



# LAW COLLEGE DURGAPUR

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# Law College Durgapur

M A G A Z I N E



## Articles

By faculty and  
students

## Gallery

Of events and  
students' activities



# From the Principal's Desk

Dr. P. K. Sahoo

**Welcome to the inaugural issue of the Law College Durgapur's magazine, a major milestone in our institution's journey.**

Our students learn to appreciate the spirit of the law and its crucial role in societal development. Through various projects and community engagements, they demonstrate how legal knowledge can effect positive change, highlighting the important crossover between legal frameworks and social justice.



**We aim to give voice to our students and faculty. It serves as a platform for dialogue and exchange.**

We want to inculcate in our students the timelessness of legal pursuit and our connection with law and morality. The Ramayana and Mahabharata offer timeless justice, duty, and morality lessons. These epics underscore the complexities of law and ethics, providing invaluable insights into the principles underpinning our legal system today. By reflecting on these stories, we connect modern legal education with the traditions of righteousness and societal order that have guided us for millennia.

As you read through this magazine, I hope you sense the passion and dedication that drive our college. This publication not only reflects our past achievements but also serves as a beacon guiding us toward future possibilities. Let us continue to strive for excellence, challenge the status quo, and use our knowledge for the betterment of society.

Warm regards.



## **Best Practices to Combat Gender based Victimization**

**Dr. P. K. Sahoo**

**Principal, Law College Durgapur**

Gender-based victimization is concentrated on women and girls. The forms of victimization include sexual assault, intimate partner violence, incest, trafficking and sexual exploitation. The girls and the women are victimized because of their gender. One can notice that women have been injured as child bearers, sexual objects for males and nurturers. Gender-motivated victimizers punish, harass or in some other way aggress against the people who are motivated to enforce their nations of gender-appropriate behaviour or to express their hostility towards people who do not conform to those nations.

Sexual assault and domestic violence do occur between same-sex individuals and different-sex individuals. In the examination of sex relationships, violence raises questions about the theories that identify the patriarchal family structure or men's domination over women because the primary cause of violence against women starts from them only.

Gender-based victimization also includes rape, domestic violence, and mutilation; murder and sexual abuse

are the problems for women across the globe. Gender-based victimization is responsible for one of the problems for non healthy life which is lost to women of productive age. The overall burden is greater in the modern world. Female-related violence is also a hidden obstacle to the economic and social development of any society in particular and country in general. By sapping women's energy, undermining their confidence, and compromising their health depriving them of full participation in the development of society. The United Nations Fund for Women (UNIFFW) recently observed that "women cannot lend their labour creative ideas fully if they are burdened with physical and psychological scars of abuse.

In recent years the world community has taken some important steps to combat gender-based violence or abuse.

Various United Nations bodies including the General Assembly (Resolution No-48/104), the Economic and Social Council and the Committee on Crime Prevention and Control have passed resolutions recognizing violence



against women as an issue of grave concern. In that respect negotiations are started worldwide. Some organizations of American states have drafted a Pan American Treaty against the violence towards women.

This type of international initiative was started over the decades of organizing by women's group around the world to combat gender based victimization. In many countries women have started agitation to change the concept of men and the cultural beliefs and attitude that undergird men's violence. In that respect a recent directory published by the Santiago based ISIS international. Nearly 379 organizations working against gender based victimization in Latin America alone

## NATURE OF VICTIMIZATION

Mostly men are victimized by other males but girls and women are victimized by males only. Basically, females are victimized by someone they know. Sometimes questions may arise as to why people break the law and why women and girls are at a high level of danger in and around their homes and outside. In developing countries, gender-based victimization is difficult to identify because of the spotty availability of data and the omission of some form of crime from official statistics is not proper.

Trafficking, which is the transport of people across local or national borders for the purpose of sexual exploitation is a crime that victimizes girls & women. Women and girls are forced to engage in prostitution. Some poor families sell their female children for trafficking. From a survey, it came to light that one million people are trafficked and

sexually exploited worldwide each year. With collapse of the economic system in the world the demand for women increased and the profit that could be made from them by encouraging the growth of trafficking. Some criminal groups have recruited and taken women from poor Asian countries placing them in trafficking in different countries.

