

# The Student

Online Student Magazine of Faculty of Law, IFHE

Vol 5, Issue: 3

May 2017



**IFHE (ICFAI FOUNDATION FOR HIGHER EDUCATION)**

# Magazine Committee

## **Editors**

Jai Chaurasia

Niharika Gayakwad

## **Advisor**

Sankar Oomaidurai

## **Photographs by**

Nirmal Dilip, Anurag, Prem

## **Student Committee**

Shreya, Amruth, Yashdeep, Harshit, Kartheek, Lakshmi Roy

Vignesh Raju, Siddharth Jain

Swaraj Bose, Ishika

## CONTENTS

<b>1. “WE AREN’T JUST A MEANS OF MONEY.”</b>	
KARTHEEK, SEM II, BBA LLB	<b>1</b>
<b>2. GENUS</b>	
VIGNESH, SEM II, BBA LLB	<b>3</b>
<b>3. LEGAL MAXIMS</b>	<b>6</b>
<b>4. CHILD AND THE NATION</b>	
ISHIKA INGLE, SEM II, BA LLB	<b>7</b>
<b>5. CHILD LABOUR</b>	
SHREYA NIGAM, SEM II, BA LLB	<b>10</b>
<b>6. KAILASH SATYARTHI</b>	<b>13</b>
<b>7. CHILD WELFARE SCHEMES IN INDIA</b>	
MS PRITI, ASSISTANT PROFESSOR	<b>16</b>
<b>8. GOODREADS</b>	<b>19</b>
<b>9. BOOKS</b>	<b>26</b>
<b>10. LEX KNOT – LEX FESTUM ’17</b>	<b>27</b>

**“We aren’t just a means of money.”**

**Kartheek, Sem II**

**BBA LLB, ICFAI Hyderabad**

**W**ith so many high-profile incidents happening everyday around the world, major and minor, which never get noticed or never come into light. The regular issues regarding the child labour or grievances of these minors are hardly making it into the news as the country’s media is obsessed with news about a businessman’s bail, the relationship status of actresses around the world and so on. But it doesn’t mean that if one cannot see issues like child labour, it doesn’t exist. The truth is child labour does exist, even though in the minutest manner. It does exist and it is affecting the lives of these tender aged souls of our country and the world. It is an issue which is being largely neglected in our country. Children, no matter where they are, they are an easy prey to engage in labour. Being such soft targets, they often become the victims of human trafficking, forced labor, and various kinds of abuse. Though the government has recognized this as a major issue, it has effectively come up with measures which only help the victims but does not curb the problem as such; the “1098 childline service” can be stated here to support this statement. This service has been launched to help the homeless children with their grievances, no matter what they are. Though this service has a good intention and has helped so many needy at times of emergency, all over the country; it hasn’t solved the issue. The fact that should be considered is that this country needs a “childline service” and that millions of children have used it till date. This shows that the problem is ever growing and that half measures like the above mentioned, won’t solve this issue. Though there are laws which protect the rights of these minors, they are being proved insufficient. The government should first start by addressing the root cause of the problem and try to solve. The root of every problem in this country is poverty. Poverty is something which

leads to people choose wrong paths and also causing forced decisions. But instead, it seems like the government is playing the damage control card, instead of the problem-solving card, which shouldn't be the case. Children are being used as means to make money and the situations of people committing all this is the prime cause behind this issue and must be resolved as soon as possible, because children are not a means of making money, they are the future of a country and there future should be secured and protected, otherwise everything will remain stagnant and a country will always remain a “developing” or an “under-developed” country.

### **Sunshine and Silver Lining**



Photo Credit: Anurag, Sem IV, BBA LLB

**Genus**  
**- Vignesh, Sem II**  
**BBA LLB, ICFAI Hyderabad**

**I**t is to be understood that a right which cannot be enacted upon is no right at all, the reason I decided to start with this statement in this article is because of one simple reason that a child who is not aware of what is good or bad for him is in no state to enact upon his rights given by the world to him or her. It is implied that the whole concept of child rights relies upon us (the adults), we the people of the country to take a stand as a united group of all the people who exploit and destroy the future of the country. This article is not going to be about what rights are available to the children of the world or how nicely the united nations have listed out the various issues the children face. This article is going to be about how miserably we have failed as citizens of this world to protect our future. It is important that accurate criticism be done so as to reform the political and economic mistakes we have been making in the past so many years.

