

MANU LAW COLLEGE



NICHLAUL
MAHARAJGANJ

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MANU LAW COLLEGE NEWS LETTER



QUARTLEY NEWS LETTER

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Vision and Mission

- Vision** - To promote understanding through equality of legal education .
Mission - To contribute towards knowledge generation and dissemination.
- To promote ethical value based learning
- To develop global competencies amongst student

MANAGER'S MESSAGE



Manu Law College a constituent of Manu Welfare and Educational Trust is devoted to the progression of knowledge, learning and understanding in the service of society. It is known to trained individual minds and globalize their collective vision to generate greater sensitivity and awareness. The principle body interested with responsibility of managing and conducting the campus recruitment in Manu Law College, Chitaha Road, Nichloul, District - Maharajganj (U.P.) is the career and professional development cell. We provide various opportunities so as to ensure a growth oriented student development process.

Smt. Urmila Singh
Manager
Manu Law College
Chitaha Road, Nichloul
District - Maharajganj (U.P.)

DIRECTOR'S MESSAGE



Welcome to the Manu Law College, Institute of Legal Studies. Although our curriculum and classrooms have continued to incorporate new developments in the fields of LAW and technology, we recently started online classes to help minimize the impact of the corona-virus (COVID-19) outbreak on students. The Legal scenario of the world is changing rapidly and the demand of time for the society is increasing about good and value-based advocates as well as judicial officers and the corporate world is also thirsty for trained and qualified lawyers. Our emphasis is not only on the quality of education, but on development of necessary skill as well as our integration of entrepreneurship into the curriculum. I believe students should not only need a strong foundation in core academic subjects, but also need to acquire the knowledge, skills, and points of view necessary to interact successfully across a variety of cultural groups as well as grapple with issues and problems whose causes and foundation are more complex than ever before, that cross local, national and international boundaries and whose solutions require new approaches to problem solving. I worked not only as the top administrative officer in Uttar Pradesh but also worked on social work strategies through educational programs/resources for the weaker section of the community. According to this experience, I can say that rural areas play important roles as the bases for sustainable agricultural development, where very less people are aware of law and the poor cannot hire an advocate. So, I decided to serve the society and make law education affordable and available to each section of the community in Maharajganj District. Manu Law College is an exceptional, selective college for studies and we have dedicated ourselves to meeting to needs of multi cultural groups of students, emphasizing on an interdisciplinary approach to learning. The objective of establishing this Institute of legal knowledge is to give legal knowledge of high quality to the people of Eastern region and to develop the backward area. Although there can be many mediums of earning a employment, but the best medium for social service can be spread of education in the society. In order to fulfill this objective, my father established the Rashtriya Intermediate College in the year 1958, which is unique in this district in the field of carrying on the dreams and thoughts of father. Giving all students for awareness of Legal studies for all round development in this very backward area keeping in mind that all the students of Manu law college can grow in the field of PCSJ, APO, Legal Adviser, Attorney General, Banking, Life Insurance Companies, and also as a Legal Adviser to big Law Firms and by becoming a good Advocate. With this purpose the college was established in 2018-19 We believe in giving the power of knowledge to all our students. Manu law college has always placed the most important emphasis on professional knowledge, which every lawyer should have and this knowledge is imparted to them within the framework of those orders which should be for the study and practice of law. High quality Library, e-library, projector, seminar, group discussion debate, moot court competition, field visit in the field of learning and teaching etc. is trying to impart knowledge through all techniques. It provides greater credibility for all students in their relationships with each other and faculty. It also creates a strong sense of society that generates shared respect for each other as a legal scholar for society in the form of law. I feel that the Manu law college will discharge its role in fulfilling all the limitations in time.

Your's sincerely,

Dr. Dinesh Kumar Singh
Director
Manu Law College
(Retired-C.D.O.)
Ph.D. (Defense Studies) B
Author-Power Politics in Soc

PRINCIPLE'S



Dear Students! Welcome to Manu Law College (MLC). Ever since its inception, the Manu Law College has nurtured a dream. to achieve an academic excellence in legal field. It is amongst one of the premium law schools within Nichlaul Town, Maharajganj District in Eastern U.P.. The College is recognized by the Siddharth University, Kapilvastu, Siddharthnagar and approved by Bar Council of India New Delhi and offers a five year B.A. LL.B. (integrated) Law programme and three year LL.B. programme. The study of various legal courses offered at MLC will help in producing outstanding legal professionals and research scholars who will cater the legal requirements of public and private sectors and of the community, in particular, the needs of the vulnerable section of Indian population. The college is well equipped and committed to achieve these desired goals with all its special features. Its unique features are huge infrastructure, legal aid cell, moot court rooms, highly qualified faculties, smart classrooms fully wi-fi connected campus and Library and E- Library facility which consists reference, text, e-books, law reports and journals both National & international. The institution has computer lab, auditorium, playground and separate hostel facility for boys and girls. In recent time, where insurmountable legal issues and problems has posed challenges for governments and law enforcement agencies, the responsibility of the law schools has increased in area of equipping students for these challenges. MLC being a trust realizes that imparting legal education is not only meant to develop employable skill among the students but it is a solemn responsibility to prepare best legal professionals at the campus to empower them to contribute in the society in different capacities. The MLC, strives hard in this direction and since its inception, the MLC has focused to prepare its students to play leading role as best judges, lawyers, research scholars, bureaucrats, public servants and legal philanthropist. At MLC, inspiring and seasoned management, experienced administrative staff and a team of well qualified faculties works in co-operation and with great enthusiasm to achieve the projected aims. The qualified and experienced faculty members have been constantly involved in delivering quality teaching and research to students to cope up with legal requirements of the communities, public institutions and corporate sector. Students are trained and encouraged to participate in seminars, conferences, workshops, debates, declamations, poetries, poster making and street play competitions on different current legal themes. Extensive academic exposure helps in developing the sensitivity and understanding towards societal legal issues and problems and their possible solutions. The students have been active in national mooting competitions and are also participating in legal aid camps to make people aware about their rights as well as enlightening them to get their legal issues addressed. I sincerely hope that you make the best use of this incredible opportunity to study at MLC Nichlaul. I am confident that the excellent faculty of MLC will inspire and motivate you to work hard to achieving excellence in legal education.

Dr. Akhileshwar Rai
Principal
Manu Law College

VICE-PRINCIPLE'S



Manu Law College has natural advantage of its location. It is situated near the International Border between India and Nepal. It is committed to train students with competencies and employability skills to serve the society. Legal institution in India has undergone a paradigm shift in the last two decades. The option to study in law is by choice rather than by chance, is the essence of the shift. Manu Law College provide new choice of a career which not only empowers young minds to take up social causes but also the opportunities present in a growing globalized world.

A well-administered and socially relevant legal institution is the sine-qua-non for a proper dispensation of justice. The immediate objective of legal education in our country is to produce law graduates equipped with knowledge of substantive and procedural laws, capable of taking active part in the traditional justice delivery system of the country. A transparent and speedy justice administration is the need of the hour which reinforces the faith in rule of law.