## FORMS OF VICTIMIZATION

Many people believe that girls and women are primarily at risk for sexual violence by unknown males. This idea is communicated to warn the girls and young women to move in dark, not taking to stranger, not walking alone. The abstract concept around the home, which describes the location of many girls' and women's victimization, takes on a new dimension. Where there is repeated victimization by an intimate and around the home there is an anticipation and fear of a high probability attack. Some women are in continuous anxiety and terror knowing that a person who is often in close likely to strike out. They dramatically adjust their daily activities and their life plans deciding where to live and not to live.

The general people may talk about victimization that was frequently hidden, ignored, unspeakable, and difficult to communicate about. The forms of violence concentrated on women include domestic terrorism, marital rape, date rape, acquaintanceship rape, degree of sexual assault, wife abuse, wife battering, intimate partner violence, emotional abuse, stalking, sexual harassment and gender harassment. Sexual harassment is so common that it has been referred as to

routine oppression. Sexual orientation, motivated crime and hate crime are also relatively new concepts. Hate crime can be motivated not only by dislike of gay and lesbian individuals but dislike of gender, racial, religious or ethical groups. It is unique from other crime because the motive is hate of an entire group.

Gender based victimization includes a harmful behaviors towards girls and women because of their sex, including wife abuse, sexual assault, dowry related murder, marital rape, forced prostitution and sexual abuse of female children. Specifically violence against women includes physical force, coercion, deprivation and the physical and psychological harms.

## DOMESTIC VIOLENCE

The most pervasive form of gender victimization is abuse of women by intimate male partner. In a survey it came to light that one fifth women has been beaten by his male partner. These women are beaten at least three times a year with psychological and sexual abuse as well. According to the review of journal American medical Association, women in USA are more assaulted, injured and rape or killed by ex-male partner than other.

## RAPE AND SEXUAL ABUSE

The statistics of the world suggest that sexual coercion is also a common reality in the lives of women and girls. A survey from the United States reveals that one in five American women over the age of 18 has been victimized by rape in her lifetime. In our national survey, it reveals that 27% to 34% of women have been sexually abused

during childhood.

## GENDER INEQUALITY IS A DANGER TO FEMALES

In the world a number of bad practices result in physical and emotional harms to girls. In several countries girl children are neglected and also restrictions are imposed on the birth of girl child. Most of the countries have banned the abortion and banned the dictation of fetus and undergoing abortion if it is a girl child even if it is illegal. The unbalanced sex ratio of boys to girls are happened due to abortion of girl child in the mother's womb. It is observed that most of the women are uneducated having no financial resources of their own expected a son to care them in old age but in reality son has a advantaged position in the society because sons were more able than daughters to support the parents socially and economically.

## BELIEFS SUPPORT GENDER BASED VICTIMIZATION

The idea of beliefs support gender-based victimization is important at different levels of explanation. Sometimes beliefs are associated with culture. Culture includes not only beliefs but also values that members of a group will share. In some cases people alter beliefs, values and norms. Alteration can occur when individuals are exposed to multiple cultures or other realities of day to day life. People move to other countries often adapt their cultural beliefs which they are newly exposed. Cultural distinction relevant to gender based victimization remain among the countries.



# EFFECT OF GENDER-BASED VICTIMIZATION

It has a complex effect on physical and mental injury. In some cases, disability results from depression, anxiety, a threat to health and quality of life, death etc. Repeated victimization can produce long-term changes in what way survivors regulate their emotions, self-perception and relationships with other people.

The effect of gender-based victimization could be profound. Many people who are battered in intimate relationships, raped and exploited by people who benefit financially from their prostitution are economically marginalized by their victimization. If they are physically or psychologically tortured they may be unable to work peacefully. The economic impact of gender-based victimization may result in an immediate loss of financial resources and a long-term decline in equality of life if it is necessary to live in a less desirable neighbourhood.

## PRACTICES TO COMBAT GENDER BASED VICTIMIZATION

To combat gender based victimization these are the best practices given below.

