

The Student

Lawyers' Musings



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An ICFAI Law School Publication

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FOREWORD

Dear Reader,

We hope you are safe and doing well.

I welcome you to another edition of our magazine. Over the years, this magazine has matured due to the efforts of our students at ICFAI Law School, Hyderabad. It is a brilliant effort of each and every individual of this institution who intends to bring to you their best work from the best of their abilities. In this edition, like always, they have showcased their uniqueness by relaying their thoughts on various issues in an exemplary manner.

The current edition is a proper culmination of talent and displays the efforts of all those who have taken it upon themselves to showcase their thoughts and ideologies.

As we progress further, it is a promise from my side to bring to you an evolved edition in the coming future. We wish to have the same kind of support from students in the near future.

For feedback or suggestions, kindly reach out to us at ergaliterarium@ifheindia.org.

Laxmi Neeharika Neela
Editor-In-Charge

OUR CONTRIBUTORS



Constitutionality of ORP in Census

Hrishita P.

Hrishita is a III-year student of BBA-LL.B-(Hons.). She is a very passionate about welfare work and loves travelling.



Digital Forgery

K. Reethamshi

Reethamshi is a III-year student of BBA-LL.B (Hons.). She has a deep interest in cyber freedom and hopes to create a positive impact in the field of technology.



Reproductive choice of Women

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Saumya Modi is a II-year student of BA-LL.B (Hons.). She enjoys people joining her over poetry and art.

OUR CONTRIBUTORS



Resolutions

Veddika P. Dutta

Veddika is a II-year student of BBA-LL.B (Hons.). She is a published novelist under her pen name **Sarmistha**. She has an interest in poetry, short stories and novels.



Some strange laws around the World

Deekshith SB

Deekshith is a I-year student of BA-LL.B (Hons.). He aspires to become a successful lawyer in the domains of Criminal and Corporate Law.



An Absolute Delight

Soujanya V. Kulkarni

Soujanya is a I-year student of BBA-LL.B (Hons.). She is very passionate about books, music and playing the violin.

OUR CONTRIBUTORS



How to ace Legal Writing to win Arguments

Khushbu Sharma

Khushbu is a 1-year student of BBA-LL.B (Hons.). Her main interests are in marketing, branding and Corporate Laws as they need a lot of creativity, understanding and research.



Illusion fed in Men's mind

Alisha Iftekhhar

Alisha is a 1-year student of BBA-LL.B (Hons.). She aspires to become a successful lawyer and is interested in legal research.

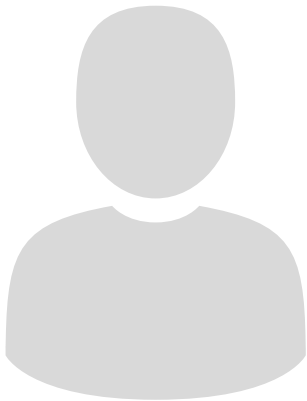


Treat Her Better

Niharika Ravi

Niharika is a 1-year student of BA-LL.B (Hons.). She writes poems and essays. Her aim is to empower women belonging to the LGBTQIA+ and promoting body positivity.

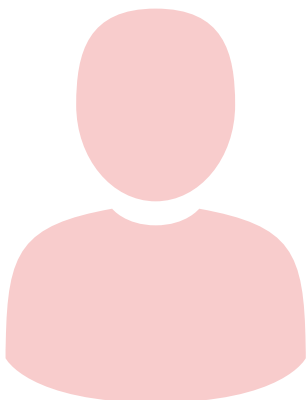
OUR CONTRIBUTORS



Sketch

Ramya Baikada

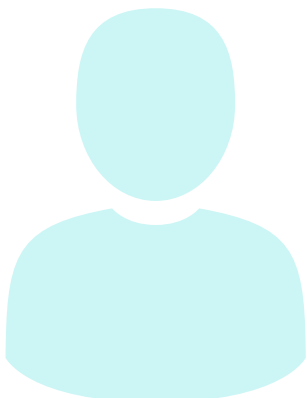
Ramya is a 1-year student of BBA-LL.B (Hons.). She constantly sets goals for herself and thrives on challenges. She maintains a painting diary as it is her favorite pastime.



Marital Rape Case

Aparna Duddu

Aparna is a 1-year student of BBA-LL.B (Hons.). She aspires to become a successful lawyer in the domain of Family Law.