It is not new news that children of age as small as 6-7 years are trafficked for satisfying the carnal desires of some men or as tools to save some rich person's life by selling their organs. I am ashamed to be a part of a society that turns a deaf ear to the innocent cries of a 6-year-old who is scared and calling for her mom and dad to help her. The people of this world have developed a habit of reacting only when the damage is done and then forget about it in the next few days. Let's talk about our country itself, why we should throw stones at others house when our own house is made up of glass. Around 3 million children are found missing in the country in a year and this is just the recorded cases, including cases which have not been recorded it is estimated at 5-6 million children per year. A country that considers children to be the incarnation of god, becoming the 4<sup>th</sup> largest hub for black-marketed organs, we sure are developing fast.

In a country of a population of 1.5 billion, it's stupid to assume that children go on missing without anyone noticing, people who notice by chance also stay quiet because they fear getting stuck into formalities of filing a complaint. I don't blame them because the system is also involved in so many ways in this whole child business that it is almost impossible to do the right thing. The United Nations has charted out several problems which the children of the world face, but the problem which will be highlighted in this article is the most prominent one that being child trafficking.

Talking about our country itself, it is morally degrading for me to hear that we the people who worship children have successfully converted them into a business, a 'bloody' livestock business to earn money. We the people think that it's only the government's responsibility to curb all these problems and keep the children of the country safe, what we fail is to realize that until and unless the citizens of the country don't wake up and realize the situation there is nothing any government can do regarding this issue. What is required as of now is unity and strength in the people of the country, the unanimous spirit of self-actualization and realization that we are better than this, we are better than a country that makes a business out of children. I understand that this is very easy to tell while it is extremely difficult to implement, I understand that people will tell that this is only possible in a hypothetical situation. To all those people I will just say one thing, if our forefathers would have had this mentality we would have still been slaves under the British and I would probably be cleaning some master's house right now. The country needs to realize that development not only means bigger buildings, technology, or a modern lifestyle, it also means bigger and better mindset of the people, mindset that is not afraid to take a step to protect its future.

To all the business minded individuals (who exploit children); I would inform that "To guarantee the human rights of children is to invest in the future". If we don't understand the importance of protecting and keeping the children of this world safe the world won't have a future. The whole concept of this child rights as I said before lies on the shoulders of the people of the world, who need to take responsibility of the situational crisis the world is in right now. As per the world statistics by the United Nations around a 100 million children have gone missing from 2010 to 2015, these are just the recorded estimate. It is understood how bad the situation is just by looking at the estimated statistics. I agree certain groups have taken the effort to curb this problem, I recognize your effort but even those people need to realize that until and unless there is a combined effort in the society hope for change is nothing but futile.

The criticism of the actions or rather the dormant nature of the society is something that is the need of the hour, it is extremely important that the society is made to be known that the current situation in which it is in is extremely shameful. We as humans are supposed to be the most evolved species of all; if this were evolution then I would gladly remain as an ape. If this is not the result of evolution then what is it and why is it existent so predominantly in the society, these are the questions to be raised and answers of which to be found. It's high time the society takes in charge of the problematic situation and once and for all cuts the root of this issue, for if the present cannot protect the future there will be nothing for the future to protect.



## LEGAL MAXIMS

- 1 Factum infectum fieri nequit – That which is done cannot be undone.
- 2 Ex uno disces omnes – From one thing you can discern all.
- 3 Ex facto jus oritur – The law arises from the deed.
- 4 Droit ne poet pas morier – Right cannot die.
- 5 Culpa lata dolo aequiparatur – Gross negligence is equivalent to fraud.
- 6 Intentio caeca mala – A hidden intention is bad.
- 7 Judex est lex loquens – The judge is the law speaking.
- 8 Lex facit regem – Law makes the king.
- 9 Minor jurare non potest – A minor cannot make oath.
- 10 Negatio non potest probari – Denial cannot be proved.

(Peloubet, S.S., A collection of Legal Maxims in Law and Equity. NY: George S. Diossy. 1880. Print.)



Photo Credit: Anurag, Sem IV, BBA LLB

**Child and the Nation**  
**Ishika Ingle, , Sem II**  
**BA LLB, ICFAI Hyderabad**

**C**hildren are the most important asset of any nation. Each child is an asset to the society. The future welfare of society is closely related to the welfare of the child. Children are the future of the nation and it is our duty to protect them. Child labour is a socio-economic problem. Child labour is not a new phenomenon in India. From ancient times, children were required to do some work either at home or in the field along with their parents.

In the days of Manusmriti and Arthashastra there was a system of trading children, who were purchased and converted to slaves by some people. The problem of child labour was identified as a major problem in the 19th century when the first factory was started in mid-19th century. Legislative measures were first adopted as early as 1881. Since independence there have been several laws and regulations regarding child labour.