- Find out the root of violence and how to eradicate it.
- Interrupt sexist and discriminatory language.
- Interrupt abuse.
- Stop sexual harassment.
- Develop an action plan for rehabilitation.
- Stop any type of victimization.
- Stop rape culture.

- Awareness campaigns.
- Introduce empowerment Programmes.

## RIGHT OF THE VICTIMS

Women rights are human rights. Until women enjoy the same rights as a men we cannot have a free and equal society. The established inequality in societies is everyone's problem. According to UN Gender Equality and the empowerment of Women and Girls is not just a goal but a key to sustainable development, economic growth, peace and security in the society. Society gets batter for every one when women's rights are upheld and taken seriously when everyone comes together to support women's rights and social security in the society we can be so much stronger.

## CONCLUSION

This article based on the consequences of violence and victimization of women and girls. It is time for the government and international community that women have the right to live free from physical and psychological abuse. Much emphasis should be given by the autonomous women's organizations that have fought tirelessly to solve the crisis, change the law and challenge the practices which are going on. These types of groups could easily be strengthened with only a minimum investment of resources like Brazilian and Colombian constitution.

For women and girls the victimization involves attack by inmate or intimate partner, relative is likely to occur in or around the home. The reality of victimization in one's home and the wide widespread fear make everyday

violence on the part of females' day-to-day lives. An international perspective reveals that the victimization of females extends beyond personal attack to trafficking in women and children, abortion of female fetuses, abandonment of girl infants etc.

It is very much understood that gender based victimization is the documentation of how gender inequality and poverty on women have exposed them to victimization. This is a major step away from early theory which focused on the psychology of the victims, offender's girls and women. Worldwide women's poverty places them into trafficking within and outside the countries for sexual exploitation. In some countries where women are most disadvantaged conditions because of their danger, they are at risk for sexual assault and domestic violence. They also turn to prostitution as a way to make money and are exposed to victimization by customers, decrease of gender inequality typically translate into decreased of violence against women.

Women's and girls' disadvantage places mat the risk. It is important to note that violence against women is not only applicable to poor but there are beliefs that it can be found in many social classes or groups to support men's dominance over women. In some cases men who are economically marginalized use violence against women because they see no alternative way to assert power, which they feel is essential to express their masculinity.

In globalization it is beliefs that gender based victimization are readily available to people in widely diversified settings. Women who immigrate to other countries through marriage find

themselves with very limited resources and are subjected to wife abuse or turn to prostitution to escape their relationship. Globalization has several negative result connected to gender abuse and crime.

Gender arrangements, gender inequality, culture and its adaptations explain persistent patterns of violence. The complementary theory along with supporting evidence shows that certain individuals accomplish their gender identity through violence against girls, women and people who are guy or lesbian. It is widely acknowledged that the arena of violence against women has been associated the construction of domestic violence.

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# Law College Durgapur as the flag bearer of ADR for upholding Clinical Legal Education

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India is an immense nation with a populace of 135.26 crore. Because of the expanding pace of the populace and struggle there has been a tremendous increment in several cases recorded in court that are forthcoming and consistently being postponed. ADR for example Substitute Dispute Resolution furnishes us with deductively created procedures to help Indian legal executives in diminishing the weight on the court. Before plunging profound into the extent of ADR in India it is a dire need to illuminate what ADR is. Elective Dispute Resolution is an instrument that can likewise be called as an endeavour too that helps in settling a contention in a tranquil way where both the gatherings acknowledge the result. It offers to determine matters of litigants whether in business or in any case who can't begin any arrangement and arrive at any settlement. It can give a substitute for regular strategies for comprehending clashes. The contrasts between the gatherings are tended to by managing their inclinations. ADR helps in fathoming any sort of issue including common, business, family and

so forth. This technique helps the parties settle the issue in a social request and gives a chance to diminish antagonism.