The Manu Law College has highly motivated and qualified faculty to guide the students with the help of sophisticated pedagogy in an enabling ambience. The state of art educational technology and well equipped class rooms exists to support the students very effectively. Students of Manu Law College are always motivated to participate and indulge in educational, cultural and sports activities along with academic pursuits just to make them stay abreast with global image of a good human being. I hope that all your expectation are met and that we can help you achieve your goals. I look forward to see you fulfilling the aspirations of the society.

Welcome to Manu Law College, Nichlaul, Maharajganj (U.P.)

Rudresh Kumar
Vice-Principal
Manu Law College

CHAIRPERSON PLACEMENT CELL



I consider it to be an honour and opportunity to present you a group of young, dynamic individuals who have been groomed to face challenges that lie ahead for them in the industry and corporate world as a whole. The present batch of our young law students is working hard to be a part of the large dynamic industry. The intensive training and the encouraging learning environment of our institute has made them proficient in the basic as well as specialized fields of relevance for the best placement of our law students. After initial assessment through elaborate psychometric test and screening process the students get training orientation and experimental learning through systematic internship in industry, Civil Courts, High Courts, Supreme Court, N.G.D., Law Firms and various options such as judiciary, corporate practice, litigation, academic, legal process outsourcing, administrative services, banks, legal departments, companies, insurance sector etc. We take up each students counselling individually and prepare students profile according to their interest and goals.

We are confident that these young men and women would be an asset to your organisation. Our aim is to actively assist you in attracting and identifying the individuals best suited to your needs and in developing a successful recruitment relationship.

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Welcome to the placement cell, Manu Law College, Nichlaul, Maharajganj (U.P.)

- 1.Nagendra Yadav
- 2.Shivendra Tripathi
- 3.Sharad Tripathi

Nodal/Placement Officer
Manu Law College

ABOUT THE COLLEGE

Manu Law College was established in the year of 2019 with an objective of imparting comprehensive legal education while promoting cultural, legal and ethical values in order to foster the rule of law. The College is committed to delivering the highest quality of legal education on contemporary areas in order to produce socially relevant lawyers. The vision of Manu Law College is to become one of the best centres of legal education training and research. The mission of the college is to nurture the intellect for the betterment of the nation and humanity through law and social justice. The objectives are to contribute in the national development by instilling a sense of responsibility among the students and cultivating in them the spirit of intellectual freedom qualities of leadership, imaginative power and clarity, this temple of learning is affiliated to Siddharth University, Kapilvastu, Siddharth Nagar and is duly approved by BAR Council of India. The college has newly constructed building with well furnished class rooms faculty chambers moot court room which is exact replace of original courtyard well maintained library. It is a centre of excellence in legal education. The sole motive of this college is to help the students to achieve legal awareness leadership and skills. It gives special attention to the practical training so that there is no strain on the student when they enter the court complex after their studies and they can easily take the challenges of the new millennium.



दिनाँक 26 -01-2024 को 75 वाँ गणतन्त्र दिवस मनाया गया। इस अवसर पर महाविद्यालय की प्रबन्धक श्रीमती उर्मिला सिंह जी ने झण्डा फहराकर तथा झण्डे को सलामी देकर गणतन्त्र दिवस की महत्ता पर अपना वक्तव्य दिया।

इस अवसर पर कार्यक्रम का प्रारम्भ प्रबन्धक महोदया व निदेशक डॉ० दिनेश कुमार सिंह जी के द्वारा माँ सरस्वती की प्रतिमा पर दीप प्रज्ज्वलित एवं पुष्प अर्पित करके तथा छात्र/छात्राओं द्वारा स्वागत गीत एवं सरस्वती वन्दना का गायन किया गया। प्राचार्य डॉ० अखिलेश्वर राय जी द्वारा स्वागत सम्बोधन के पश्चात् उच्च शिक्षा निदेशक महोदय के सन्देश का वाचन किया गया साथ ही साथ महाविद्यालय के भविष्य की कार्ययोजना पर प्रकाश डाला गया। कार्यक्रम में विशिष्ट अतिथि श्री अशोक कुमार पाण्डेय (सेवा निवृत्त सेलटेक्स कमिश्नर) ने अपने विचार व्यक्त किये। महाविद्यालय के निदेशक डॉ० दिनेश कुमार सिंह जी ने संविधान की प्रस्तावना का वाचन कराया तथा संविधान के प्रमुख आदर्शों, समता, स्वतन्त्रता, सम्प्रभुता, सामाजिक, आर्थिक, राजनैतिक न्याय की अवधारणा का उल्लेख किया तथा इसके आदर्शों को संजोये रखकर भविष्य में विकसित भारत के संकल्प को पूरा करने हेतु अपने दायित्वों के निर्वहन हेतु प्रेरित किया। उप प्राचार्य श्री रुद्रेश कुमार द्वारा गणतन्त्र दिवस के ऐतिहासिक पृष्ठभूमि पर प्रकाश डाला गया। कार्यक्रम को अन्य सहायक आचार्यगण तथा छात्र/छात्राओं ने सम्बोधित किया। इस कार्यक्रम में महाविद्यालय के छात्र/छात्राएँ सभी सहायक आचार्य तथा कर्मचारीगण उपस्थित रहे तथा कार्यक्रम का संचालन एल-एल० बी० तृतीय वर्ष की छात्रा अपर्णा त्रिपाठी ने किया।



दिनांक -21/02/2024 को मनु लॉ कालेज, निचलौल के निदेशक डॉ० दिनेश कुमार सिंह ने कैरियर प्लेसमेण्ट पर व्याख्यान दिया जिसमें छात्रों को विविध नौकरी प्लेसमेंट क्षेत्रों पर राष्ट्रीय और अंतरराष्ट्रीय स्तर की कम्पनियों, लॉ फर्म, सरकारी क्षेत्र के बारे में जागरूक किया तथा छात्रों को अपना लक्ष्य निर्धारित करने के लिए प्रेरित किया। उनके मार्गदर्शन में छात्रों ने सफलता के लिए उभरते क्षेत्रों और रणनीतियों में अंतर्दृष्टि प्राप्त की। निदेशक महोदय ने अंतः विषय कौशल और व्यावहारिक अनुभव पर जोर देते हुए सेमिनार में इंटरनेशिप और सॉफ्ट स्किल के महत्व पर प्रकाश डाला तथा कहा कि छात्रों की सफलता के लिए कालेज की प्रतिबद्धता, समर्पित कैरियर परामर्श और नेटवर्किंग अवसरों के माध्यम से सक्रिय पहल के साथ मनु लॉ कालेज छात्रों को आज के प्रतिस्पर्धा के लिए अच्छी तरह से सुसज्जित करना सुनिश्चित करता है। अब मनु ला कालेज में प्लेसमेंट सेल द्वारा सभी छात्रों की महाविद्यालय के आचार्यों द्वारा काउंसलिंग की जाएगी। इसमें कालेज के प्राचार्य, उप-प्राचार्य, सह आचार्य, प्लेसमेण्ट सेल के अधिकारी तथा सभी छात्र/छात्रा उपस्थित थे।