Child labour has been defined as any work done by the children in order to economically benefits their family or themselves directly or indirectly, at the cost of their physical, mental or social development. Child is the loveliest creation of nature. But it is the circumstances which force them to hard labour. They have to earn livelihood from early childhood, stopping their mental development. The nation suffers a net loss of their capacity as mature adults.

Child labour is a global problem. It is more common in underdeveloped countries. Child labour, by and large, is a problem of poor and destitute families, where parents cannot afford education of their children. They have to depend on the earning of their children.

It is a national disgrace that millions of children in this country have to spend a major part of their daily routine in hazardous works. The problem of child labour in India is the result of traditional attitudes, urbanisation, industrialisation, migration, lack of education, etc. However, extreme poverty is the main cause of child labour.

According to the UNICEF, India is said to have the largest number of world's working children. Over 90% of them live in rural areas. The participation rate in rural urban areas is 6.3% and 2.5% respectively. According to a recent report, 17 million children in our country are engaged in earning their livelihood. This constitutes 5% of the total child population of the nation. It is about one-third of the total child labourers of the world.

In India, working children are engaged in different organised and unorganised sectors, both rural and urban areas. In rural sector, children are engaged in field plantations, domestic jobs, forestry, fishing and cottage industry. In urban sector they are employed at houses, shops, restaurants, small and large industries, transport, communication, garages, etc.

In India, children are also self-employed as newspaper, milk boys, shoeshine boys, rag pickers, rickshaw-pullers, etc. About 78.71% of child workers are engaged in cultivation and agriculture, 6.3% are employed in fishing, hunting and plantation, 8.63% in manufacturing, processing, repairs, house industry, etc., 3.21% in construction, transport, storage, communication and trade and 3.15% in other services.

Child Labour is exploited in several ways. Preference of child labour by many employers is mainly due to the fact that it is cheap, safe and without any liability. Many children take up the job just because of the non-availability of schools in their areas and thus rather than sitting idle,

they prefer to go to work. Illiteracy and ignorance of parents is also an important factor. These parents do not consider child labour as evil. Child labourers have to work more than adult workers. They are exploited by their employers.

There are several constitutional and legal provisions to protect working children. At present there are 14 major acts and laws that provide legal protection to the working children. Notwithstanding, the evils of child labour is on the increase. The biggest cause behind its spread is poverty. It cannot be completely eradicated from society unless its root cause is not addressed. Child labour perpetuates poverty.

Child labour is economically unsound, psychologically disastrous and ethically wrong. It should be strictly banned. The general improvement in socio-economic conditions of people will result in gradual elimination of child labour.



**Child Labour**  
**Shreya, Sem II**  
**BBA LLB, ICFAI Hyderabad**

**A** child is the future of our country, and human resources should be developed for the betterment of the country. Child labour is in practice for centuries. Children are exploited as labour for selfish needs for making easy money and more profits.

Children are always considered next to the pious versions of the Almighty who always strive to inculcate happiness, joy, innocence and hope. The future of a nation is determined by the way it treats its children and its women, after all, children imply a hope, a hope to strengthen not only the economy of the country, but also to provide the country with skilled human resources who have access to the basic amenities essential for the existence coupled with the tenets of the education in India.

Child labour typically means the employment of children in any manual work with or without payment. Child labour is not only limited to India, it happens to be a global phenomenon. As far as India is concerned, the issue is a vicious one as children in India have historically been helping parents at their farms and other primitive activities. Another concept that needs explanation is the concept of bonded labour which is one of the most common forms of exploitation. Bonded labour means the children are forced to work as employees in lieu of payment of debt by the parents due to exorbitant rates of repayment of interest.

Also associated with the concept of bonded labour is the concept of urban child labour wherein the labourers are the street children who spend most of their childhood on the streets.

UNICEF has categorized child work into three categories:

1. Within the family- Children are engaged in domestic household tasks without pay.
2. within the family but outside the home- Example- agricultural labourers, domestic maids, migrant labourers etc.
3. outside the family- Example- commercial shops in restaurants and jobs, prostitution etc.

Being the future of the country they should be provided with better education and other facilities, there are millions of deprived children in our country when it comes to their normal childhood needs. There are many factors responsible for child labour, such as: economic background – in order to reduce production cost and labour cost in production organizations, children of humble economic background are used as low cost labours. There are many laws in India like right against exploitation under Part III of the Constitution under Fundamental Right , which includes prohibition of employment of children in factories and forced labour under Article 23 & Article 24 of the Constitution. In addition to this there are other laws like The Factories Act of 1948 prevents the employment of children below 14 years in any factory. The Mines Act of 1952 prohibits the employment of children below the age of 18 years. The Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act of 1986 prevents the employment of children below the age of 14 years in life-threatening occupations identified in a list by the law. Further, the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection) of children Act of 2000 made the employment of children a punishable offence. Despite these laws, implementation is always questionable owing to lack of improper check on factories and other small scale production units. Apart from this there are also international organizations which help in fighting child labour. The International Programme on the Elimination of Child Labour (IPECL) was launched under the programme of International Labour Organization in 1991 to work towards the elimination of child labour by creating

awareness about child labour as a global issue using national platforms. India was among the first nations to sign the MOU with IPECL to help in combating child labour.