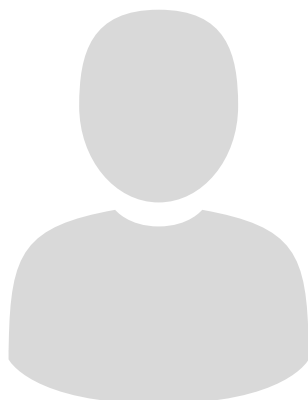


Painting

Megha Kumari

Megha is a 1-year student of BA-LL.B (Hons.). She paints extensively, writes poems and prose. She hopes to become a top-notch lawyer.

OUR CONTRIBUTORS



Sketch

Srinidhi Mantripragada

Srinidhi is a 1-year student of BBA-LL.B (Hons.).
She is an avid painter and reader.



EVENTS

NATIONAL YOUTH DAY

National Youth Day, also known as Vivekananda Jayanti, is celebrated on 12 January, being the birthday of **Swami Vivekananda**. In 1984 the Government of India declared this day as National Youth Day and since 1985, the event has been celebrated in India every year .

National Youth Day is celebrated on 12 January to highlight the youths who are the future of our country and to commemorate the birth anniversary of Swami Vivekananda who always motivated the youth of the country and spoke about the right use of the youth in the development of the country.

Featuring the important role of Youth in the society and how youth are dominated in bringing some changes in the society , the ICFAI Law School celebrated the National Youth Day on 12th January, 2022 at 5:00 PM, an event organised by **Meraki**, the Cultural Club.

The event was informative as Dr. A. V. Narasimha Rao talked about the role of youth in the society.

AUTHOR'S DAY

November 01 is Author's Day, a day to honour all your favourite authors and to encourage any writers in your life to keep their good work .

There are many ways to celebrate National Author's Day but we can celebrate it by either picking up a favourite author or finding one you haven't read yet and finally reading it. You can go to your local library and discuss the possibilities with the people there, no one knows all the Authors like your local librarian. You can also encourage children and young people to read a famous author's books by explaining the merits of reading books which they wrote .

Highlighting the importance of reading books and showcasing the art of writing . of an Author, the ICFAI Law School, has celebrated the National Author's Day on 1st November, 2021 at 6:30 PM, an event organized by the Literary Club. **Dr. K. V. L. Prasad** was the guest for the evening. He is a dentist turned author. It was a pleasure to understand the thought process of pursuing writing in the long run.



NEWS

BULLI BAI CASE

The first day of this New Year took a harrowing turn for more than hundred Muslim women when they were put up on "sale" in a fake cyber auction, again. Mostly vocal journalists and activists critical of the rising tide of Hindu nationalism under the Modi government, their pictures were uploaded on an app named "Bulli Bai" created on the code hosting platform GitHub. This came nearly 6 months after the "Sulli deals" controversy, wherein pictures of Muslim women were similarly misused.

After much uproar and Social Media outcry, the Cyber Crime Police in multiple states registered FIRs against unknown persons. So far a total of 5 arrests have been made in this case. Shweta Singh (18) and Mayank Rawal (21) were arrested from Uttarakhand. Co-accused Vishal Kumar Jha (21), a second-year civil engineering student was arrested in Bengaluru on the same day. Niraj Bishnoi, the 21-year-old BTech student from VIT Bhopal and creator of Bulli Bai was arrested by the IFSO unit of the Delhi Police's Special Cell from Assam on January 6. Neeraj Singh (28) was nabbed from Odisha on January 20 over alleged involvement with the creator. Aumkareshwar Thakur, the mastermind behind Sulli deals was earlier arrested by the Delhi Police and brought to Mumbai on the basis of inputs received through questioning Niraj Bishnoi.

The police told a Mumbai court that all the accused were operating multiple social media accounts on Twitter, Instagram and Gmail, and opposed their bail claiming the accused used names from the Sikh community for their social media handles with an intention to breach peace in society and create animosity among religious groups.

Dismissing the anticipatory bail petition of Vishal Kumar Jha, the Patiala House session court remarked that the allegation against the applicant is grave in nature as it is a direct onslaught upon the dignity and modesty of the woman of a particular community. It also observed, "The conduct of the accused persons in the case is against the ever cherished constitutional ethos of secularism and fraternity ensuring the dignity of any individual and modesty of a woman."

The investigation is still under way and the accused are presently charged under Sections 153A (promoting enmity on grounds of religion etc.), 354D (stalking), 509 (word, gesture or act intended to insult the modesty of a woman), 500 (criminal defamation) of the Indian Penal Code and Section 67 (publishing or transmitting obscene material in electronic form) of Information Technology Act.

This horrendous incident baffled many owing to the perpetrators being young educated tech minds. It also shed light on the perils of rampant Islamophobia and misogyny, which have gradually become the crux of Indian politics. And it's most worrying consequence—undoubtedly growing hate against minority communities that continue to deepen the pre-existing communal divide.