## PROVISIONS RELATED TO ADR

- Section 89 of CPC, 1908 provides an opportunity that if there are chances of settlement outside the court then it will refer to the same.
- The Acts that deal with Alternative Dispute Resolution are the Arbitration and Conciliation Act, of 1996
- The Legal Services Authority Act, 1987

## SCOPE OF ADR IN INDIA

An ever increasing number of cases are accumulating in courts as time passes so even a little exertion in course of lessening the expanding worry would turn as an incredible assistance particularly in a nation like India where death rate is extremely high. In, India the law and practice of private and conditional business questions without court intercession can be gone back to antiquated occasions. Intervention or intercession as a choice to question goal by metropolitan courts has been

common in India from Vedic occasions. The legal cycle is moderate which prompts postponing and disavowal of equity through postponement is the greatest joke of law in actuality it murders the centre of the whole legal framework. In creating a nation major financial change works inside the system of rule of law, procedures for the swifter goal of debates for lessening the weight on courts and to give intends to quick goal of questions, there is no better choice except to endeavour to create ADR by building up offices. In 1996, the Parliament sanctioned Arbitration and Conciliation Act, 1996, to give snappy re-dressal to business questions by private Arbitration. The expedient choice of any business debate is fundamental for the business to develop appropriately. ADR has as of late been eluded as "Suitable Dispute Resolution" and not as "Elective". ADR is likewise being alluded to as a worldwide framework as it isn't confined by regional locale. There are different types of ADR it is the idea of gatherings and debates that choose which technique would be the best; the strategies are assertion, placation, intercession, lok adalat and so forth.

Before getting deep into the method let's discuss what ADR provides altogether:

- It is moderately quicker and has a period-bound cycle.
- It is moderately cheap.
- Fees can be pre-controlled by the gatherings.
- Parties have the position to choose according to their benefit.
- Parties can decide their methodology and not be limited by rules of proof.
- Parties can avoid/restrict or give ward on discussion of decision and the

arbiter is delegated on choice by the gatherings

- Proceedings are held in private.
- Very restricted reason for advance appeal as settlement is satisfactory to both the parties in last and isn't appealable.

There have been late advancements in the field of ADR, for example, online Dispute Resolution and Gram Nyaylayas. These substitutes would build up the extent of ADR in India.

In the majority of the cases, it offers a successful win circumstance. The method of ADR is an endeavour to plan a reasonable option in contrast to our legal framework. The description of the methods is as follows:

1. Arbitration: It is the method where the question is chosen by at least one person 'the authorities' external to the court. An assertion that is lawfully official on both sides and enforceable in the court. It is frequently utilized in business questions. Mediation is a reference to the choices of one additional person either with or without an umpire, a specific issue in distinction between the parties.

2. Conciliation: It is where the parties to a dispute utilize a conciliator, who meets with the parties both independently and together trying to determine contrasts. They do this by bringing down strain, improving interchanges, and urging parties to investigate possible arrangements. It varies from intervention that in itself has no legitimate standing and the conciliator doesn't have a position to look for proof or call observers.

3. Mediation: It is a party-focused cycle in that it is centred principally upon the necessities, rights and interests of the parties. A middle person utilizes a wide



assortment of strategies to control the cycle productively and to enable the parties to locate the correct arrangement. It helps the gatherings to arrange a settlement.

## ROLE OF LCD IN CLINICAL LEGAL EDUCATION

Law College Durgapur has been the pioneer in the District of Paschim Bardhaman in carrying out successful fieldwork of Clinical Legal Education with the hands of successful Legal Aid clinics and Mediation centres. Both in-house and out-house arrangements have been made and handled by students in the presence of eminent judges, advocates and dignitaries from the District Legal Services Authority or State Legal Services Authority.

Students have been vigilant about real-life problems that require critical legal attention. They are evident in giving legal advice and adhering to the progress of the cases if any are pending before the court of law.

## CONCLUSION

This helps give the students a vivid outlook on the scope of their course and a practical approach in handling issues that lie ahead of them in the future. It spares time, cash, and connection between the parties. It gives mediators and parties more extensive scope than going to court. The settlement that occurs because of intercession is a win-win circumstance while the claim in court is win lose circumstance. There are so numerous forthcoming cases in India that ADR would make ready to help the weight of court and bring tranquil outcome.