National Labour Project (NCLP) is one of the major programmes implemented throughout the country under which seven child labour projects were set up in the year 1988. Rehabilitation is also one of the major policies that have been adopted by the government of India to reduce the incidence of child labour in India. Unfortunately, the concerned authorities are unable to combat the rising cases of child labour because of varied reasons.

Heavy crack down and quick punishment to the offenders can reduce this ; lack of awareness among poor about government policies and welfare schemes-though in recent past various state government and central government have taken various initiatives and help of NGO's and government machinery to create awareness among citizens of poor economic background that there are enough government programs which supports parents to send their children to school, where they get free education, clothes and food along with skill training through which even if they don't carry their education after 10<sup>th</sup> standard , they can work independently and support their family as well .

Children being the hope and future of the nation must be provided with basic education, fundamental facilities and should be made to realise their obligation towards the nation to which they belong as far as development and progress of our country is concerned.

## **Kailash Satyarthi**

**(Interview given after winning Noble Price for peace in 2014, to ToI)**

### **What does the Peace Nobel mean for the child rights movement in India?**

I hope that youngsters and civil society organizations and every Indian will feel proud. It is a noble cause to work for the rights of children. It is a movement against child labour and everyone must join it.



### **What's the next level of fight against child trafficking?**

I'm not being given this award for my work in India alone. I work in 144 countries. I work in Africa with equal passion, in Latin America with equal passion. I've worked in Pakistan with equal passion. So it is a global fight. But I'm proud that India is where this fight began and it began through me. Then, it spread to other countries. We are born in the land of the Mahatma where solutions are made with peace and non-violence. I've been working 100% through non-violent means. I strongly believe in the principles of peace in all my fight.

### **How do you feel after being honoured with this award?**

It is a great recognition and honour for millions of children in the world. I hope many more people will join the fight against child slavery. This isn't just about India. It's a global phenomenon. We'll work for this globally. I've been working in 140 countries and my responsibility is with all the world's children.



### **Who do you remember the most today?**

My mother and father. My mother saw me being attacked. She cried when I left engineering for this cause. She understood my fight, encouraged me. I remember all those who were with me in this struggle, including two colleagues who were killed. Whenever I free children from slavery and take them back to their mothers, the tears of happiness in their eyes are like blessings of God. When I see the faces of liberated children, I find their smile of freedom divine and it gives me divine strength. I never feel I'm liberating them, rather it feels like they're giving me freedom. *Kailash Satyarthi in an interview listed ways in which people can contribute to the fight against child labour. Excerpts:*

### **On steps to protect children from exploitation**

Consumers can boycott goods and services that involve children in manufacturing products. Don't accept hospitality from eateries and from shops employing children. Have the courage to tell them that you refuse to take their services because they employ children, which is a crime. This will put psychological pressure on the industries too. Demand a guarantee from shops you visit that they don't employ children. Use social media to prevent exploitation.

### **On retaliatory attacks on his team and offices**

We work with broken families and broken people who've lost hope and are helpless. If people oppose my work, launch personal attacks, we know that we are on the right path. One colleague

was shot, another was beaten to death. I've injuries all over my body. We work against a social evil. If this evil isn't reacting it means we aren't a threat.

### **On his philosophy**

I'm a friend of the children. No one should see them as pitiable subjects. People often relate childish behaviour to stupidity or foolishness. This needs to change. I want to level the playing field where I can learn from children. I can learn transparency from children. They're innocent and straightforward.

### **Students Performing @ Lex Knot Inauguration Program**



## CHILD WELFARE SCHEMES IN INDIA

*-Priti, Asst. Professor, ILS Hyderabad*

India is home to 444 million children below the age of 18 years which constitutes a total 37% of population. Children are the future of a nation, they vitally contribute in nation building in their own ways. But there are several issues which need immediate attention in order to ensure that the children will make a better future. They need our care, protection and nurturing to ensure their overall development of personality. India like other nations too is suffering from a variety of child issues like child abuse, trafficking, child labour, kidnapping and abduction, malnutrition, incomplete education etc.