दिनांक 14/02/2024 दिन बुधवार को मनु लॉ कॉलेज निचलौल में एल - एल. बी. अंतिम वर्ष सत्र 2022-23 के छात्र छात्राओं को प्रदेश सरकार द्वारा निःशुल्क स्मार्ट फोन/ टेबलेट वितरण योजना के अंतर्गत स्मार्ट फोन वितरण माननीय रामजियावन मौर्य जिला प्रभारी भारतीय जनता पार्टी महाराजगंज के नेतृत्व में सम्पन्न किया गया। इस अवसर पर माननीय नरेन्द्र शुक्ल पूर्व मीडिया प्रभारी भारतीय जनता पार्टी गोरखपुर क्षेत्र, सुधाकर यादव महामंत्री भारतीय जनता पार्टी गोरखपुर मंडल एवम निचलौल के गणमान्य लोग, तथा क्षेत्र के सम्मानित लोगों की उस्थिति रही । कार्यक्रम का संचालन सहायक आचार्य सुनील दत्त चतुर्वेदी के द्वारा तथा कॉलेज के नोडल अधिकारी उप प्राचार्य रुद्रेश कुमार प्राचार्य डॉ. अखिलेश्वर राय निदेशक डॉ. दिनेश कुमार सिंह के निर्देशन में सम्पन्न किया गया। इस कार्यक्रम में कॉलेज के समस्त सहायक आचार्यगण एवम कॉलेज परिवार के समस्त सदस्यों का अहम योगदान रहा ।



दिनांक 1/03/2024 को मनु लॉ कॉलेज निचलौल के उप प्राचार्य श्री रुद्रेश कुमार को महात्मा ज्योतिबा फुले रोहिलखंड विश्वविद्यालय बरेली में पी एच.डी. के मौखिक परीक्षा उपरांत विधि विषय में कोर्ट मैनेजमेंट विद स्पेशल रेफरेंस टू स्पीडी एंड अफॉर्डेबल जस्टिस इन इंडिया शीर्षक पर सफलतापूर्वक शोध प्रस्तुतीकरण किया गया जिसमें भारत में त्वरित एवम सुलभ न्याय के लिए न्यायालय प्रबंध में सुधार को लेकर महत्वपूर्ण सुझाव दिए गए डॉ रुद्रेश कुमार ने अपना शोध प्रोफेसर (डॉ.) अशोक कुमार के निर्देशन में पूर्ण किया जो कि वर्तमान में केंद्रीय विश्वविद्यालय बोधगया में प्रोफेसर पद पर कार्यरत हैं डॉ रुद्रेश कुमार ने बताया कि शोध विषय भारत में त्वरित न्याय हेतु बड़ी संख्या में लंबित वाद की समस्या में सुधार के विषय में दुनिया के विभिन्न विकसित देशों से अध्ययन के उपरांत महत्वपूर्ण सुझाव दिए गए हैं प्रस्तुतीकरण के बाद शोध निर्देशक प्रोफेसर अशोक कुमार ने कहा उक्त सुझाव को भारतीय न्याय प्रबंधन में सुधार हेतु सभी सुझावों को विधि एवम न्याय मंत्रालय भारत सरकार को प्रेषित किया जाएगा इस अवसर पर वाहय परीक्षक के रूप में प्रोफेसर फरीद खान उपस्थित रहे डॉ रुद्रेश कुमार द्वारा इस महत्वपूर्ण विषय पर शोध पूर्ण किए जाने के अवसर पर महात्मा ज्योतिबा फुले रुहेलखण्ड विश्वविद्यालय के कुलपति प्रोफेसर के पी सिंह शोध निदेशक प्रोफेसर सुधीर कुमार विभाग का अध्यक्ष डॉ अमित कुमार सिंह कुल

सचिव डॉक्टर आनंद मौर्य डॉ कामिनी विश्वकर्मा डॉ शहनाज अख्तर नईमुद्दीन अमित कुमार राष्ट्र वर्धन सभी ने इस उपलब्धि पर बधाई दी। रोहिलखंड विश्वविद्यालय बरेली भारत के सर्वोच्च 10 विश्वविद्यालयों सम्मिलित है इसमें गुणवत्तापूर्ण शोध एक प्रमुख लक्ष्य है जिस अनुक्रम में डॉ रुद्रेश कुमार का शोध राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर व्यापक रूप से सराहनीय है प्रस्तुत सुझाव को लागू किए जाने के बाद न्यायालय में लंबित मामलों में उल्लेखनीय सुधार होंगे। उक्त पी एच. डी. उपाधि का औपचारिक प्रमाण पत्र माननीय कुलाधिपति उत्तर प्रदेश के द्वारा आगामी दीक्षांत समारोह में प्रदान किया जाएगा।

डॉ रुद्रेश कुमार की इस उपलब्धि पर मनु लॉ कॉलेज के डायरेक्टर डॉ दिनेश कुमार सिंह प्राचार्य अखिलेश्वर राय, समस्त आचार्य गण एवम कालेज परिवार के द्वारा बधाई दिया गया।



दिनांक 07/03/2024 दिन बुधवार को मनु लॉ कॉलेज निचलौल में एल-एल० बी० अंतिम वर्ष सत्र 2023-24 के छात्र/छात्राओं को प्रदेश सरकार द्वारा निःशुल्क स्मार्टफोन/ टेबलेट वितरण योजना के अन्तर्गत स्मार्टफोन वितरण माननीय श्री रविकान्त पटेल, जिला पंचायत अध्यक्ष महाराजगंज के उपस्थिति में सम्पन्न किया गया। कार्यक्रम का संचालन सहायक आचार्य डॉ० सुनील दत्त चतुर्वेदी के द्वारा किया गया। इस अवसर पर कॉलेज के स्मार्टफोन नोडल अधिकारी उप प्राचार्य श्री रुद्रेश कुमार, प्राचार्य डॉ० अखिलेश्वर राय, निदेशक डॉ० दिनेश कुमार सिंह के निर्देशन में सम्पन्न किया गया। इस कार्यक्रम में कॉलेज के समस्त सहायक आचार्यगण एवं कॉलेज परिवार के समस्त सदस्यों का अहम योगदान रहा ।





GOLD MEDALIST 2019-2022

GOLD MEDALIST 2020-2023



दिनांक 10/03/2024, दिन रविवार को मनु लॉ कालेज, निचलौल, जनपद महाराजगंज के प्रथम दीक्षान्त समारोह का आयोजन मुख्य अतिथि माननीय श्री नीरज कुमार, जिला एवं सत्र न्यायाधीश, महाराजगंज एवं विशिष्ट अतिथि माननीय श्री विनय कुमार सिंह, माननीय श्री कमलेश्वर पाण्डेय, माननीय श्री कमल सिंह, माननीय श्री असगर अली, सुश्री सोनल सिंह, सुश्री विभा एवं सुश्री नेहा की उपस्थिति में सम्पन्न हुआ।

कार्यक्रम की अध्यक्षता महाविद्यालय के निदेशक डॉ० दिनेश कुमार सिंह ने किया। कार्यक्रम का शुभारम्भ विद्वत् परियात्रा से हुआ, तत्पश्चात् माननीय मुख्य अतिथि के कर कमलों द्वारा कलश स्थापना एवं दीप प्रज्ज्वलित किया गया। इस कार्यक्रम में सत्र 2021-2022 तथा 2022-2023 के विधि स्नातक उत्तीर्ण 149 छात्र/छात्राओं के उपाधि का वितरण माननीय मुख्य अतिथि एवं विशिष्ट अतिथियों के द्वारा किया गया।