NEWS

PM SECURITY BREACH: A NEW YEARS' LOW START?

PM Narendra Modi's convoy got stuck on the Ferozepur flyover in Punjab on 5th January, 2022, Wednesday. The serious breach in Prime Minister Narendra Modi's security in Punjab on Wednesday represents the lowest phase in Indian politics.

The PM's convoy was stuck for 15-20 minutes on the flyover due to a road blockade by some protestors. This was the "major lapse" in the Prime Ministers' security, says the home ministry. The convoy being stuck for 15-20 on the highway is a no joke and a serious political concern. The security lapse occurred when the Prime Minister was travelling by road from Bathinda to the National Martyrs Memorial in Hussainiwala. He was on a regular scheduled visit to Punjab to address the rally in Ferozpur.

The Punjab Government was ordered by the state to make the necessary arrangements for the PM to reach the Airport. CM of Punjab Charanjit Singh Channi made the arrangements for the PM.

Special Protection Group (SPG) Act is made for providing security to Prime ministers, former Prime ministers and their immediate family members. The central Government is most likely to take action against Punjab Police under the SPG Act.

Not just this, the SC the Supreme Court on Wednesday set up a five-member panel, headed by retired SC Judge Indu Malhotra, to probe the matter. In the next week, The SC Lawyers got threatening calls from strangers, who are certainly from pro Khalistan groups. "The call specifically asked Supreme Court Judges to refrain from hearing the petition on the blockade of PM Modi's cavalcade", said a SC lawyer. The calls apparently also contained messages like "(we) will block PM Modi on Jan 26 (Republic Day)" and "(we) will not let Justice Indu Malhotra" investigate the PM security breach case".



FROM NEWS MEDIA.

REPRODUCTIVE CHOICE OF WOMEN

A FUNDAMENTAL RIGHT

BY SAUMYA MODI

What are we having this liberty for? We are having this liberty in order to reform our social system, which is full of inequality, discrimination and other things, which conflict with our fundamental rights.

- B. R. Ambedkar

A charter of rights contained in the Constitution of India under the head of Fundamental Rights is contained in Part III. Civil liberties such that to help Indians lead their lives in peace and harmony are enlisted under this umbrella provision. These basic human freedoms universally apply to all citizens, irrespective of race, place of birth, religion, caste, creed, colour and gender. Being enforceable by the courts, violation of these rights result in punishments as prescribed in the Indian Penal Code, subject to discretion of the judiciary.

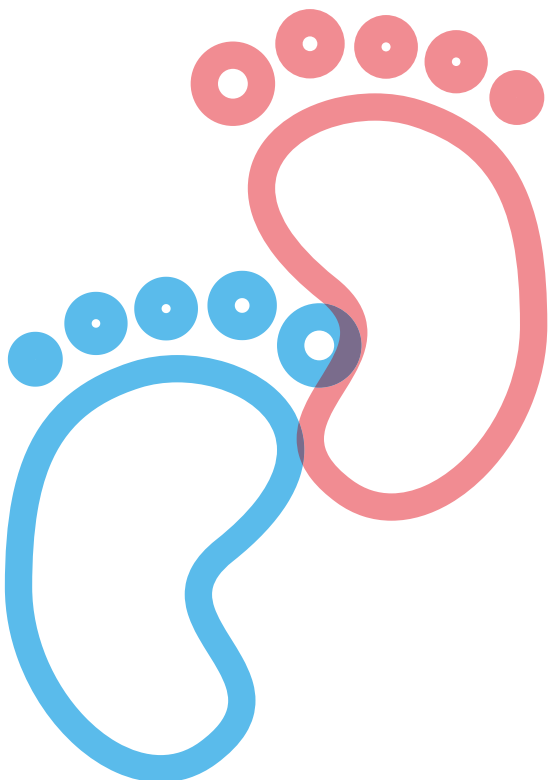
It is a well highlighted lesson from the chapter on rights wherein we read about how important it is for the sex of a person to not determine what type of duties or what kind of job a person should engage themselves in. In the early days women were seen as wives who were intended to cook, clean, and take care of the kids. With no personal opinion, voice, choice and freedom; women were entirely subservient to their

husbands. But it is of utmost importance to note how just like men, women are also humans with the birthright to be respected and protected from any injury.