# From Ecstasy to Agony: Revisiting Delinquency in Light of Street Addicted Children

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The nexus between addiction and delinquency has long been a subject of interest for researchers and policymakers alike. While addiction is commonly understood as a chronic relapsing disorder characterized by compulsive drug seeking and use despite adverse consequences, delinquency refers to behaviour that deviates from societal norms and legal regulations. This paper contends that the correlation between these two constructs is not merely coincidental but rooted in complex psychological, social, and neurobiological factors.

In an ideal family situation, it is expected that a child would stay with his / her parents in a house. A child is innocent, energetic, enthusiastic and impressionable. S/he is always lovable and admirable. 'The child is no doubt happy in the familial and loving atmosphere of home. It is quite likely that he may be destructive in some of his activities and grow obstinate and peevish in the absence of proper guidance and midst of too many don'ts. There should be sweet reasonableness in the home environment to influence

the growth of the child' (Vyas, 1939:157)

In reality, the children of the marginalized and impoverished sections are the victims of the system where they are compelled to fight for their survival. Their family could not provide them with their basic needs and requirements. Many of them thus turned into street children. The inequality phenomenon has been well perceived by French sociologist Pierre Bourdieu (1984) while addressing this problem. Being unprotected and uncared many children of impoverished families are compelled to move out from the family and reach at a vulnerable situation. They start staying in places like streets, railway platforms, footpaths, under flyovers, etc. leaving their parents behind. In this process, the number of street children increases over time.

## METHODOLOGY

The study adopts a qualitative research design, focusing on in-depth case studies of three street children to explore their mental health issues related to addictions at Durgapur



station. This approach allows for a nuanced understanding of individual experiences and the contextual factors contributing to challenges faced by them on the street. Three cases of street children aged 6–18, currently living or working around Durgapur Station, and with a willingness to participate in the study. Before the commencement of the study, informed consent was obtained from each participant and where applicable, from their guardians or caretakers. The participants were briefed about the purpose, procedures and potential impact of the research paper. In-depth interviews were conducted with each participant, utilizing open-ended questions to encourage narrative responses. Case studies explored their life histories, daily challenges, coping mechanisms, and perceived mental health concerns. Non-participant observations were engaged to understand the participants' daily lives, interactions, and environmental influences, providing contextual insights into their experiences.

## THE EUPHORIA OF ADDICTION

Addiction often begins with the pursuit of euphoria – a transient state of intense pleasure and happiness induced by the consumption of psychoactive substances. Whether it is the rush of dopamine triggered by illicit drugs or the numbing effect of alcohol, individuals may initially turn to substance use as a means of escapism or self-medication.

### *Case Study - I*

*Krishna Singh, aged 16 years, came to Durgapur from Raniganj, Paschim Bardhaman district, after a disagreement*

*with his stepmother. He still maintains some relations, though strained, with his family. Sometimes he visits home just to see his three sisters or give some money to his father. Being a hardcore drug addict, most of his earnings are wasted on drugs. Singh has been picked up by the police several times and was once sent to NGO Run-Home. After spending three years there, he ran away and came back to Durgapur station. Singh is now firmly entrenched in the station, earning by scrounging around trains, doing menial jobs, etc.*

However, what begins as a quest for ecstasy can quickly spiral into a cycle of dependence and compulsion, laying the groundwork for delinquent behavior.

## THE AGONY OF DELINQUENCY

As addiction tightens its grip, individuals may find themselves ensnared in a web of criminal activity to sustain their habit. From petty theft to drug trafficking, delinquency becomes a means to procure drugs or finance their purchase.

### *Case Study - II*

*Ranjan Khan from Purulia is around 9 years old. His father is a driver and earns Rs 10,000 per month. After the death of his mother, his father, an alcoholic, started abusing him every day. Ranjan came to Durgapur station and took the job of a helper in a nearby hotel. He also scavenges on trains. Being a drug addict, he has now become physically very weak*

*and has also suffered from about of tuberculosis. Due to police high-handedness, Ranjan now wants to leave Durgapur and settle in Asansol or Burdwan station.*

Moreover, the cognitive impairments associated with chronic substance abuse can impair judgment and impulse control, further exacerbating the propensity for antisocial behavior. Consequently, the euphoria of addiction gives way to the agony of legal entanglements, incarceration, and societal stigmatization.