माननीय मुख्य अतिथि ने अपने सम्बोधन में कहा कि देश को स्वतन्त्र कराने में अधिवक्ताओं का महत्वपूर्ण योगदान रहा है। यहाँ उपाधि प्राप्त करने वाले छात्र/छात्राओं के ऊपर यह सामाजिक जिम्मेदारी है कि वे समाज के निर्धन एवं असहाय लोगों को निःशुल्क विधिक सहायता प्राप्त करायें तथा विधि के क्षेत्र में उत्तरोत्तर प्रगति करें।

महाविद्यालय के निदेशक महोदय ने अपने स्वागत सम्बोधन में महाविद्यालय के स्थापना के उद्देश्य के साथ-साथ इसके पिछले पाँच वर्षों के प्रगति के बारे में जानकारी दी और भविष्य की योजनाओं पर प्रकाश डाला।

महाविद्यालय के प्राचार्य डॉ० अखिलेश्वर राय ने उपाधि प्राप्त करने वाले छात्र/छात्राओं को दीक्षा उपदेश दिया ।

कार्यक्रम का संचालन महाविद्यालय के अन्तिम वर्ष की छात्रा कु० अपर्णा त्रिपाठी एवं सहायक आचार्य डॉ० सुनील दत्त चतुर्वेदी ने किया।

कार्यक्रम को सफल बनाने में उप प्राचार्य डॉ० रुद्रेश कुमार सहित समस्त सहायक आचार्यगण, कर्मचारीगण एवं छात्र/छात्राओं का महत्वपूर्ण योगदान रहा ।

Right to Privacy in Digital Era: A Study In The Indian

Context

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Humans are considered to be autonomous beings with a natural need to have control and confidentiality in certain aspects of their lives. This inherent and inalienable need for privacy in human behaviour is now recognized as a fundamental human right. Each person's privacy is an intrinsic part of their life and liberty and therefore required to be protected. The necessity of this right to privacy has been recognized by scholars and judges from time to time and now it holds an irreplaceable position in the modern life.

Introduction-

Even in India, the right to privacy is not explicit in the Constitution of the country, but was brought under the purview of fundamental rights by the instrument of judicial interpretation. The intensity and complexity of the advancing civilization have made man more sensitive to publicity, making solitude and privacy more essential for an individual. But with the evolution of society, the modern enterprises have unearthed many objects which lead to invasion of privacy.

Privacy in India is a controversial topic. There are several reasons for this. First, the country is a home to a large population of people who are from different cultures and who may have different views about what is considered private. Second, the country is rapidly growing and there are a lot of new technology being introduced, which can impact privacy. Finally, the government of India has been making changes to the privacy laws, which has led to a lot of confusion about what is and is not allowed.

The right to privacy is recognized as a fundamental right under the Indian Constitution and is protected under the Indian Constitution. The right to privacy is broadly interpreted and can be used to protect a wide range of personal information, including information relating to personal health, financial affairs, and personal relationships. The right to privacy and data protection has emerged as a key issue in the digital era. Recent trends show that the right to privacy is being increasingly recognized as a fundamental right.

The right to privacy and data protection is a fundamental right enshrined in the Indian Constitution. The right to privacy is recognized as a fundamental right in Article 21 of the Constitution. The right to privacy includes the right to be free from unwarranted intrusion into one's personal life, including the right to privacy of one's thoughts, feelings, and emotions. The right to privacy also includes the right to be free from unwarranted collection, use, and disclosure of personal information.

At the same time, there are concerns that the right to privacy may be abused. For example, there is concern that companies may use personal data to track individuals' movements and activities. To protect the right to privacy, it is important to have clear laws and regulations that protect individuals' privacy rights. The country has not been able to keep up with the pace of technological advancement, as a result, many companies have been found to be violating data protection laws. This has led to a rise in data breaches, which have often resulted in serious consequences for individuals and businesses. India needs to take steps to improve its data protection laws to ensure that individual's privacy is protected, and data breaches are prevented.

Privacy in the Digital Age-

We are in an information age and any information is just a few clicks away. The information explosion has manifold advantages but also some disadvantages. Over the last decade there has been a substantial increase in the amount of data that is generated through the usage of various electronic devices and applications. In nearly everything we do; data surrounds us and is produced.

One sort is information that we can willingly share, and the second sort is information that is produced literally whenever we do something whether it's travelling, ordering a meal, or using transport. It is without any doubt that such information holds great value and has emerged as a new currency in this era of universal internet access. Several big companies evaluate the data from this information and apply it while determining their business strategies.¹ This access to information, which an individual may not want to give, needs the protection of privacy. The right to privacy is claimed against the state as well as non-state actors. However, profiling can also be used to further public interest and for the benefit of national security. The security environment, not only in our country, but throughout the world makes the safety of persons and the State a matter to be balanced against this right to privacy.

Privacy Concerns against Non- State Actors: The capacity of non-State actors to invade the home and privacy has also been enhanced. Technological Development has facilitated journalism that is more intrusive than ever before. Further, in this digital age, Individuals are constantly generating valuable data which can be used by non-State actors to track their moves, choices and preferences.

Right to Privacy and Data Protection-

Privacy is a fundamental human right that should be respected by all individuals. It is the right to be left alone, to have our personal information kept confidential, and to be able to control how

our information is used. Privacy is a cornerstone of the Indian democracy. It is essential to our freedom of expression and association.

There are several ways that organizations can protect the privacy of their customers and employees. They can use privacy policies to ensure that customers know how their data will be used, and they can use data protection measures to protect the privacy of data. They can also use encryption to protect the privacy of data.

There are number of ways in which companies can violate the privacy of their users. For example, companies may collect data without consent or without proper safeguards to protect the privacy of that data. Additionally, companies may use that data to target ads or sell products to the individual without their consent.

Why Right to Privacy and Data Protection is necessary-

Privacy and data protection are necessary for several reasons.

First and foremost, privacy is necessary for our personal safety.

Second, privacy is necessary for our personal freedom

Third, privacy is necessary for our personal dignity.

Fourth, privacy is necessary for our personal relationships

Finally, privacy is necessary for our personal identity.

Justice K.S. Puttaswamy (Retd.) and Anr. v. Union of India (2017)

This landmark case was a constitutional challenge to the Aadhaar (Targeted Delivery of Financial and Other Subsidies, Benefits and Services) Act, 2016 on the grounds that it violated the right to privacy. The Supreme Court of India held that the right to privacy is a fundamental right under Article 21 of the Constitution, and that the collection of personal data under the Aadhaar Act must meet the test of proportionality and be done through informed consent.

R. Rajagopal v. State of Tamil Nadu (1994)

This case established the right to privacy as a part of the right to freedom of speech and expression under Article 19(1)(a) of the Constitution. The Supreme Court held that the publication of an individual's personal information without their consent would amount to a violation of their right to privacy.

Selvi and Ors. v. State of Karnataka (2010)

This case dealt with the issue of the admissibility of evidence obtained through narco-analysis and other forms of involuntary testing. The Supreme Court held that such methods of obtaining

evidence violate an individual's right to privacy and dignity under Articles 20(3) and 21 of the Constitution.