According to the 2011 Census, India has 33 million working children between the ages of 5-18 years. Only 2% of the schools in our country offer complete school education from Class 1 to Class 12 according to the District Information System for Education (DISE) 2014-15 report. Also every 8 minutes a child goes missing in India and the crime against children have increased over 5 times in the last decade according to the District Crime Record Bureau (DCRB) 2014 report.

In order to tackle these pertinent issues, the government has come up with several schemes and policies for children. Some of the important ones are discussed below:

### **1. Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) :**

The scheme was launched by the Ministry of Women and Child Development in the year 1975. It is the world's largest programme aimed at enhancing the health, nutrition and learning

opportunities of infants, young children (0-6 years) and their mothers. The Scheme provides an integrated approach for converging basic services through community based workers and helpers. The services are provided at a centre called the 'Anganwadi', which literally means a courtyard play centre, a childcare centre located within the village itself. The package of services provided are Supplementary nutrition, Immunization, Health check-up, Referral services, Pre-school non-formal education and Nutrition and health education.

## **2. Mid- Day Meal Scheme:**

The Mid-Day Meal Scheme is a scheme by the Central government which was launched in the year 1995. Under the scheme fresh, nutritious cooked mid-day meal to children studying in class I to VIII in Government, Government aided, local body schools as well as children studying in the National Child Labour Project (NCLP) schools and centres run under the Education Guarantee Scheme (EGS) / Alternative and Innovative Education (AIE) centres including Madarasas/ Maktabs supported under the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) are provided free of cost.

## **3. Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan:**

SSA is an effort to universalize elementary education by community-ownership of the school system. It aims at changing the current school system in order to improve the quality of the education provide in the country. It aims at successfully involving Panchayati Raj Institutions, School Management Committees, Village and Urban Slum level Education Committees, Parents' Teachers' Associations, Mother Teacher Associations, Tribal Autonomous Councils and other local level organizations in the administration of elementary schools. The SSA uses a number of strategies to reach their goal such as: reforming the delivery of education so as to positively

affect the quality of education, searching for sustainable financing of the school system, facilitating decentralization by including participation of the community and community organization, improving mainstream education administration, emphasizing education of girls, STs, SCs and other marginalized minorities and groups, creation of district level plans, etc.

Though there several schemes of the Central as well as State governments in our country, the implementation of these are still considered to be not adequate. With several news surfacing regarding the poor quality of meals served in various states for mid-day meals and children falling sick and even dying in certain circumstances, its time there must be some significant changes be made in the execution of these schemes at the pan-India level. Children are our future, we must provide them love, affection, care, attention, security in all realms for a better tomorrow.



# Goodreads

(Excerpts from the book "I AM MALALA" by Malala Yousafzai)

## Epilogue: One Child, One Teacher, One Book, One Pen . . .

Birmingham, August 2013 IN MARCH

WE moved from the apartment to a rented house on a leafy street, but it feels as if we are camping in it. All our belongings are still in Swat. Everywhere there are cardboard boxes full of the kind letters and cards that people send, and in one room stands a piano none of us can play. My mother complains about the murals of Greek gods on the walls and carved cherubs on the ceilings watching her.

Our house feels big and empty. It sits behind an electric iron gate and it sometimes seems as if we are in what we in Pakistan call a sub-jail, a kind of luxury house arrest. At the back there is a large garden with lots of trees and a green lawn for me and my brothers to play cricket on. But there are no rooftops to play on, no children fighting with kites in the streets, no neighbours coming in to borrow a plate of rice or for us to ask for three tomatoes. We are just a wall's distance from the next house but it feels miles away. . .

We didn't have much money and my parents knew what it was like to be hungry. My mother never turned anyone away. Once a poor woman came, hot, hungry and thirsty, to our door. My mother let her in and gave her food and the woman was so happy. 'I touched every door in the mohalla and this was the only one open,' she said. 'May God always keep your door open, wherever you are.'

I know my mother is lonely. She was very sociable – all the women of the neighbourhood used to gather in the afternoons on our back porch and women who worked in other houses came to rest. Now she is always on the phone to everyone back home. It's hard for her here as she does not speak any English. Our house has all these facilities, but when she arrived they were all mysteries to her and someone had to show us how to use the oven, washing machine and the TV.

As usual my father doesn't help in the kitchen. I tease him, 'Aba, you talk of women's rights, but my mother manages everything! You don't even clear the tea things.'

There are buses and trains but we are unsure about using them. My mother misses going shopping in Cheena Bazaar. She is happier since my cousin Shah came to stay. He has a car and takes her shopping, but it's not the same as she can't talk to her friends and neighbours about what she bought.

A door bangs in the house and my mother jumps – she jumps these days at the slightest noise. She often cries then hugs me'. 'Malala is alive,' she says. Now she treats me as if I was her youngest rather than eldest child.

