

IMPORTANCE AND STATUS OF KARTA IN THE JOINT HINDU FAMILY



The joint Hindu family the head is called Karta. They are the manager of the family. All the decisions taken by him, they will manage the family and its disputes. They will represent the family. They have many powers as other members. They have many responsibilities.

Who Can Be A Karta? # Senior Most Male Member: - It is a presumption of Hindu law,

that ordinarily the senior most male member is the Karta of the joint family. In the presence of a senior male member, a junior male member cannot be the Karta. But if all the coparceners agree, a junior male member can be a Karta. Coparceners may withdraw their consent at any time.

Position importance of Karta As we talk about the Karta's position, they are the head of the family and its importance is that they will manage the family and the family dispute. As we all know, the joint Hindu family has many members living together, and all have their different ideologies. The Karta will manage all these things in the

family. They will always maintain their family. Their main aim is to get the family together. Never will it break. As I think, the Karta is most important and a major role plays in the family. If there is no Karta in the family, the family can't live together.

Karta's Liabilities In a joint Hindu family, the right of maintenance of all the coparceners out of the joint family funds is an inherent right and an essential quality of the coparcener. He is also responsible for the marriage of all unmarried members. Accounts at the time of Partition means bringing the joint status to an end. On partition, the family ceases to be a joint family. Under the Mitakshara law

Power of Karta The powers of Karta, the real importance of his legal position comes into clear relief. Power of alienation of joint family property, Power of management, right to income, right to representation, power to compromise, power of acknowledgement and to contract debts, power to enter into contract

Karta is not an easy job. It's very hard to maintain the family and make it together. It's very difficult to maintain the account and the members in the family. They have many responsibilities, and Karta always maintains it in my way. He is the hero of the family.



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MODERN SLAVERY

December 2 is the United Nations International Day for the Abolition of Slavery. Do we realize that slavery still exists today and is likely a lot nearer to us than we understand?

Blood and Earth In his book Blood and Earth, Kevin Bales talks with Ibrahim, a 23-year-old slave who has worked in a gold mine since he was nine. He is kicking the bucket. His lungs are loaded up with fluid brought about by the residue and microscopic organisms in the mine. As their discussion closes, Ibrahim goes to Kevin Bales and says, 'I need to be recalled. When my story is composed and your book is prepared, will you send me a copy? I need to demonstrate it to other people, to give them that I am not totally futile. I simply need to show that something great can leave my life.'

Slavery today As indicated by the Global Slavery Index 2018, more than 40 million individuals are casualties of present-day slavery, and of these, 15 million are in constrained marriage. Slavery includes brutality, physical or mental, and control – regularly as dangers so as to create benefit. To cite Kevin Bales, 'Slavery is the point at which one individual controls another, utilizes brutality to keep up that control and endeavors them financially.' This viciousness might be physical as well as mental, and the control might be verbal dangers – however at the core of bondage is abuse and 'responsibility for' person for benefit. Types of current subjection incorporate constrained work, human dealing, sexual abuse, household slavery and constrained marriage.

You may be shocked to see constrained marriage included previously. Tragically, constrained marriage includes a similar absence of decision, control lopsidedness, pressure and work misuse as different types of subjection. This likewise incorporates constrained youngster marriage – for the most part of young ladies, of 17 years or more less. Another type of subjection is domestic bondage. Over the globe, household laborers, for



the most part ladies, relocate abroad to help their families back home. Business specialists in their nation of source guarantee a liberal compensation and great working conditions with a minding host family.

Everything we purchase has a back story. From hardware to materials, from high quality floor coverings to espresso, tea and chocolate, every one of these items may incorporate kid or grown-up servitude. Think about an item as blameless as chocolate. While the chocolate bar itself may have been delivered in your nation, the cocoa in the chocolate most likely originated from West Africa, where 60 percent of the world's cocoa is created. As you read this, a large number of kids and grown-ups live in slave-like conditions on cocoa ranches. Unconsciously, your purchase may bolster servitude. Be that as it may, customer interest for morally sourced items and administration can send an incredible message to makers. Suppose we as a whole wouldn't buy merchandise that have a back story of bondage. Organization deals, and consequently benefits, would fall. Glance around at things in your home and work environment and ask yourself the straightforward inquiry, 'Where did this originate from and who made it?'