K.S. Puttaswamy v. Union of India (2015)

This case was a precursor to the 2017 Aadhaar case and dealt with the issue of whether the collection of biometric data under the Aadhaar scheme violated an individual's right to privacy. The Supreme Court held that the right to privacy is a fundamental right, and that the collection of biometric data must be done in a manner that respects an individual's privacy and dignity.

Vishakha and Ors. v. State of Rajasthan and Ors. (1997)

This case dealt with the issue of sexual harassment in the workplace and established the need for guidelines to prevent and redress such harassment. The Supreme Court held that the right to work with dignity is a fundamental right under Article 21 of the Constitution, and that the prevention of sexual harassment is essential to ensure the exercise of this right.

Shreya Singhal v. Union of India (2015)

This case dealt with the issue of online freedom of speech and the constitutionality of Section 66A of the IT Act, which criminalized certain types of online speech. The Supreme Court held that Section 66A violated the right to freedom of speech and expression under Article 19(1)(a) of the Constitution and was therefore unconstitutional.

These cases highlight the importance of the right to privacy and data protection in India and demonstrate the evolving jurisprudence in this area. The courts have played an important role in recognizing and protecting these rights, and their decisions have set important precedents for the future development of privacy and data protection laws in India.

Conclusion-

The right to privacy is a fundamental right. It is a right which protects the inner sphere of the individual from interference from both State, and non-State actors and allows the individuals to make autonomous life choices. It is rightly expressed that the technology has made it possible to enter a citizen's house without knocking at his/her door and this is equally possible both by the State and non-State actors. It is an individual's choice as to who enters his house, how he lives and in what relationship.

The right to privacy and data protection in the digital era is a complex and sensitive issue. There are several important considerations to consider when designing and implementing policies and procedures related to these rights. First and foremost, it is important to ensure that any data collection and processing activities are carried out in a transparent and fair manner.

Exploring the Concept of the Welfare State in the Indian Constitution

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Introduction:

The concept of a welfare state is integral to the fabric of modern governance, emphasizing the state's responsibility to ensure the well-being and quality of life of its citizens. In the Indian context, the notion of a welfare state is enshrined in the Constitution, reflecting the aspirations of its framers to create a society founded on principles of justice, equality, and social welfare. This article delves into the constitutional provisions and principles that underpin the concept of a welfare state in India.

Foundations in the Preamble:

The Preamble of the Indian Constitution serves as the guiding light for the nation's governance. It outlines the objectives of securing justice, liberty, equality, and promoting the welfare of the people. The preamble embodies the essence of a welfare state by emphasizing the commitment to ensure social, economic, and political justice for all citizens.

Directive Principles of State Policy:

Embedded within the Indian Constitution are the Directive Principles of State Policy (DPSP), which articulate the socio-economic objectives that the state should strive to achieve. These principles, enshrined in Part IV of the Constitution, encompass a wide array of welfare measures, including the provision of adequate means of livelihood, equal pay for equal work, and the promotion of the welfare of marginalized groups such as children, women, and the elderly. While not legally enforceable, the DPSPs serve as moral guidelines for governance and reflect the state's commitment to fostering a welfare-oriented society.

Social Justice and Equity:

The Indian Constitution emphasizes the principles of social justice and

equity as fundamental to the nation's ethos. Articles 14, 15, and 16 enshrine the right to equality before the law and prohibit discrimination on grounds of religion, race, caste, sex, or place of birth. These provisions are instrumental in promoting inclusivity and ensuring that all citizens have equal access to opportunities and resources, regardless of their social or economic background.

Right to Education and Healthcare:

Recognizing education and healthcare as fundamental rights, the Indian Constitution guarantees access to free and compulsory education for children up to the age of fourteen under Article 21A. Additionally, Article 47 directs the state to improve public health and provide for the prohibition of consumption of intoxicating drinks and drugs, which are injurious to health. These provisions underscore the state's obligation to invest in human capital development and ensure the well-being of its citizens.

Social Welfare Legislation:

In line with the principles of a welfare state, India has enacted various social welfare legislations to address the needs of vulnerable sections of society. Programs such as the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA), the National Food Security Act (NFSA), and the Right to Information Act (RTI) exemplify the state's efforts to alleviate poverty, ensure food security, and promote transparency and accountability in governance.

Challenges and Way Forward:

Despite significant strides, the realization of the welfare state ideal in India faces numerous challenges, including inadequate implementation of welfare schemes, resource constraints, and socio-economic disparities. Addressing these challenges requires concerted efforts from both the government and civil society to strengthen the delivery mechanisms, enhance social safety nets, and promote inclusive growth.

Conclusion:

The concept of a welfare state in the Indian Constitution reflects a visionary commitment to fostering an inclusive and equitable society. By upholding the principles of justice, equality, and social welfare, the Constitution lays the foundation for building a prosperous and harmonious nation where every citizen can realize their full potential. Upholding these principles and addressing the challenges will be crucial in realizing the vision of a truly welfare-oriented society in India.

My Experiments with Truth: The Autobiography of Mahatma Gandhi

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Manu Law College, Nichlaul

Introduction:

I was born on October 2, 1869, in Porbandar, a coastal town in present-day Gujarat, India. My name was Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi, and I later became known as Mahatma Gandhi, meaning "Great Soul." My life was shaped by my relentless pursuit of truth, nonviolence, and the struggle for India's independence from British rule. This is my story, as told in my autobiography, "The Story of My Experiments with Truth."

Early Life and Education:

My childhood was fairly ordinary, born into a devout Hindu family. My father, Karamchand Gandhi, served as the diwan (chief minister) of Porbandar, and my mother, Putlibai, was a deeply religious woman. Despite our family's privileged status, my upbringing instilled in me a sense of humility and service to others. At the age of 13, I married Kasturba Makhanji, beginning a lifelong partnership based on mutual respect and support.

In 1888, I traveled to England to study law, where I was exposed to Western culture and values. It was during my time in England that I developed a keen interest in philosophy, particularly the works of Henry David Thoreau and Leo Tolstoy, which would later influence my approach to nonviolent resistance.

South Africa and the Beginnings of Activism:

After completing my legal studies, I moved to South Africa to work

as a lawyer. It was there that I first experienced racial discrimination and injustice, which ignited my passion for social activism. In 1893, I faced racial discrimination while traveling on a train in South Africa, which prompted me to launch my first nonviolent protest against such injustices.

Over the years, I became increasingly involved in the struggle for the rights of Indians living in South Africa. My philosophy of satyagraha, or nonviolent resistance, began to take shape, as I advocated for civil disobedience and passive resistance as powerful tools for social change.

Return to India and the Fight for Independence:

In 1915, I returned to India, where I became actively involved in the Indian National Congress and the fight for independence from British rule. I began organizing nonviolent campaigns, such as boycotts and peaceful protests, to challenge British authority and demand greater autonomy for India.

My leadership during the Salt March of 1930, where thousands of Indians marched to the sea to protest the British salt monopoly, catapulted me onto the world stage as a symbol of resistance and civil disobedience. Despite facing imprisonment and persecution, I remained committed to nonviolence and urged my fellow countrymen to do the same.