I know my father cries too. He cries when I push my hair to the side and he sees the scar on my head, and he cries when he wakes from an afternoon nap to hear his children's voices in the garden and realises with relief that one of them is still mine. He knows people say it's his fault that I was shot, that he pushed me to speak up like a tennis dad trying to create a champion, as if I don't have my own mind. It's hard for him. All he worked for over almost twenty years has been left behind: the school he built up from nothing, which now has three buildings with 1,100 pupils and seventy teachers. I know he felt proud at what he had created, a poor boy from that

narrow village between the Black and White Mountains. He says, 'It's as if you planted a tree and nurtured it – you have the right to sit in its shade.'

His dream in life was to have a very big school in Swat providing quality education, to live peacefully and to have democracy in our country. In Swat he had achieved respect and status in society through his activities and the help he gave people. He never imagined living abroad and he gets upset when people suggest we wanted to come to the UK. 'A person who has eighteen years of education, a nice life, a family, you throw him out just as you throw a fish out of water for speaking up for girls' education?'. . .

My father spends much of his time going to conferences on education. I know it's odd for him that now people want to hear him because of me, not the other way round. I used to be known as his daughter; now he's known as my father. When he went to France to collect an award for me he told the audience, 'In my part of the world most people are known by their sons. I am one of the few lucky fathers known by his daughter.'

A smart new uniform hangs on my bedroom door, bottle green instead of royal blue, for a school where no one dreams of being attacked for going to classes or someone blowing up the building. In April I was well enough to start school in Birmingham. It's wonderful going to school and not having to feel scared as I did in Mingora, always looking around me on my way to school, terrified a talib would jump out.

It's a good school. Many subjects are the same as at home, but the teachers have PowerPoint and computers rather than chalk and blackboards. We have some different subjects – music, art, computer studies, home economics, where we learn to cook – and we do practicals in science, which is rare in Pakistan. Even though I recently got just forty percent in my physics exam, it is



still my favourite subject. I love learning about Newton and the basic principles the whole universe obeys.

But like my mother I am lonely. It takes time to make good friends like I had at home, and the girls at school here treat me differently. People say, ‘Oh, that’s Malala’ – they see me as ‘Malala, girls’ rights activist’. Back in the Khushal School I was just Malala, the same double-jointed girl they had always known, who loved to tell jokes and drew pictures to explain things. Oh, and who was always quarrelling with her brother and best friend! I think every class has a very well behaved girl, a very intelligent or genius girl, a very popular girl, a beautiful girl, a girl who is a bit shy, a notorious girl . . . but here I haven’t worked out yet who is who.

As there is no one here I can tell my jokes to, I save them and tell them to Moniba when we Skype. My first question is always, ‘What’s the latest news at the school?’ I love to hear who is fighting with who, and who got told off by which teacher. Moniba came first in class in the most recent exams. My classmates still keep the seat for me with my name on it, and at the boys’ school Sir Amjad has put a big poster of me at the entrance and says he greets it every morning before going into his office.

. . .

I don’t often think about the shooting, though every day when I look in the mirror it is a reminder. The nerve operation has done as much as it can. I will never be exactly the same. I can’t blink fully and my left eye closes a lot when I speak. My father’s friend Hidayatullah told him we should be proud of my eye. ‘It’s the beauty of her sacrifice,’ he said.

It is still not definitely known who shot me, but a man named Ataulah Khan said he did it. The police have not managed to find him but they say they are investigating and want to interview me.

Though I don't remember exactly what happened that day, sometimes I have flashbacks. They come unexpectedly. The worst one was in June, when we were in Abu Dhabi on the way to perform Umrah in Saudi Arabia. I went to a shopping mall with my mother as she wanted to buy a special burqa to pray in Mecca. I didn't want one. I said I would just wear my shawl as it is not specified that a woman must wear a burqa. As we were walking through the mall, suddenly I could see so many men around me. I thought they were waiting for me with guns and would shoot. I was terrified though I said nothing. I told myself, Malala, you have already faced death. This is your second life. Don't be afraid – if you are afraid you can't move forward . . .

My world has changed so much. On the shelves of our rented living room are awards from around the world – America, India, France, Spain, Italy and Austria, and many other places. I've even been nominated for the Nobel Peace Prize, the youngest person ever. When I received prizes for my work at school I was happy as I had worked hard for them, but these prizes are different. I am grateful for them, but they only remind me how much work still needs to be done to achieve the goal of education for every boy and girl. I don't want to be thought of as 'the girl who was shot by the Taliban' but 'the girl who fought for education'. This is the cause to which I want to devote my life.