## UNDERSTANDING THE INTERPLAY

To comprehensively address the link between addiction and delinquency, it is imperative to consider the interplay of various factors. Psychosocial determinants such as adverse childhood experiences, trauma, peer influence, and socioeconomic status can significantly influence susceptibility to both addiction and delinquency.

### *Case Study - III*

*Ratul, aged 15, is from Howrah district. His father is a daily labourer and his mother works in a textile factory. Their combined income was not enough to sustain the family for which Ratul had to take a job in a tea stall. There he met a boy named Chhotu who lives in Durgapur station. He started visiting Chhotu and his friends in Durgapur station and learnt of the various income options available. This lured him to platform life and he started living in the station. His family*

*ties gradually weakened and he later became completely detached from them. Ratul is now a prominent member of the gang, earning Rs 300 per day. Apart from train scavenging, he picks pockets and snatches. Being a drug addict, he spends the bulk of his earnings on drugs and he also gambles. He spends the rest at local paan shops and restaurants. Often, stall-owners dupe him. Ratul and his gang have also been accused of sexually abusing newcomers at the station. He has been picked up by the police at least four times. Ratul does not want to continue living at the station but doesn't know where to go.*

Furthermore, neurobiological research has elucidated the neural circuits implicated in reward processing, decision-making, and inhibition, providing insights into the mechanisms underlying addictive behaviors and criminality.

## INTERVENTIONS AND PREVENTIVE MEASURES

Effective interventions targeting addiction and delinquency require a multifaceted approach encompassing prevention, treatment, and rehabilitation. Early intervention programmes aimed at at-risk youth, family-based interventions, cognitive-behavioral therapies, and pharmacological treatments have demonstrated efficacy in mitigating substance use disorders and reducing recidivism rates among delinquent populations.

Moreover, addressing structural inequities, enhancing access to mental health services, and fostering supportive environments are essential components of a holistic response to addiction-related delinquency.

## CONCLUSION

In conclusion, the confluence of addiction and delinquency underscores the intricate interplay between individual vulnerabilities, environmental influences, and neurobiological mechanisms. By adopting a comprehensive and integrated approach that combines prevention, treatment, and social support, society can mitigate the adverse consequences of substance abuse and delinquent behavior, thereby fostering healthier communities and brighter futures for vulnerable populations.

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# Medical Malpractices in India: A Socio-Legal Aspect

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## HISTORICAL AND CONCEPTUAL OVERVIEW

"Health is Wealth."- this phrase is very much significant in human life and human society. Good health indicates a fresh mind and activeness of everyday life. Treatment as well as 'Medicine' is the most important remedy for any deceases and a good treatment can give life in our society.

In the Vedic era also the concept of Medicine and the treatment of disease is a science in India. The ancient Indian medicine, it was Brahma, the secondary creator of the universe, who propounded the knowledge of Ayurveda, an Upaveda of the Atharva Veda. When it comes to the development of medicine from the times of ancient India, there are two major areas, which are Kaya Chikitsa, or the science of general medical treatment especially of the body, and Shalya Chikitsa, or surgery.

In the 20th Century and 21st Century, the pick phase of the development of Medical Science and treatment process. This rapid growth of medical science was the blessing of God in Human Civilization. But every use has a mala fide or misuse in our society. Medical science was not an exception to such a rule. Medical Negligence is part of such negative side of treatment and medicine. Very often doctors, nurses and quasi-medical



staff are negligent in their treatment and the common people suffer from them. Negligence means carelessness or abstaining from doing something that should have been done by a person from his/her position. In medical science or treatment such duty or responsibility is too much essential because the question of life and death is involved in this profession. Each person has a right to receive good treatment from medical professionals with due care and responsibility. It is the fundamental right of each person. Despite that, they are victimized by medical professionals and medical institutions.

Law ipso facto is a protection for the common people and when medicine and treatment are the matters of right there must a remedy for the common people (ubi jus ibi remedium i.e., where is a right there is a remedy). There are two types of remedies under the Indian Law for Medical Negligence. One is the Civil Remedy i.e. The Consumer Protection Act, 1986(guided by the principles of Negligence under the Law of Torts) and another under Sec.80,88 and 304A(10) of the Indian Penal Code, 1860 which is the criminal one.