We as a new generation have seen a perpetual process of changes with regards to the perception a woman holds in a society. The eradication of the concept of women's sole purpose in life to be one connected with the attainment of motherhood is no longer a thread one has to bind oneself in. The stress of giving birth to children, especially male children, right after marriage has seen a downward trend over the years. It is crucial to note that it's the women who have control over their own childbearing- a key component of reproductive rights. In order to dive deeper, in India, the issue of reproductive rights and choice must be seen in the context of a number of factors. These include the official policies regarding family planning and abortion and their implementation, the declining fertility levels and their effect on the demand for contraception and abortion, and the social and gender-related pressures, constraints, and options for women's reproductive behaviour. However, in spite of rules and regulations being implemented to do away with the odds in such cases wherein women are being subjugated, there still are reports on sex-determination, sex selective abortions.

female foeticide, infanticide, ill-treatment of the female child and so on and so forth hence attracting a lot of attention. It is important to note that although sex-selective abortions are worthy of policy attention because they reinforce discrimination against the girl child in such a dramatic manner, the vast majority of abortions are not just due to sex selection; even in the states where the practice is most prevalent. Real or accurate reasons are still to be investigated.

Despite the fact that abortion has been legal in India through the Medical Termination of Pregnancy (MTP) Act, passed in 1972 - few statistical records show that the vast majority of Indian women have limited reproductive rights and choices. An interpretation has thus been drawn about the legal identity reproductive rights and choices have gained in recent times. These policies seem critical to function in poor and illiterate countries thus limiting women's options regarding childbearing.



In India, specifically, women's constricted mobility and decision-making authority cardinally paved way for influential family members to play a significant role in their ability to get abortions in terms of early marriage and the social pressure for early childbearing, poor access to knowledge regarding contraception, and physical violence and coercion in sexual and family relations. Along with the lack of safe, effective, accessible temporary methods of contraception is as much a barrier to the realisation of reproductive rights and choice for women as the ineffective and poor implementation of such laws.

Women's sexual and reproductive health is related to multiple human rights, including the right to life, the right to be free from torture, the right to health, the right to privacy, the right to education, and the prohibition of discrimination. If this is really the case in societies where women are as seen as the sole source of life then- why don't they themselves have the freedom to decide when to give birth? Why are they to be blamed for not giving birth to a sex that is predominantly assumed to be the superior one? Why do women have to sacrifice and compromise on her life to give birth to another being outside of her will? Why is it so that something as beautiful yet natural as a child being born is made into a facade of stress pushing women into depression, unbalanced social life, curbing their career choices and suffocating the voices of the birth-giver herself? It all sounds wrong to a layman as well.

Research on fertility behaviour indicates that women even in the 21st century, where gender roles are slowly blurring away, face a number of social and domestic constraints that limit their ability to act upon reproductive decisions. If reproductive rights are to be realized for women in developing countries, it is

important to ensure that women's basic need for access to appropriate contraceptive options is addressed along with the need for safe abortion. This means that State has obligations to respect, protect and fulfil rights related to women's sexual and reproductive health.

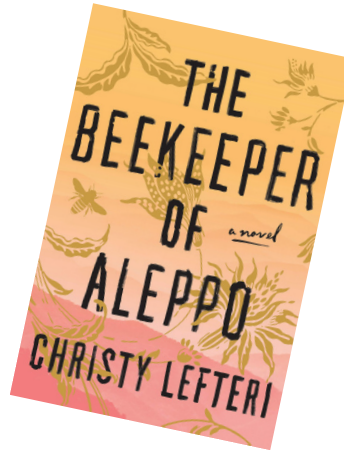
In the last decade, a wealth of evidence shows how national and international stakeholders have struggled to mould women's empowerment, rights, and choice as articulated into a shape fit for all needs. Surely and quite inevitably, it

has been a tough nut to crack, given the difficulties in reshaping health and family planning systems, social and economic conditions, and policy action being poorly documented to more adequately reflect what women want. The unmet need for family planning is substantially greater than is obvious in the first glance and it cannot be side-lined and all the difficulties noted to draft fair policies for "what women want" cannot be a valid excuse for women's fundamental rights, or for that matter anyone's fundamental, basic rights to be infringed. If the opposite is witnessed, proportional consequences are ready to be served.



AN ABSOLUTE DELIGHT

BY SOUJANYA V. KULKARNI



It is just a small word- book, but the importance it carries is very huge. I am sure many people have told you how important books are or that you should read more . Yeah, people told me too. They said it would increase my vocabulary and grammar. I think one of my first books was a comic- Tinkle! And since then there was no looking back. The most mesmerising thing about Tinkle was the drawings of the characters. I loved Tinkle (still love, to be honest) so much that I would make my parents buy me them every week. I guess I have now read all the stories ever written in it. Just at the age of 14 I was obsessed over it . My sister saw my addiction to it and asked to give a try to other books(I was a bit paranoid of reading others books because I thought nothing is as good as Tinkle). Then slowly putting the prejudice aside, I started reading Oliver Twist , Tales of Robinhood and many other small novels.