On my sixteenth birthday I was in New York to speak at the United Nations. Standing up to address an audience inside the vast hall where so many world leaders have spoken before was daunting, but I knew what I wanted to say. 'This is your chance Malala,' I said to myself. Only 400 people were sitting around me, but when I looked out, I imagined millions more. I did not

write the speech only with the UN delegates in mind; I wrote it for every person around the world who could make a difference. I wanted to reach all people living in poverty, those children forced to work and those who suffer from terrorism or lack of education. Deep in my heart I hoped to reach every child who could take courage from my words and stand up for his or her rights.

I wore one of Benazir Bhutto's white shawls over my favourite pink shalwar kamiz and I called on the world's leaders to provide free education to every child in the world. 'Let us pick up our books and our pens,' I said. 'They are our most powerful weapons. One child, one teacher, one book and one pen can change the world.' I didn't know how my speech was received until the audience gave me a standing ovation. My mother was in tears and my father said I had become everybody's daughter. . .

At breakfast the next day Atal said to me in the hotel, 'Malala, I don't understand why you are famous. What have you done?' All the time we were in New York he was more excited by the Statue of Liberty, Central Park and his favourite game Beyblade!

After the speech I received messages of support from all over the world, but there was mostly silence from my own country, except that on Twitter and Facebook we could see my own Pakistani brothers and sisters turning against me. They accused me of speaking out of 'a teen lust for fame'. One said, 'Forget the image of your country, forget about the school. She would eventually get what she was after, a life of luxury abroad'. . .

I know I will go back to Pakistan, but whenever I tell my father I want to go home, he finds excuses. 'No, Jani, your treatment is not complete,' he says, or, 'These schools are good. You should stay here and gather knowledge so you can use your words powerfully.'

He is right. I want to learn and be trained well with the weapon of knowledge. Then I will be able to fight more effectively for my cause.

Today we all know education is our basic right. Not just in the West; Islam too has given us this right. Islam says every girl and every boy should go to school. In the Quran it is written, God wants us to have knowledge. He wants us to know why the sky is blue and about oceans and stars. I know it's a big struggle – around the world there are fifty-seven million children who are not in primary school, thirty-two million of them girls. Sadly my own country Pakistan is one of the worst places: 5.1 million children don't even go to primary school even though in our constitution it says every child has that right. We have almost fifty million illiterate adults, two-thirds of whom are women, like my own mother. . .

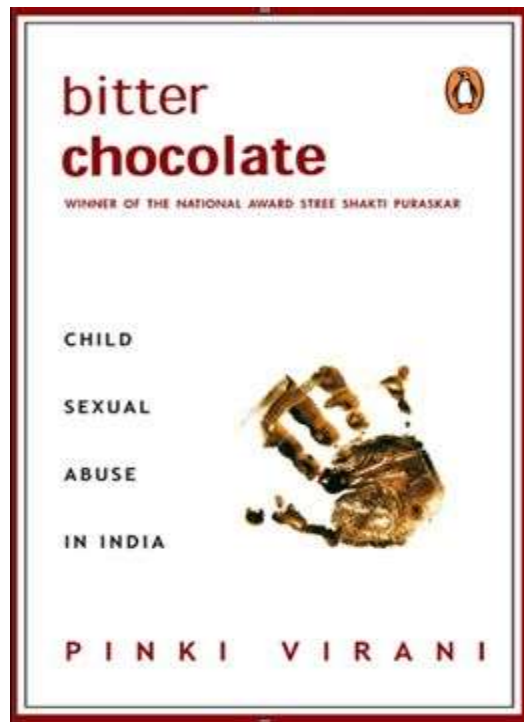
I love my God. I thank my Allah. I talk to him all day. He is the greatest. By giving me this height to reach people, he has also given me great responsibilities. Peace in every home, every street, every village, every country – this is my dream. Education for every boy and every girl in the world. To sit down on a chair and read my books with all my friends at school is my right. To see each and every human being with a smile of happiness is my wish.

I am Malala. My world has changed but I have not.

(The text is used for educational purpose only. We hope it will give a glimpse of Malala Yousafzai's life experience and will encourage the students to read/follow similar books/ issues, which are socially relevant/ important)

## Books

---



“bitter chocolate” by Pinki Virani is a book on Child Sexual Abuse in India. The book is a collection of casestudy/ reports/ stories on child abuse. Though the contents are depressing one cannot ignore it; the writer have made a bold attempt to bring the horror of abuse to the public. The psychology of the offenders and the long lasting impact on the victims are portrayed without any hesitation. The issues dealt in the book usually gets suppressed or considered a taboo to discuss in public. The writer gets appreciation for handling the subject without any bias, even when she points out that abuse primarily committed by the members of the family or by someone familiar to the victim. The book speaks for the weak sex (children) – the voiceless – so it must be read and understood by everyone.