Fortunately, a huge number of people and abolitionist subjection associations are making a move. One such association is The NO Project, which centers explicitly around the instruction of youth and youthful grown-ups. 'Youth are the up and coming age of corporate pioneers, arrangement producers and buyers,' says the originator of The NO Project. 'How we decide to spend our cash says a great deal regarding what our identity is. Things being what they are, the inquiry is – who are we? Furthermore, recall, some other time, in somewhere else, that oppressed individual could be you.'



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ONE NATION ONE ELECTION



An election is a process in which people vote to choose a person or group to hold an official position. India is the world's largest democratic country, elections are among the one of the biggest events that can influence the lives of Indian citizens, especially elections of Lok Sabha and state legislative assembly. Election Commission of India is responsible for conducting free and fair elections.

Currently, election of the state assemblies and Lok Sabha are held separately that is whenever the incumbent government's five-year term ends or whenever it is dissolved due to any other reason, so, it is a huge process which requires a lot of workforce and leads to wastage of money. Lok Sabha election 2019 was the world's most expensive election, an estimated 60,000 crore INR was spent in elections. In the current scenario, the ruling parties or elected government are more focused on election instead of governance. Separate elections are creating hindrance in the intensity of development.

Keeping all these things in mind, the Law Commission of India submitted a draft report to the government on August 30, 2018, endorsing the proposal. It even recommended changes to the constitution and the electoral law so as to enable holding simultaneous polls. Simultaneous poll will reduce enormous costs involved

in separate election. The system will help ruling parties focus on governance instead in the elections, according to the Law Commission.

There are some arguments which are against the simultaneous election as, national and state issues are different and holding simultaneous election is likely to affect the judgment of voters, since elections will be held once in five years it will reduce government accountability to the people. In India, election results are mostly dependent on the recent event, so again simultaneous elections also have some dark side. But if we will go with "one nation two election" policy then we will be able to satisfy all the critics that are opposing "one nation one election" process.

In the process of "one nation two election" the duration between LOKSABHA and state assembly will be two and half years. This policy will make government more accountable toward the citizens of India because of repetition of election in every two and half years and it will also help government to focus on governance.

So the policy of "one nation two election" can create more difference in the comparison of "one nation one election" policy.



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ETHICS & LAW



Ethics can be defined as *Science of Morals* i.e. a branch of philosophy which goes for critical examination of human actions. In very simple words, it regulates our action from some particular school of philosophy. It helps us in choosing a path between right and wrong, between justice and injustice, between virtues and vice and between what we ought to do and what we ought to not. Ethics has multiple sources of emergence. As mentioned in Rig Veda, "Let noble thoughts come from all directions". Similarly, notion of right and wrong can come from multiple corners of life. It can originate from human consciousness in form of *Socratic Ethics*. Deeds of great men can give space to ethics like *Gandhism*. Religious philosophies like Hinduism help us in evaluation of action

from moral parameters like *Doctrine of Karma*. Ethics can also be located in some methodologies like *Plato's Dialogues/ Dialectic*. At times ethics can be enforced from Constitution in threads of *Constitutional Morality*. Thus, ethics has multiple locations and its sources are entirely diffused in society.

Law can be defined as a codified code of conduct which is applicable over a section of people. According to Austin, "Law is a command issued from a Sovereign power to an inferior and enforced by coercion". On a very broader term, Law can be classified into two types i.e. Positive Law and Natural Law. Positive Laws are those laws which are enacted by some institutions like Parliament such as IPC, CrPC, etc. Natural Laws are those Laws which are

present in nature driven by some natural forces like Law of Gravitation, Newton's Laws of Motion, etc. In popular terms, law is understood in Austin's sense only i.e. Positive Law

INDIAN PHILOSOPHY In Indian context, Ethics and Laws have very close relationship. *Manusmriti* speaks about concept of Dharma which is nothing but a code of conduct that holds the society together. It mentions the concept of *Rajdharma*, which is nothing but obligation of King towards his subjects. In other words, State represented by King was expected to follow an ethical law system, i.e. a system where laws made by King are always tied by cord of Dharma. Similarly, *RamRajya* was a system where Just Laws prevailed in the society i.e. laws and rules tied with code of Ethics and moral laws.

After independence, India enacted its own Constitution. Without any doubt, many facets of Constitution were directly or indirectly driven by some schools of Ethics.

Morals originating from Laws: According to Herbert Spencer, Ethics is always in stage of evolution. Something moral in the past can become immoral today and something immoral in past can become moral today. Thus, there is always a friction between Law and Ethics and at times Law comes into picture to enforce a moral code. For example, law came into picture banning child marriages and create morality in society. Sati was banned and feminist Ethics was enforced by Law.