I started to like them. Then slowly as I grew more interesting books came along such as The Boy In the Stripped Pyjamas, The Book Thief etc.

But there is this one book which is very close to my heart. The Beekeeper of Aleppo by Christy Lefteri. That book has been on my shelf for a long time and I always wanted to read it

(maybe because of the attractive cover page) and I finally found time to read it. The book is about a small beautiful family, living their dreams in the beautiful Syrian city of Aleppo. Nuri, the husband, was a beekeeper and his wife, Afra, was an artist and they had a cute little boy.

But then the unthinkable happens and they are forced to flee. This is a book about their journey to England and the various people they meet during that time.

The reason why this book is close to my heart is because of the way it is written. The book starts from a place during their journey and it ends with a word which connects the second chapter of their lives in Aleppo. That is one chapter of the current life and the next chapter of their beautiful previous life connected by one word. The book not only speaks about their loss but also tells us how they found themselves and each other after their loss.

This book made me realise that the main reason for reading is not to increase vocabulary or grammar or anything else. It is to see how far the imagination of a person can go because without imagination a person may survive but cannot live!

HOW TO ACE LEGAL WRITING TO WIN ARGUMENTS

BY KHUSHBU SHARMA

We all love winning, especially in a legal argument. But how do we make that happen? By having a strong legal document.

That said, strong legal documents are the ones that are written with the objective of simplifying the facts and arguments of a case for the reader. It persuades the audience in the direction the lawyer wants to go.

One cannot just rely on communication skills to win a case. To persuade the audience and make a concrete point, one needs to be good with written words. Here is where legal writing comes into the picture. Now, let's take an in-depth look at what exactly legal writing is!

What makes Legal Writing good?

A well-known architect, Ludwig, said, "Less is more." The same applies to legal writing.

The 3 qualities of good legal writing are -

1. Clarity
2. Conciseness
3. Engaging

A well-drafted document is one that is able to clearly convey its message in the least number of words possible and, at the same time, is able to engage its reader. Clarity is needed to make sure the reader has no ambiguous thoughts and understands what they are reading.

Conciseness becomes vital because, in most situations, time is a restraint. You should be able to deliver all necessary details in a succinct way.

Engaging is yet another critical factor because the reader won't bother to read the document if it isn't engaging to them. It will help if you work towards bringing emotions out of them, which will, in turn, make them read the document thoroughly.

There are certain principles of legal writing which need to be followed while drafting documents. Rules of grammar and punctuation also need to be given attention.

Let's dive into the good practices of Legal Writing -

1. Replace nouns with verbs.
2. Avoid redundancy
3. Keep subject, verb and object close together.
4. Reducing clauses to phrases.
5. Use active and not passive voice.
6. Change negatives to affirmatives
7. Delete useless adjectives and adverbs

Will Rogers once said, "People are getting smarter these days; they are letting lawyers, instead of their conscience, be their guide.", and if you want to be the chosen guide, you need to be able to write well and work towards making it your forte. Hope these pointers were of help, happy writing!

SKETCH

BY RAMYA BAIKADA



ILLUSION FED IN MEN'S MIND

BY ALISHA IFTEKHAR

We all know that illusion stands for something that's not real but sometimes the society we live in, started to believe in illusion as a reality, because of that believe some people have to take the burn of it.

When a boy started turning into the age of adolescence, people around him will start saying that "you shouldn't wear your heart on your sleeve", because in future you have to be the man of a house and they will say so many other things like men don't cry or so on, but I want to ask why they shouldn't show their emotions?

It's no where written that showing emotion will make them weaker.. Due to this pressure, so many men go through the depression without even knowing that.

They keep their pain, their sadness, their success and their failure behind that small smile and macho personality, even when they go through the hardest phase of their life, but they will never say what they are feeling.

With due course of time the same people will ask you, why don't you open

up about your feelings to us, you seem to change now but they tend to forget that they are the ones who created that shell.

You know what there is a saying that "who wears mask to hide their feelings is the weakest" because when you show your emotions there is high chances that some people will criticize and judge you and you have to go through that criticism and judgement.

I think this is what develops the strength in you to stand up for yourself. Definitely I am not saying "to make your life an open book to everyone but make sure you are not closing it for your close ones too"

This peer pressure on the adolescent boys sometimes make them choose the wrong path like, to start smoking or taking drugs. They start distancing themselves from their family and spending more time with their friends to get away from this pressure.

