLAs in Tamil Nadu, 306 cases pending against 144 MPs and MLAs in Bihar, and 139 legislators are facing 303 cases in West Bengal....

On the last date of hearing, the government had in-

formed the court that 12 special courts were to be set up and more than Rs 7.80 crore was allocated to the states.

### Delhi Woman Moves SC For Criminalising Polygamy, Nikah-Halala.

Victimized by polygamy, a social activist and a mother of three has knocked the doors of the Supreme Court urging that polygamy and nikah-halala be criminalised under the Indian Penal Code and Section 2 of the Muslim Personal Law (Shariat) Application Act be declared unconstitutional as it seeks to recognize and validate the "draconian" practices. The 40-year-old Sameena Begum from South Delhi moved the Supreme Court sharing her story of how her first husband gave her 'triple talaq' when she complained about his torture and her second husband, who was already married, gave her 'triple talaq' over the phone when she was pregnant with their child....



## LEGAL UPDATES

### Foreign Law Firms Can't Set Up Office In India: Foreign Lawyers Can Advise Clients

**On 'Fly in And Fly Out' Basis: SC** Supreme Court of India on Tuesday held that foreign law firms cannot set up offices in India or practice in Indian Courts. But they can give advice to Indian clients on 'fly in and fly out' mode in temporary basis. The Bench also directed the Centre and BCI to frame rules. The Supreme Court bench of Justice Adarsh Kumar Goel and Justice UU Lalit was delivering the Judgment in the foreign law firms case. Appearing for the BCI, senior counsel CU Singh had cited Section 33 of the Advocates Act of 1961, allowing persons such as chartered accountants, income tax practitioners etc, not enrolled as 'advocates', to practice, if an express provision to that effect is made in any existing law, as an exception to its Section 29.

### Administering Oath To Accused While Recording Confessional Statement Unconstitutional: Sikkim HC (FB)

Not only administration of oath on an accused





## **Right To Die With Dignity A Fundamental Right, SC Allows Passive Euthanasia And Living Will, Issues Guidelines**

Supreme Court of India has held that right to die with dignity is a fundamental right. The Bench also held that passive euthanasia and a living will also legally valid. The Court has issued detailed guidelines in this regard. "The right to life and liberty as envisaged under Article 21 of the Constitution is meaningless unless it encompasses within its sphere individual dignity. With the passage of time, this Court has expanded the spectrum of Article 21 to include within it the right to live with dignity as component of right to life and liberty". The Bench also held that the right to live with dignity also includes the smoothening of the process of dying in case of a terminally ill patient or a person in Persistent vegetative state with no hope of recovery. "A failure to legally recognize advance medical directives may amount to non-facilitation of the right to smoothen the dying process and the right to live with dignity. Further, a study of the position in other jurisdictions shows that Advance Directives have gained lawful recognition in several jurisdictions by way of legislation and in certain countries through judicial pronouncements. Though the sanctity of life has to be kept on the high pedestal yet in cases of terminally ill persons or PVS patients where there is no hope for revival, priority shall be given to the Advance Directive and the right of self-determination. In the absence of Advance Directive, the procedure provided for the said category hereinbefore shall be applicable.



## **LEGAL UPDATES**

### **Consumer Forums Needn't Refer Parties To Arbitration In Terms Of Valid Arbitration Agreement: SC Upholds NCDRC Order**

Dismissing the appeals filed by builders, the Supreme Court has upheld the National Consumer Dispute Redressal Commission (NCDRC) order that held that arbitration clause in the agreements cannot circumscribe the jurisdiction of a consumer fora, notwithstanding the amendments made to Section

8 of the Arbitration Act. The bench of Justice AK Goel and Justice UU Lalit had earlier issued notice on a Special Leave Petition against the order of National Consumer Dispute Redressal Commission in Aftab Singh vs. M/S EMAAR MGF Land Ltd.. Consumer Forum need not refer parties to arbitration, even if valid Arbitration clause exist A single-member bench of the NCDRC had referred the following question to full bench: "Whether the newly inserted Sub-Section (1) of Section 8 of the Arbitration Act mandates Consumer Forums, constituted under the Consumer Act, to refer parties to Arbitration in terms of valid Arbitration Agreement, notwithstanding other provisions of the Arbitration Act and the provisions of the Consumer Act?".