The Lex-Knot- Lex Festum 2017, was organized in ICFAI Law School, IFHE Hyderabad from 30<sup>th</sup> march to 2<sup>nd</sup> April 2017. The inauguration function witnessed the presence of Prof. J. Mahender Reddy, VC, Ms. Shobha Rani, Chairman and other dignitaries of ICFAI and was presided over by Justice B S Chauhan, the chairperson of 21<sup>st</sup> Law Commission of India and Prof A V Narasimha Rao, Dean ICFAI Law School, IFHE, Hyderabad.



The welcome note was delivered by Prof. J. Mahender Reddy, VC of IFHE where he spoke about the foundation of the ICFAI University and highlighted the objectives of the esteemed organization. He wished the participants emphasizing that participation is more important than winning and losing.



It was preceded by Prof. A.V. Narsimha Rao, Dean ILS where he welcomed all the participants and the dignitaries of Lex Knot- Lex Festum 2017 and 33<sup>rd</sup> Inter University Moot Court Competition. He welcomed the BCI trust who played significant role in association with ICFAI Law School in conducting this event. He addressed the student and the faculty members of ICFAI Law School, for their interest and commitment towards Lex Knot- Lex Festum '17. And wished everyone to make the event a grand success.



The registration for Lex Knot – Lex Festum '17 and 33rd All India Inter-University Moot Court competition began on 30th March 2017. Registration counters had been setup, while the students under the supervision of faculty in-charge undertook the registration process. In other words, the faculty members worked closely with the students in conducting the law festival, the students are made to understand the nuances of organizing the event.





**@ The Event – Faculty Members**



## Students Candid Moments



Photo Credits: Anurag, Sem IV, ILS follow him @t <https://www.facebook.com/anurag.ben> & Scintillate Portraiture (Prem) follow him @t <https://www.facebook.com/premnaidu1997/>



The event also graced the presence of eminent personalities of N.V.Ramana, Chief Justice of Delhi High Court and the acting Chief Justice of Andhra Pradesh High Court.



&

L Nageshwar Rao, Serving Judge of the Supreme Court of India. Addressing the student community on the occasion of Lex Knot – Lex Festum '17.



### The 33rd All India Inter-University Moot Court competition

Around 50 University/NLU's/Deemed University has participated. The finals held on 2nd April 2017, witnessing a nail biting advocacy between KIIT and Nalsar University.



Mr Savnak Rajguru, Ms Somabha Bandopadhyay, Mr Mohit, the participants from KIIT Bhubaneswar emerged as the winners of 33rd All India Inter-University Moot Court Competition.



## Winners of Lex Knot-Lex Festum '17 Competitions

1. Client Counselling

Winner: Sree Poojitha, GVNS Lakshya, University College of Law, Osmania University.

Runner: Snehil Pratik, Pratik Kumar, New Law College, Pune.

2. Negotiation

Winner: Shvabh Chakarwanti, Aditya Roongta, Govt. Law College, Mumbai

Runner: Ashim Gupta, Avinash V Rao, NLSIU, Bangalore.

3. Asian Parliamentary Debate

Winner: Sakshi Singhal      Runner: Aditya Shrivastava

Best Speaker: Shardul Gopujkar      Best Speaker: Vaishakh G Datta

4. Judgement Writing

Winner: Sana Isani, R L Law College, Karnataka.

Runner: Prashansa Shah, Alliance School of Law, Bangalore

5. Street Play

Winner: Nithin Choumal and Team, ICFAI Jaipur

Runner: Rahul Ahirwar and Team, Dr Harisingh Gour Vishwavidyalaya, MP

Best Actor: Mahima Anandh, Dr Harisingh Gour Vishwavidyalaya, MP

Best Script: Nithin Choumal and Team, ICFAI Jaipur

6. Photography

Winner: C Saai Kumar, Bharath Institution, Chennai

Runner: John Prislely, Bharath Institution, Chennai

7. Poster Making

Winner: Ashish Danimireddi, School of Law, Gitam, Vizag

Runner: Vaishnavi, Alliance School of Law, Bangalore

## 8. Essay Writing

Winner: Ch Sri Vidhya, School of Law, Gitam, Vizag

Runner: Kavitha M, Bharath Institution, Chennai



(Photo Credits: Nirmal Dilip, Sem

VIII, ILS) follow him @t

<https://www.facebook.com/NirmalDilip>

[inPhotography/](#)





We wish all the best for the Winners, Runners and all the participants who made the event possible.