At last, I would like to say that don't put this much of pressure on them to fulfill the illusion that society has created on how a men should look like and take away the very essence of them.

DIGITAL FORGERY

BY K. REETHAMSHI

We are currently living in the digital age. Over the last decade, digital technology has developed into the dominant technology for creating, processing, transmitting, and storing information, knowledge, and intellectual assets. Information is the knowledge that may be presented and produced in a variety of formats, including audio, video, text, and images. Digital technology has made digitizing all types of information, including knowledge and intellectual assets, effortless and workable.



Forgery is described as the creation of a document that is known to be forged yet seems genuine. It is observed in papers such as cheques, passports, visas, certificates, and other forms of identity, and individuals are duped, especially when digital forgery is done. Unless you've been taught, it's hard to identify the difference between real and forged paperwork. Forgeries are harmful because they are usually difficult to detect as fakes. Victims of digital forgeries may incur financial and reputational harm as a result of their actions. The number of forgery-related offences is rising every day.

Forgers may fabricate papers and signatures, especially if they are digital, but it can be difficult for a layperson to discern the minute hints and nuances in a document that separates a fake from an original. Digital forgery is at an all-time high in today's modern society, and the majority of individuals are unaware when their documents are faked.

The crime of forgery is specified under Section 463 of the Indian Penal Code, 1860. After the amendment, Section 463 of the Indian Penal Code defines forgery with electronic records as the creation of any false electronic record or part thereof with the intent to cause damage or injury to the public or any person, or to support any claim or title, or to induce any person to part with property, or to enter into any express or implied contract, or with the intent to commit fraud or that fraud may be committed.

The following provisions of the Indian Penal Code have all been updated to accommodate electronic records. They are:

- Section 466 (forgery of record of Court or of Public register, etc.).
- Section 468 (forgery for purpose of cheating).
- Section 469 (forger for injuring one's reputation)
- Section 470 (forged document or electronic record).
- Section 471 (using a forged document as genuine).
- Section 474 (possessing a document

described in Section 466 or 467, knowing it is forged, and intending to use it as genuine).

- Section 476 (counterfeiting device or mark used for authenticating documents other than those described in Section 467 or possessing counterfeit marked material).

The offence of forgery is punishable under Section 465 of the Indian Penal Code. According to this clause, anybody who commits forgery is punishable by either imprisonment of any sort for a time up to two years, a fine, or both. The crime is non-cognizable, bailable, triable by a first-class magistrate, and non-compoundable. As the occurrences of digital forgeries grow more widespread, the public will become more informed and careful before engaging in technology-related

ventures such as digital art or software. Digital signatures and other types of digital content will be viewed with suspicion. The forgery will get complicated, and present detection methods will be ineffective.

In order to combat such complex forgeries, advanced forgery detecting software and techniques must be created. As the number of forgeries rises, so will interest in digital forgeries study within the digital communities. As a result, the validity of any digital document will be questioned at first glance, and will only be acknowledged as genuine after a comprehensive investigation by an expert. Digitization is the way of the future, and individuals should be responsible enough to combat digital forgeries by using all available resources and being knowledgeable and current on the subject.



MARITAL RAPE CASE

BY APARNA DUDDU

The ongoing case on criminalizing Marital Rape is actually a case of 2013. In December 2012, Justice Verma committee was set up to propose amendments in criminal laws in the wake of gangrape of a paramedical student.

amount to excessive interference in a marital relationship. Also, the government discussed about the exception to Section 375 only to the extent of criminalizing rape with minor wife. The question here is, what evidence will the court rely upon?



PHOTO BY ALEX GREEN FROM PEXELS.

The committee received around 80,000 suggestions proposing that the exception to the marital rape must be removed. The committee recommended the criminalization of marital rape as the state of being married does not create automatic consent to sexual acts.

In 2017, the government said that it will not recommend deletion of exception clause 2 of Section 375 since it may

As there is no lasting evidence in case of sexual acts.

Currently, a bench of Rajiv Shakhder J. and C. Hari Shankar J. of the Delhi High Court are currently hearing the final arguments of the PIL filed by NGO's RIT foundation, All India Democratic Women's Association, and two other individuals who are fighting for the removal of the exception to Section 375.

The arguments made before the Hon'ble Court are:

- Woman's consent is essential to the immunity provided to husbands through exception 2 of Section 375 of the Indian Penal Code.
- Senior Advocate Rebecca John argued that the definition of rape in Section 375 has two components. The first part is descriptive and the second part talks about consent.
- In a marriage, cohabiting together is consensual but not rape. It becomes a problem when the second part of the section is brought in the frame: consent. A normal marital relationship which has been founded on love, friendship, care, is not rape. But when we remove the second part, exception 2 becomes completely absurd and so would exception 1.
- When we talk about consent, we come across the age bar that has been developed over the years.