Medical malpractice occurs when a hospital, doctor or other health care professional, through a negligent act or omission, causes an injury to a patient. The negligence might be the result of errors in diagnosis, treatment, after care or health management.

## SOCIO-LEGAL PERSPECTIVE

### UNDER THE LIGHT OF JUDICIARY

Law and Society are very much related with each other. Basically, Law makes for the society and common people. The main objective of law is the betterment of the interest of the common people and social acceptance.

Medical issues are not the exceptions of the above-mentioned concept. Law relating to Medical Science has come to resolve the medical disputes and fight against the Medical Malpractices. Social norms should be attached to the medical profession. Medical practitioners are socially liable to serve their best for the patients. Their service towards the patient is equivalent to social service. Medical practitioners are personally and socially answerable for

their duties.

Medical malpractice/Negligence is absolutely a social curse.

Not the Medical Practitioners but also the quasi- medical staffs have their duties towards the patients as well as towards the society.

Law and Medical Science, in India, have come together after the certain negligent cases by the medical practitioners and hospital. The Consumer Protection Act,1986 was a result of huge medical malpractices in India, no doubt that was a pathfinding legislative drafting in Indian Society. Not only the Consumer Protection Act,1986 but also there are several legislative drafting are there for protection of common people from medical malpractices.

In this regard, it should be mentioned that not only the legislature but also the judiciary plays a very significant and important role in India. Judiciary is the pillar of ultimate faith and belief in front of the common people. Especially when the question of life and death has been involved in this regard. Some judicial decisions regarding medical negligence cases were the pathfinder of the future society in India. Specifically, Dr. Kunal Saha case in Kolkata, West Bengal, Dr. Shraboni Sen Joha case etc. were the landmark decisions of the judiciary regarding compensation to the parties those who had suffered by the medical practitioners.

In other hand, it is obvious that Justice is the main goal and fruit of Law. The term ubi jus ibi remedium i.e, where is a right there is a remedy ensures the legal remedies for infringement of legal rights-this is the main objective of study. If a common people deprive from



a good and healthy treatment the only way in front of him go to the court for compensation or remedies which ensures Justice. Justice is a social balance which should be implemented in the field of Medical Malpractices otherwise the entire society will be suffered for this. Justice delivering system should be more precise and stricter in the case of Medical Malpractices and doctors and medical staffs cannot be escaped from the hand of law as well as Justice if they have done negligent work.

## CONCLUSION

A good health indicates a fresh mind and activeness of every day's life. Treatment as well as 'Medicine' is the most important remedy for any deceases and a good treatment can give a life in our society. Law and Medical Science, in India, have come together after the certain negligent cases by the medical practitioners and hospital. Law and Society are very much related with each other. Basically, Law makes for the society and common people. The main objective of law is the betterment of the interest of the common people and social acceptance. Our dream is a healthful society which can be provided by only an ethical Medical Practitioners and their good services.







## Digital India: Laying the Foundation Towards a Brighter Future for Our Youth

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India is, as of 2023, the most populous country in the world. It's an achievement that has put the country in the crosshairs of global geopolitics. Astronomical population growth, however, has sometimes been a hindrance to the already dwindling development efforts undertaken by our country's government. The modernization of Indian public services and government processes had been one of the major points of focus of the newly formed government, following the elections of 2014. Accordingly, in the year 2015, the Digital India Scheme was launched, pan India, aiming to make internet connectivity a mainstream affair in the country.

A promise of a better future followed as leaps and bounds in Information Technology turned India into a utopia for commerce, entrepreneurship, and progress. Companies such as Reliance Digital, Bharti Airtel, and other network distributors, with incentives from the government, came forward with expansion and awareness programmes that not only made India a much more

digitally literate country but also shifted the need for spending unrealistic amounts of money on internet connectivity.