Legacy:

India finally gained independence from British rule in 1947, but the struggle for social justice and equality continued. My legacy as a champion of nonviolence and civil rights lives on, inspiring countless individuals and movements around the world. Though I was assassinated on January 30, 1948, my teachings of truth, nonviolence, and the power of the human spirit continue to guide the path toward a more just and peaceful world.

Conclusion:

My life was dedicated to the pursuit of truth and justice, and I remained steadfast in my commitment to nonviolence until the very end. Through my autobiography, "The Story of My Experiments with Truth," I hope to inspire future generations to embrace the principles of love, compassion, and nonviolence in their own lives and struggles for justice.

भारत का संविधान और सामाजिक परिवर्तन : एक अवलोकन

डॉ० श्रीराम चौहान (सहायक आचार्य)

मनु लॉ कालेज

विधिशास्त्री जेरेमी बेन्थम के अनुसार –विधि ऐसी होनी चाहिए जो अधिकतम व्यक्तियों अधिकतम लाभ पहुंचाए। विधि एवं समाज का गहरा सह-सम्बन्ध है। वह विधि ही है जो समाज को विनियमित नियंत्रित एवं शासित करती है। विधि के शासन में विधि महत्वपूर्ण ही नहीं बल्कि सर्वपरि है। सामान्य धारणा है कि विधि वही सर्वोत्तम मानी जाती है जो समाज के साथ बदलने की क्षमता रखती हो अर्थात् जो समाज के साथ परिवर्तनशील हो। यह सत्य ही कहा गया है कि— जीवन की तरह विधि भी स्थिर नहीं होती अर्थात् वह जीवन में परिवर्तन के साथ-साथ बदलती रहती है। (Like life, Law is not static) भारतीय विधि में देश, काल और परिस्थितियों के अनुरूप बदलने की क्षमता रही है। भारतीय समाज में भी जब जब सामाजिक परिवर्तन आये, तब-तब विधियां बदलती रही और समाज की आवश्यकताओं को पूरा करती रहीं। भारतीय समाज के अतीत पर दृष्टिपात करें तो हमें लगेगा कि हमारा समाज अनेक कुरीतियों प्रथाओं एवं रुढ़िवादिता से ग्रसित रहा है। सती प्रथा, बालबिवाह, दहेज प्रथा, मृत्युभोज, बहु-बिवाह, दास प्रथा, भूण हत्या, महिलाओं का शोषण, श्रमिक वर्ग की उपेक्षा आदि अनेक बुराइयां हमारे देश में व्याप्त रही हैं। इन बुराइयों को समाप्त करने के लिए आन्दोलन चले और मिशन बनें। स्वामी विवेकानन्द, प० मदनमोहन मालवीय, राजा राममोहन राय, महात्मा गाँधी अनेक समाज सुधारकों ने इन कुप्रथाओं को उन्मूलन करने का पूर्ण सार्थक प्रयास किया इसके सुपरिणाम की सामने आयों लेकिन इनके पीछे दण्ड की शक्ति नहीं होने से लोगो ने इन्हे अधिकतर स्वीकार नहीं किया तब यह कार्य विधियों के माध्यम से किया गया। देश में ऐसे अनेक कानून बने जिन्होंने समाज को एक नई दिशा बोध ही तथा क्रांतिकारी परिवर्तन का सूत्रपात हुआ। इन विधियों में मुख्य रूप से – सामाजिक न्याय सामाजिक सुरक्षा, श्रम कल्याण, महिलाओं का अपराध से संरक्षण मामलो का त्वरित निस्ततरण निःशुल्क विधिक सहायता, लोक अदालत, ग्राम न्यायलय, राजनीनामा, अभिवाल सौरेभजी ए प्रतिकर नियोजन के अवसरों की समानता, धर्म की स्वतंत्रता, क्षेत्रीयवाद से जुड़ि विधियां सामाजिक रूपांतरण सुनिश्चित हुआ। इस प्रकार कानून विधियों ने समय-समय पर समाज के परिवेश को बदल डाला और एक समाजवादी समाज की संरचना में विधियों का प्रमुख योगदान रहा है आज का पारिष्कृत सामाजिक परिवर्तन क्रम में देश की आर्थिक एवं राजनीतिक दिशा को बदलने में भी विधि का महत्वपूर्ण योगदान रहा है। आज के सामाजिक न्याय लोकतांत्रिक व्यवस्था श्रम कल्याण की अवधराए

विधि की देन है। बेहतर समाज की सामाजिक आर्थिक राजनीतिक एवं सांस्कृतिक दषा में सुधार आता है तो ऐसा परिवर्तन सर्वजन हिताय माना जाता है लेकिन दूसरी तरफ पड़ि परिवर्तन से शोषण मानवाधिकारों का हनन, अनैतिकता आदि को बढ़ावा मिलता है तो वह परिवर्तन उपडिय नही माना जाता।

सामाजिक परिवर्तन की विधियों –

देष के सामाजिक आर्थिक राजनीतिक और सांस्कृतिक परिवेष को बदलने वाली अनेक विधियों का निर्माण किया गया और समाज का नई दिषा बोध प्रदान की है। आज की परिष्कृत समाज इन्ही विधियों की देने है। स्वतंत्रता प्राप्ति के पूर्व और पष्चात सामाजिक परिवर्तन लाने वाली अनेक विधियों का निर्माण किया –

1. भारत का संविधान – सामाजिक की दिषा में भारत के संविधान का अमूल्य योगदान माना जाता है। संविधान की प्रस्तावना में सामाजिक आर्लिंल और राजकीतिक न्याय का अवगाहन किया जाता है। लह एक संपूर्ण प्रभुत्व सम्पन्न, समाजवादी पंथनिरपेक्ष लोकतत्रात्मक गणराज्य की स्थापना करता है संविधान के महफतें सामाजिक परिवर्तन के जो उपाय किये गये है उनमें मुख्य –2 निम्नांकित है समता का अधिकार स्वतंत्रता का अधिकार, अवसर की समग, का अधिकार, समान कार्य के लिए समान वेतन का अधिकार, आरक्षण का अधिकार बच्चो एवं महिलाओं के लिए विषेष कानून, की व्यवसाय का अधिकार प्राण, एक दैहिक स्वतंत्रता का अधिकार, गिरफ्तारी और निरोध से संरक्षण का अधिकार धर्म की स्वतंत्रा का अधिकार, षिक्षा एवं संस्कृति का अधिकार सवैधानिक उपचार का अधिकार सता के विकेन्द्रीकरण की व्यवस्था, व्यपाक मताधिकार निःषुल्क एवं अनिवार्य षिक्षा का अधिकार मानव दुर्व्यापार एवं बेगार से संरक्षण का अधिकार, छूआ-छूत का अंत आदि हमारा संपूर्ण संविधान एक सामाजिक क्रांति का दस्तावेज है। संविधान ने सामाजिक न्याय और सामाजिक सुरक्षा की दिषा में उपबन्ध कर के परिवर्ति एवं परिष्कृत समाज का निर्माण किया है।
2. सती निवारण कानून,
3. बहुबिवाह निषेधित कानून
4. भ्रूण हत्या निषेधित कानून,
5. बाल बिवाह प्रतिषेध कानून
6. दहेज निरोधक कानून,
7. छुआ छूत निरोधी कानून,
8. श्रम कल्याण एवं सामाजिक सुरक्षा कानून, महिलाओं के विरुद्ध अपराध निवारण कानून आदि।

रॉस्को पाउण्ड ने अपने सामाजिक अभियॉत्रिकी के सिद्धांत के आधार पर यह सकेंत करने का प्रयास किया है कि विधि सामाजिक परिवर्तन का एक महत्वपूर्ण साधन है।

RIGHT TO EDUCATION (Article 21-A)

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“Education is the most powerful weapon which you can use to change the world.” —Nelson Mandela

Article 21-A reads as:-

"The State shall provide free and compulsory education to all children of the age of six to fourteen years in such manner as the State may, by law, determine."