In 1837 there was no age restriction while an age bar of 10 years was brought before the court in 1860. This was raised to 18 by the Supreme Court, where it also criminalized the rape of minors. This has been ultimately raised to 21.

- Advocate John also submitted that marriage is the foundational basis of the exception in question. While referring to the Sexual Offences Act, 1976, she also submitted that 'The House of Lords said that striking down the exception was not creation of a new offence, but removal of common law fiction'.
- Amicus Curiae Rao read that if there is any violation of fundamental rights, then the constitutional courts must not display doubt in striking down such provision of law while referring to the Navtej Singh Johar landmark judgement.

The case is being heard on a daily basis now.



PAINTING

BY MEGHA KUMARI



SOME STRANGE LAWS AROUND THE WORLD

BY DEEKSHITH SB

Here are some laws which are very weird and crazy that you will be shocked:

- It is against the law not to walk your dog at least **three times** a day in Turin, Italy.
- Dog owners in Turin, Italy, will be fined up to **€500** if they do not walk their pets at least **three times** a day.
- Italy considers itself an animal loving nation and in many cities law protects **stray cats and dogs**.
- It is illegal to **chew gum** in Singapore. Anyone importing, selling or making gum in Singapore can get fined or jail time.
- You cannot flush **after 10 PM** in Switzerland, as it disturbs the people who are sleeping. It is illegal to flush between **10 PM** to **07 AM**.
- It is **illegal** to feed pigeons in Venice. With thousands of pigeons descending upon Saint Mark's square and Venice if you are caught feeding the pigeons, you could face fines of up to **€700**.
- An **unwashed** car in Dubai can cost you a hefty fine. The UAE cares a lot about the image of the country, but you can be fined separately for having a dirty car and not washing it.
- Want a selfie with the Buddha? Get ready for prison. This is a sign of disrespect and **punishable by imprisonment** in Sri Lanka. Although, it is not illegal to have tattoos of the Buddha.

WINNERS



Ebad Ur Rahman and Aritra Kundu, IV-Year students of BBA-LL.B (Hons.) at ICFAI Law School, Hyderabad, won the **1st CCV Legislation Drafting Competition 2021** organized by the Centre for Criminology, Criminal Justice and Victimology, Rajiv Gandhi National University of Law, Patiala. They drafted a bill titled **Victims of Crime (Rights, Protection & Assistance) Bill, 2021**.

On behalf of the Magazine Committee and Erga Literarium, we wish them the very best for their future!

CONSTITUTIONALITY OF ORP IN CENSUS

BY HRISHITHA P.

People who belong to religions other than the primary five are classified together under the classification of Other Religious and Persuasions, ORPs. The classification incorporates countless nearby strict practices common principally in States and areas with the impressive presence of the Janjati (Tribal) people group. It likewise incorporates some generally small religious networks of followers of religion of non-native origin, similar to the Jews, the Parsis and Bahais, and so on. Likewise a few small networks like the Nirankaris and Ausho Commune International likewise have figured out how to discover a spot in this class as well defined religious influences.

The number and portion of ORPs in India was minuscule up to 1991. Their number, be that as it may, drastically increased during 1991-2001; the expansion in the current decade of 2001- 2011 has, in any case, been unassuming and in line with their

development in the previous many years. This control of the pattern of fast development of ORPs is one of the highlights of the strict segment information of 2011 and is maybe another marker of the observable resurgence in the Hindu numbers in a few pieces of India.

The investigation of changing quantities of ORPs focuses to the requirement for orderly documentation of the different strict acts of the Indian public and an extraordinary sociological and philosophical reflection on which practises should be considered separate religions and which are to be viewed as particular ways that have consistently thrived inside the huge umbrella of Hinduism. The examination additionally focuses on the need of a bigger Hindu arousing that starts by and by to accentuate the overall solidarity of thought and experience that underlies the incredible variety of Hindu strict rehearses.

Number and share of ORPs 1951-2011

Census Year	Persons in '000s	Percent Share	Decadal Growth%
1951	1,848	0.52	---
1961	1,607	0.37	-13.04
1971	2,185	0.40	35.97
1981	2,766	0.42	26.59
1991	3,269	0.39	18.19
2001	6,639	0.65	103.09
2011	7,938	0.66	19.57

PAINTING

BY SRINIDHI MANTRIPRAGADA



RESOLUTIONS

BY VEDDIKA P. DUTTA

Being locked behind doors for two years,
Staring at the screen we celebrate new year's,
Some play music and have their time,
Some stay up to see the count down and it's fine.
But, new year's is not just the chaos and fun,
It is about the new blast of life, intended the pun.