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ABORTION - FUNDAMENTAL RIGHT AND ITS LEGAL ASPECTS



According to the abortion policy in India, it is not considered a family planning measure. This policy, which is in sync with the ICPD's (International Conference on Population and Development) reproductive rights, promotes usage of the available family planning options so as to put off unwanted pregnancies. It also ensures the women's health safety by seeking accessible, secure and economical abortion practices. The Indian judiciary has, from time to time, clearly and concisely clarified a woman's right to abortion.

The criminal law narrates abortion as a method to intentionally terminate pregnancy, any time during the pregnancy period. In other words, it is the premature termination of pregnancy so that the fetus does not grow and its birth is prevented. In a recent proceeding, the Supreme Court clearly held that "the state has an obligation to ensure a woman's reproductive rights as a component of her Article 21 rights to personal liberty, dignity, and privacy."

In an important judgment, the High Court required the NCT of Delhi to implement the service guarantees in the National Rural Health Mission, including safe abortion services, to prevent maternal deaths. This landmark judgment created a state obligation to take steps to end preventable maternal death, including deaths caused as a result of inadequate access to safe abortion.

Abortion is considered to be a circumstantial condition because understandably, it is not a matter of choice. Four conditions in which Abortion is permissible are:

- When there is a risk of health or a possible hazard life to women's or newborn's life associated with the pregnancy.

- When serious anomaly is being noticed with the foetus.
- When the reason of pregnancy is failure of contraception. (This condition is considerable only if the woman is married.)
- When the pregnancy is led to because of rape or sexual assault

Abortion cannot be solely decision as a right left to the woman's discretion. Rather, it is at the discretion of a competent doctor. It is equally worth a mention here that if a woman, wishing to abort, in the initial 12 week period which is the first trimester, only one doctor's approval is fine; on the contrary, if the pregnancy is already in the second trimester, approval should come from two doctors. According to the Medical Termination Pregnancy act, a woman is not bound to take a family member's or relative's permission to abort; she has the sovereignty to take this decision. Also, the fundamental right to privacy is applicable in case of abortion. The Supreme of India, in a significant judgment, has quoted, "A woman's freedom of choice whether to bear a child or abort her pregnancy are areas which fall in the realm of privacy".

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WHAT REALLY IS CURRENT ECONOMIC POLICY?

Prime minister has a well deserved reputation for throwing up catchy phrases and acronyms. Which is why his economic policies have often been loosely branded as 'Modi-nomics'. And yet, now in his sixth year in power and as his government has presented the seventh budget (including one interim budget), the question could well be asked: what really is Modinomics?

Recall how when the prime minister was first sworn in, his cheerleaders were quick to liken the rise of a right of centre government to the onset of a Thatcherite/Reagan like revolution with Mr. Modi being projected as a potential Indian equivalent to the 1980s icons of privatisation and free market economics. As it has turned out, the Modi brand of economic policy has often appeared more old style Nehruvian socialist in intent than conventional right-wing economists would have imagined.

When he came to power, prime minister did make all the right noises. 'More governance, less government' he promised with his 'Make in India/Stand up India/Start Up India' buzzwords promising to unleash the latent energies of Indian entrepreneurship. The reality though is far from any significant scaling back of government, Mr. Modi's growth mantra has relied on a state spending driven investment push, one where the public sector retains control over major sectors of the economy. Then be it the loss-making Air India or other bleeding standalone assets,

the Modi government has been loath to let go of any control. Instead of unleashing a massive program of reform and disinvestment of state undertakings, the approach has been to merge existing PSUs to meet disinvestment targets.

That time has come now. In his first term, Mr. Modi could get away by placing disruptions in politics above rational economics. From 2014 to 2017, benign crude prices gave



the government an oil bonanza that allowed it to focus on macroeconomic stabilization. But it also led to a missed opportunity to kickstart growth by initiating far-reaching reforms in critical hemorrhaging sectors like banking. Instead of going in for a drastic surgery of the bankrupted banks burdened with mounting NPAs, Mr. Modi preferred

an incrementalistic approach that tinkered around the edges of the grave balance sheet crisis. Maybe he saw no immediate political benefit in bank reform: yes, the insolvency and bankruptcy code is a step in the right direction but clearly is not enough to revive the banks and push the economy towards a high growth path.