Article 21-A added by the Constitution (86 Amendment) Act, 2002 makes the education from 6 to 14 years old, a fundamental right, within the meaning of Part III of the Constitution,

Article 21-A may be read with the new substituted Article 45 and new clause (k) inserted in Article 51-4 by the Constitution (86 Amendment) Act, 2002. To study the status of right to education, it is necessary to understand the relationship between. Art.21-A, Art 45 and Art. 51-A (k)

Article 45 calls upon the State "to endeavour to provide early childhood care and education for children until they complete the age of six years" all

Clause (k) inserted in Article 51-A imposes a fundamental duty on parent/guardian "to provide opportunities for education to his child or, as the case may be, ward, between the age of six and fourteen years."

Mohini Jain V. State of Karnataka
[AIR 1992 SC 1 1858] (Also known as s "Capitation Fee.case)

Supreme Court held that right to education is a fundamental right under Art. 21 of the Constitution which cannot be denied by charging a higher fee in the name of "Capitation fees.

Facts: In this case, the petitioner Mohini Jain of Meerut, U.P. had challenged the validity of a Notification issued

by the government under the Karnataka Educational Institutions (Prohibition of Capitation Fee) Act, 1984 which was passed to regulate tuition fees to be charged by private Medical colleges in the State.

The Notification provided for the following tuition to be charged at the time of admissions-

Candidates on Govt seats-Rs.2,000/-
per annum. Karnataka students-
Rs.25,000/- per annum.

Students from outside Karnataka-Rs.60, 000/-

The petitioner was denied admission on the ground that she was unable to pay such higher tuition fee. The SC held that such a notification is violative of Art.14 and it's arbitrary, unfair and unjust. "The right to education flows directly from the right to life," and the right to education being concomitant to the fundamental right, "The state is under a Constitutional mandate to provide educational institutions at all levels for the benefit of the citizens."

Unni Krishnan y. State of Andhra Pradesh [(1993) 1 SCC 645]

In this case, SC examined the correctness of the Mohini Jain's case judgment. The SC rejected the view held in Mohini Jain's case and held that State is bound only till the age of 14 years to provide free education and the private colleges are no ways bound to provide free education. But, they should be allowed to run their institutions under strict regulatory controls in order to prevent education sector being commercialised. The majority view was that in all such institutions, 50% seats should be filled on merit basis and rest 50% seats may be filled by charging a higher fee.

TMA Pai Foundation v. State of Karnataka [AIR 2003 SC 355]

The scheme as laid down by Unni Krishnan case was rejected and it was held that the private institutions may charge a capitation fee but that always remains in the strict regulation of the State Govt.

“Education is the kindling of a flame, not the filling of a vessel”-
Socrates

Throwing Light on the Women empowerment in India and its Importance

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Women Empowerment in India: An Introduction Women empowerment in India is the most effective tool for development as these days; women across the world are actively working as a leader and surpassing others in all the spheres of life. As the entire world is clasping its breath and praying every single day for an incredible escape from the COVID-19 Pandemic, it is the women governors and nations steered by these amazing figures who are taking over the responsibility and marching ahead in the battle alone wherever required.

Women empowerment in India is dependent up to a great extent on numerous different variables that encompass geographical setting (urban/rural), social status (caste and class), educational status, and age factor. Actions on the women empowerment exist at the state, local (panchayat), and national levels. However, women encounter differentiation in most sectors like education, economic opportunities, health and medical assistance, and political participation, which demonstrates that there are substantial gaps between strategy advancements and real exercise at the community level.

Crafting and execution of a concrete policy framework, dispersing civic awareness, and education concerning the empowerment of women can usher to accomplishing the desired missions in eradicating the plight of women in the society of India. The realm of women empowerment in India is limited to granting balanced rights to women. Still, it is also about assuring that they are ingrained and rightful partners in the workforce. Our NGO for Women Empowerment in India is working as a Miracle in Disguise.

The term women empowerment is all about authority, or the power embarked on women sharing indistinguishable rights. The term refers to the liberation of women from socio-economic restraints of reliance. Women comprise around 50% of the country's population, and a bulk of them stays economically dependent on each other without employment. In the age of feminism, a small portion of women in India are freed and can employ their free will and are permitted to carve out their lives the way they want. But there is a considerable division of the women in this nation who require optimistic support. In most Indian villages and semi-urban cities, women are still denied fundamental education and are never authorized to continue higher education despite amassing the understanding required.

Women are known for delivering multiple roles effortlessly per day, and thus, they are considered the backbone of every society. Living in male-dominating societies, women play a wide range of roles, such as caring mothers, loving daughters, and capable colleagues. The best part is that they fit the bill perfectly in every role.

Factors Affecting Women's Empowerment in India

Given below are the factors affecting women's empowerment- In many areas of society, there are still gender gaps, which make it difficult for women to advance and develop. These differences are noticeable in a variety of fields, including work, health, and education. In addition, there are still many difficulties that women must overcome, from discrimination and abuse to the influence of ingrained social standards.

Some of the prevalent forms of disparities and discrimination are:

1. **Lack of Education:** An estimate done by UNESCO shows that 129 million girls are out of school. The reasons include poverty, gender bias against females, violence, child

marriage, and exploitation. It's known that the chances of a girl stepping into a classroom are less than a boy.

2. **Poor Health:** Social barriers that restrict women and girls from receiving the greatest healthcare and achieving optimal health include, uneven power relations between men and women, social norms that limit access to education and paid work, and a sole focus on the reproductive functions of women.

3. **Violence Against Women:** A significant public health issue and a violation of women's human rights, violence against women, particularly against intimate partners and sexual assault, is on the rise. According to estimates made by the WHO, around one in three (30%) women worldwide have experienced physical and/or sexual intimate relationship abuse or non-partner sexual violence at some point in their lives.

4. **Gender Discrimination:** Any exclusion or limitation based on gender that prevents girls, boys, women, and/or men from understanding, appreciating, or exercising their full and equal human rights is considered gender discrimination. Usually, this begins in childhood itself.

5. **Social Norms:** Gender norms are social rules that set limits on how men, women, and children should behave in society and how their gender identities should be expressed. As an example, girls are significantly more prone than boys to engage in household chores. Girls constitute a majority, accounting for around two-thirds of all youngsters participating in domestic responsibilities for a minimum of 21 hours per week. This circumstance can have a detrimental impact on their academic achievements. Likewise, mirroring this situation, women are extensively engaged in domestic labour and offer unpaid caregiving to others for a duration ranging from two to ten times greater than the comparable commitment by men.