Then, something in the corner pocket feels strange,
The list we made the year before hoping for a change.
The goals and promises we made with ourselves on a new day,
But, this mere list can make us think a new way.
While some are stricken through,
Many stay clean and still as they were never seen through.



This paper was supposed to be a vision and not just a list,
But, hey, it's the new year and new day is the gift.
So, we make new promises as penned down on a new paper,
The list is new because it won't turn into vapor.
Now the promises are not just drops of ink,
Because we are stronger than we think.

First day of the year makes everything special,
We hustle around while making our day vital.
Promises on the paper matter from the next day,
As we see time pass and try to make way.
Resolutions are not just goals on paper,
They are the symbol of hope for the better.

TREAT HER BETTER

BY NIHARIKA RAVI

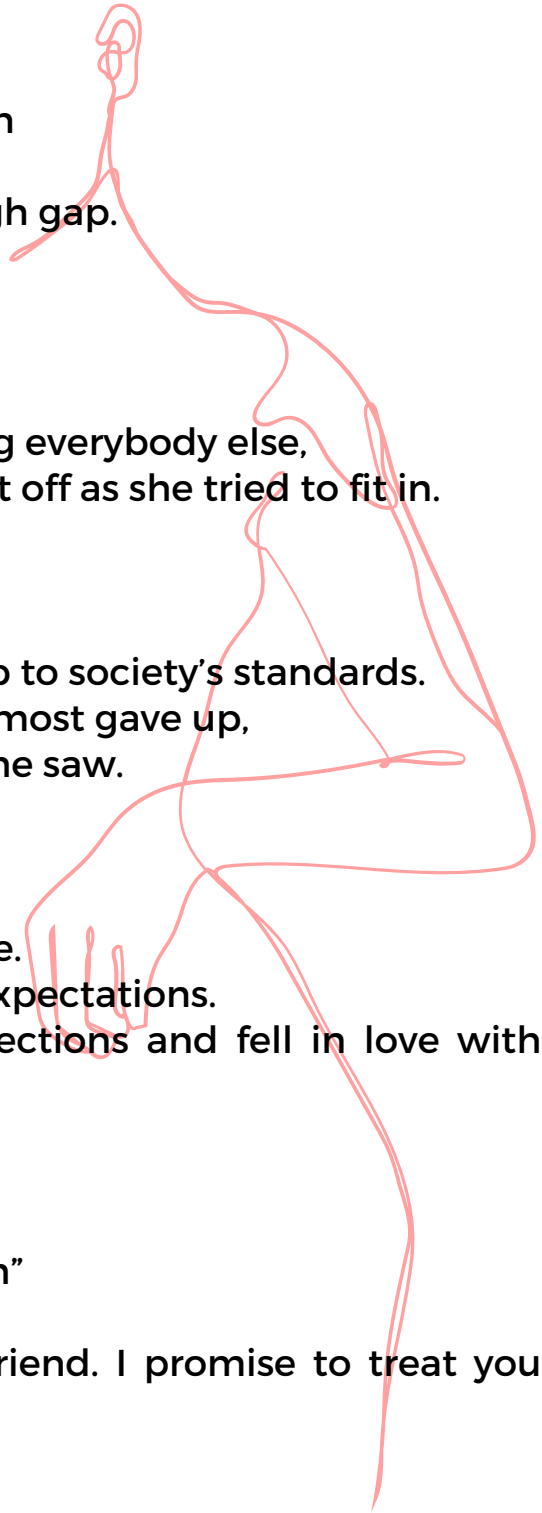
She has been through a lot!
She was bullied for being too chubby,
She was bullied for not being fit enough
She was bullied for being short,
She was bullied for not having that thigh gap.

From the beginning,
She hated every part of herself.
She hoped to find happiness in pleasing everybody else,
She was never happy but she laughed it off as she tried to fit in.

She starved herself,
She punished her body for not being up to society's standards.
Her mind bullied her body while she almost gave up,
Looked at the mirror and hated what she saw.

Then came 2020 as a boon in disguise,
Amid all the chaos, she found her peace.
She didn't have to live up to anyone's expectations.
She saw the beauty in all her imperfections and fell in love with herself.

And then she said to herself,
"I am sorry for all I have put you through"
She whispered to her body, softly,
"I have been waiting to call you my friend. I promise to treat you better"



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