In his first term, the global economic tailwinds were firmly with Mr. Modi and yet, at times he chose knee jerk adventurism like demonetization over more considered and urgent reform. In Modi 2.0, it's the domestic political winds that are firmly blowing in his favor. Rather than invest his political capital in floating trial balloons like 'one nation, one poll', the prime minister needs to get down to biting the bullet on reviving the investment cycle. This won't be easy: investors still look at the Modi government with suspicion, uncertain whether the prime minister will stay the course with consistency in policy making or invoke his brand of populist nationalism where immediate political calculations can lead to a certain ad-hoc in decision making at times. There are other unanswered troubling questions: for example, will the Reserve Bank of India be allowed to remain autonomous or merely be seen as subservient to government diktat?



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INTERVIEW WITH MRS. AMRITA DIGVIJAY SINGH

SENIOR JOURNALIST AT RAJYA SHABHA TV



We see you are very well connected with all the four pillars of Democracy. So which was the turning point of your life?

There is nothing like "turning point" in my life, I did my graduation and after completion of my post-graduation, there came a time, when the nation was going through technological development. Computer was newly introduced and at that time, I thought of learning it. Through continuous practice, I realized that now I'm very well versed with it. I won't say completely, but yes, this was the turning point. At that time, even Electronic Media was evolving and the journalists of print media didn't want to join it because their perspective regarding the television media was different from the print media. At that time, search for the people who were eager to work for the electronic media was in progress, and one of our old acquaintances started a production house. He offered me to work for it. I just had basic knowledge about journalism, and from there, my journey started in this field.

Media and Law have a very close connection. Being a person associated with politics, law & order and media, what are your thoughts about having knowledge of law.

Knowledge of laws or legal awareness is essential for every active individual in the society. Law is something that cannot be ignored and is an integral part of a society. With laws, it is easier to make people responsible towards their actions and thoughts. It creates a certain obligation in the minds of the people thereby ensuring that they act responsibly. Even in future, if I get a chance to study law, I would definitely go for it.

How a law student can contribute in the field of politics at national as well as international level?

There are many opportunities for lawyers to advance their career. Studying law teaches you how to construct arguments, think critically and challenge policy - all valuable skills needed for a career in politics. It makes you aware of the application and different interpretations of policy within the society, which is key to understand the influence and limitations of politics. There's precedence too. Sardar Patel, Mahatma Gandhi, Baba Saheb, Barack Obama and my other renowned politicians, all went to law school before going into politics. Law develops your ability to see both sides of the argument, in order to ascertain what's right and wrong. Furthermore, as a law graduate working in politics, you have greater awareness of the implications of what parliament does.

May we have your views about Indore Institute of law and advice for the students?

Indore Institute of law is excellent. They are performing very well in shaping the career of the students. I advice the students to be prepared for challenging work and lots of it. Mental ability is important as well as the ability to simplify is. The lawyers are able to analyze the issue in simple terms. I wish the students of Indore Institute of Law a bright future ahead!

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As you are very well connected with all the four pillars of Democracy, So which was the turning point of your life.
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Interviewed by *Anuj Gupta, B.A.LL.B. 9TH SEM*
Ayush Kumar Verma, B.A.LL.B. 5TH SEM

CURRENT EVENTS

- 1) 54th International Literacy Day observed on 8th September 2019
- 2) Anil Agarwal honoured with a lifetime achievement award at Annual Asian Achievers Awards
- 3) Telangana's first food park inaugurated in Nizamabad district
- 4) Mr. PK Sinha appointed Principal Advisor to PM Modi
- 5) Dr. Pramod Kumar Mishra appointed Principal Secretary to PM Modi
- 6) 11 September 2019 marks the 18th anniversary of the 9/11 terror attack
- 7) Sports Ministry recommends Mary Kom Padma Vibhushan
- 8) PV Sindhu recommends for Padma Bhushan by Sports ministry
- 9) Defence Minister Rajnath Singh commissions the 2nd Scorpene submarine khanderi into the Navy in Mumbai
- 10) Pandit Jasraj becomes the first artist to have a planet named after him

Induction - "Exordium" 2K19



MR. IIL AND MS. IIL WITH MR. AND MRS. AKSHAY KANTI BAM



SUFI ACT@INDUCTION DAY 3



MR. DIGVIJAY SINGH AND MRS. AMRITA DIGVIJAY SINGH WITH THE MANAGEMENT



LAMP LIGHTING BY MR. AND MRS. DIGVIJAY SINGH (FORMER CM OF M.P.)



INAUGURATION OF INDUCTION-EXORDIUM 2K19 BY MR. KANTILALJI BAM (CHAIRMAN ICON EDUCATION SOCIETY)



SPORTS DAY- INDUCTION DAY 2



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