### **Cannot Allow Rohingyas To Enter India Or Provide Them ID Cards; Allegations Of BSF Brutalities False: Centre Tells SC**

The Centre, on Thursday, reiterated its stand before the Supreme Court that it cannot allow Rohingya refugees from Myanmar to enter India, refuting the application filed by noted lawyer Prashant Bhushan. In an affidavit filed by the Ministry of Home Affairs, the Centre asserted

that India is already facing a "serious problem of infiltration because of its porous border with other countries which is the root cause of spread of terrorism in the country". It then submitted, "Securing the border of any sovereign nation in accordance with law is an essentially executive function and this Court would not issue a writ directing not only the Central government but all the state governments having a common border to ensure foreigners enter the territory of India." The Centre further refuted allegations that the Border Security Forces (BSF) was using chili and stun grenades to push the refugees back, submitting that the claims have been found to be "completely false, incorrect and far from the truth". It asserted, "...the steps being taken by any border guarding force is strictly in accordance with the law, in larger public interest and in the interest of nation.





## New Faculties



### Mr. Sadanand Karhale

Mr. Sadanand Karhale is an Assistant Professor in Law. He completed his Graduation & Post Graduation from Swami Ramanand Teerth Marathwada University Nanded. He worked as faculty in Shri Shivaji Law College Parbhani & Government Law College Mumbai. He also rendered his services as a Law Officer in Higher & Technical Education Department Government of Maharashtra. He participated in various National as well as International Conferences and presented research papers as well. He has published 11 articles including a book review. He was invited as judge for moot court competition as a part of “Lex-Loci” organized by Lords Universal College of Law, Mumbai. He is pursuing his Ph.D. From National University of Study & Research in Law, Ranchi and submitted his thesis.



### Mr. Yash Vardhan

Mr. Yash Vardhan has done his LLM in International Law from South Asian University, New Delhi and LL.B. (Hons.) from Banaras Hindu University. He has his teaching and researching interest primarily in Public International Law, Constitutional Law and Administrative Law.

### Ms. Swati Sharma



She is currently pursuing FPM (Fellow Program in Management) from Indian Institute of Management, Lucknow in Finance & Accounting. Prior to that, She did PGDM in International Business (Gold Medalist), M.Com, B.Com (Hons.) from Banaras Hindu University. She has qualified NET-JRF. Her area of expertise includes Econometrics, Finance, Business Mathematics and Accounting, while research interest is Financial Market.





# Legal Quotes

"No man is above the law and no man is below it; nor do we ask any man's permission when we ask him to obey it. Obedience to the law is demanded as a right, not asked as a favor."

~ Theodore Roosevelt

"Facts are stubborn things; and whatever may be our wishes, our inclinations, or the dictates of our passions, they cannot alter the state of facts and evidence."

~ John Adams

"It may be true that the law cannot make a man love me, but it can keep him from lynching me, and I think that's pretty important."

~ Martin Luther King

"A reputable lawyer will advise you to keep out of the law, make the best of a foolish bargain, and not get caught again."

~ Mark Twain

"One man's vulgarity is another man's lyric."

~ John Marshall Harlan II, Supreme Court Justice

"The aim of the law is not to punish sins, but is to prevent certain external results."

~ Oliver Wendell Holmes Jr., Supreme Court Justice



# Our Team

## CHAIRMAN

**Maj. Gen Rajinder Kumar**

AVSM, SM, VSM (Retd)

## EDITOR IN-CHIEF

**Mr. Sachin Kumar Sharma**

## FACULTY COORDINATOR AND CO-EDITOR

**Ms. Krati Rajoria**

## EDITORIAL BOARD

**Dr. Mohit Sharma**

**Dr. Sanjiv Singh Bhadauria**

**Dr. Sandeep Kulshrestha**

**Dr Rakhi Singh Chouhan**

**Dr. Saroj Choudhary**

## STUDENT COORDINATORS

**Senior Editor - Ms. Kamna Chopra (VI Sem)**

**Content Editor - Ms. Ruchi Gautam (IV Sem)**

**Ms. Pragya Kumari (IV Sem)**

**Art and Design Editor - Mr. Himanshu Singh (II Sem)**

**Contributing Editor - Mr. Upendra Singh Bhadoriya (II Sem)**