- **Steps Regarding Implementation of Women Development Programme along with Numerous Acts-** Training programme based on action at the village or in rural parts of India along with vocational programmes and the growth-oriented entrepreneurship development programmes must be organized to make women self-reliant after becoming self-employed by enhancing their efficiency and capacities in making prompt decisions. It's extremely important to check cases related to female feticide & infanticide by prohibiting the sex determination of child that is yet to take birth via the Regulation & Prevention of Misuse Act 1994 as well as PNT ACT (Pre-natal Diagnostic Techniques Act) other rulings correlating to marriage, succession, divorce, adoption, dowry and moral safety or protection against sexual harassment needs to be implemented for serving the goal of women empowerment in India.

- **Changes in Women's Attitude-** Women should empower themselves by becoming to be aware of their oppression, indicating initiative, and confiscating chances to bring a shift in their status. Empowerment must come from within the soul. Women need to empower themselves by bringing a major change in their attitude.

Women must know that opportunities will not reach their laps. They would have to determine ways to create them. They should fight back to rebuild their prominent position in Indian communities and societies. They must flourish hard to carry out their rights and maintain justice & equality in society. They need to work vigorously for the entire elimination of poverty, dowry-ills, illiteracy, and productive implementation of all programmes and laws related to women.

Women's empowerment is valuable for the development and advancement of the family, community as well as the nation. Hence, it must be a leading concern of the Indian Government to bring women into the fore of the development strategy by empowering them via numerous development-oriented schemes.

Importance of Women Empowerment

In recent times, everyone is pointing on the empowerment of women. It's right to say that women's empowerment has become the necessity of the time. Women should possess liberty, faith, and self-worth to opt for their needs and demands. Discrimination based on gender is useless and is having zero worth by looking at the growth of women in the last few decades. Women are paid less and are treated as a cook and slave in families, and their real potential fails to get highlighted. Women empowerment in India is required to overcome situations of such types and to provide them with their independent role in Indian society. Empowering women is a necessary right of women. They should have proportional rights to contribute to society, economics, education, and politics. They are approved to gain higher education and receive a similar treatment as men are receiving.

Ensures Holistic Development of Society

Women empowerment in India is one of the principal terms for society's overall development. There is nothing erroneous in participating in the development of society. In the world of corporates, women are playing numerous roles in meadows such as medical, engineering, and so on. Apart from taking part in the sphere of technology, they are energetically partaking in security services such as police, navy, military, etc. All these before-mentioned services are taking the community to another level.

Determine their Intelligence Level

Over the preceding decades, there has been a uniform increase in women's empowerment. Women must possess self-worth, confidence, and freedom to choose their needs and requirements. Classifying the people based on gender is unreasonable, and it has no worth. Still, women are paid less, expected to cook, and restricted by their family members. To overcome these situations and to have an independent role in society, women's empowerment is needed.

Empowering women is the fundamental right of women. They can have equal rights to participate in education, society, economics, and politics. They are allowed to have higher education and treated in the way like men. In this article, you will know about the importance of women's empowerment. So make a halt on this page and read the following content.

Able to solve unemployment

Unemployment is one of the common problems that can be seen in the developing society. The research says that half of the population consists of women. The unemployment of women and unequal opportunities in the workplace can be eradicated with the help of women empowerment in India. Whenever women are facing unemployment, their true potential is left without any use. To make use of the strength and potential of the women, they must be provided with equal opportunities. You can motivate them by providing any special gifts. The best time to honour women is women's day. You can honour them with women's day gifts.

National and Global Efforts for Women's Equality

The previous few decades have seen progress in terms of advocacy for women's empowerment. Since education and financial independence are two prime tools that are necessary to ensure the empowerment of women, various initiatives have been introduced to promote the same. This is done by schemes launched at both national and local levels.

Launched in 2015 by the Government of India, Beti Bachao, Beti Padhao, aimed to create awareness among the public regarding the need for girls' education. A scheme to benefit working women, the idea of working women hostels was implemented. Schemes like Ujjwala Yojana launched in 2016 which aims to provide 'smoke-free lives' to women are instrumental

in ensuring social change and benefit the health of women. At the global level too, the idea of Equality is well understood and implemented. This is evident from the Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 5 which aims to achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls. A sustainable world is unimaginable without ensuring the basic right of equality for all genders

with an equal number of opportunities

Title: Exploring the Intersection of Economics and Life

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Introduction: Economics, often referred to as the study of how societies allocate scarce resources to fulfill unlimited wants and needs, permeates every aspect of human life. From the decisions we make as individuals to the policies implemented by governments, economics shapes our daily existence. This essay delves into the intricate relationship between economics and life, exploring how economic principles influence our choices, behaviors, and overall well-being

1. Economics in Daily Decision Making: a. Consumer Behavior: Economic theories such as utility maximization and marginal analysis guide individuals in making rational choices about consumption. b. Opportunity Cost: Understanding opportunity cost helps individuals prioritize their preferences and allocate resources efficiently. c. Budgeting and Saving: Economic principles inform personal finance decisions, including budgeting, saving, and investment strategies.

2. Work and Employment: a. Labor Market Dynamics: Economic concepts like supply and demand determine wage levels, employment opportunities, and labor market equilibrium. b. Human Capital: Investing in education and skills development enhances individuals' human capital, leading to higher productivity and earning potential. c. Unemployment: Economic theories elucidate the causes and consequences of unemployment, informing policy interventions such as unemployment benefits and job training programs

3. Business and Entrepreneurship: a. Profit Maximization: Businesses operate within the framework of profit maximization, utilizing economic analysis to optimize production, pricing, and resource allocation. b. Market Structures: Understanding different market structures, from perfect competition to monopoly, helps entrepreneurs navigate competitive landscapes and make strategic decisions. c. Innovation and Economic Growth: Entrepreneurship fosters innovation, driving economic growth and prosperity by introducing new products, services, and technologies.

4. Government and Public Policy: a. Macroeconomic Policy: Governments utilize fiscal and monetary policies to stabilize the economy, control inflation, and promote sustainable growth. b. Social Welfare Programs: Economic principles inform the design and evaluation of social welfare programs aimed at reducing poverty, inequality, and social exclusion. c. Regulation and Market Failures: Government intervention is justified to address market failures such as externalities, monopolies, and asymmetric information, ensuring efficient resource allocation and equitable outcomes.

5. Globalization and International Trade: a. Comparative Advantage: International trade theory elucidates the benefits of specialization and trade based on comparative advantage, enhancing global efficiency and prosperity. b. Trade Policies: Economic analysis informs trade policy decisions, including tariffs, quotas, and trade agreements, aiming to maximize national welfare while fostering international cooperation. c. Economic Interdependence: Globalization has interconnected national economies, influencing domestic policies, cultural exchange, and geopolitical dynamics.

Conclusion: The intricate interplay between economics and life underscores the pervasive influence of economic principles on individual choices, societal outcomes, and global developments. By understanding and applying economic concepts, individuals, businesses, and policymakers can navigate complex challenges, promote prosperity, and improve overall well-being in an increasingly interconnected world.