Perhaps the most affected band of society by this surge of Digitalization is the country's youth. The initiative has had a profound impact on the way children in our society have learned to access the internet and the number of daily tasks they depend on the Internet to perform on their behalf. Education, Commerce, Banking, Finance Management, and other such aspects which once were essential skills one needed to go out of their way to indulge themselves in, have now been made available to them at the comfort of their leisure. This sudden surge of internet facilities has, on one hand, streamlined a lot of major issues faced by children, such as academic registrations, fee payment, gathering study materials, etc., which simultaneously gives a little leeway for those who would use the clever tools at their disposal to make their work far less reliable and rewarding.

## OBJECTIVES

Objectives of the DigitalIndia schemes were simple. Majorly, the provision of High-Speed Internet in both Rural and Urban areas of India, which, up until that point had either been completely neglected by Internet Service Providers or internet access had been made expensive, making it a luxury.

Further, the establishment of Common ServiceCentres (CSCs) in 2.5 Lakh Gram panchayats, e-governance, and quick access to information was also on the itinerary of the Government's roadmap toward the implementation of this scheme.

## MAJOR PROGRAMMES WITHIN THE SCHEME

·**Unified Payments Interface (UPI):** Providing a quick and simple long-distance payment gateway.

·**Pradhan Mantri Gramin Digital Saksharta Abhiyan (PMGDISHA):** Train individuals in rural areas to become digitally literate.

·**National Digital Literacy Mission (NDLM):** Achieve digital literacy in at least one member of every household. Often, these individuals were the younger members of the family.

·**SWAYAM** (Study Webs of Active Learning for Young Aspiring Minds): Provide online courses from top institutions free of cost. This made children skilled at low costs, expanding their professional horizons.

·**DigiLocker:** Provide a secure cloud-based platform for storing and sharing

documents. This made the organization of documents a simpler process.

·**Skill India and IT for Jobs:** Provide training and skills development for employment in the IT sector. One of the fastest-expanding sectors in the Indian Economy.

·**Startup India:** Providing support for young Entrepreneurs. Low-interest loans were also among the services provided.

·**UMANG** (UnifiedMobile Application for New-age Governance): Provide a single platform for accessing multiple government services.

·**Wi-Fi Hotspots:** In rural and urban areas, too make sure constant connectivity becomes the new normal.

## REAL-LIFE EXAMPLES

### Empowering Youth:

A group of youngsters in a small village in Uttar Pradesh, armed with skills provided by PradhanMantri Gramin Digital Saksharta Abhiyan (PMGDISHA), decided to launch an e-commerce business selling local handicraft materials, working towards improving the economic status of the village. The group consisted of around ten young men and women, aged between 18 and 25, who were initially engaged in traditional crafts like pottery, weaving, and other local handicrafts. Before the digital training, their market reach was confined to local fairs and occasional tourist visits, which brought in minimal income.

Several customers flocked to this new product, not only improving the

economy of the community but also encouraging the older population to participate and accept Digital India as a concept.

### **Access to Education:**

A student from Karnataka used the UMANG app to upskill himself, and push himself above his peers, but also gain admission into prestigious academies. The student, named Raghav, was in his final year of high school, aspiring to get into a prestigious engineering college. With limited resources and guidance, he struggled to keep up with other students.

Raghav's success story underscores how digital education platforms can bridge the gap between urban and rural education. By providing access to top-notch resources online, platforms like SWAYAM empower students from remote regions to compete on an equal footing with their urban counterparts, opening doors to new opportunities and higher education.

### **Entrepreneurial Success:**

Five young Engineering graduates from Hyderabad utilized the Entrepreneurial support provided by the Government through the Startup India scheme and established a service business that not only empowered farmers with weather updates and cropping tips but also provided a marketplace for farmers to buy and sell products. This omitted a major issue faced by farmers in India, which is connectivity.

The startup not only helped the students build a career for themselves,

but also built a platform for Farmers to connect, and form an online community.

## **CONCLUSION**

These real-life examples highlight the transformative impact of the Digital India initiative on Indian youth. By providing digital literacy training, access to quality educational resources, and support for entrepreneurship, the initiative has empowered young individuals to overcome traditional barriers and achieve significant economic and social progress. These stories exemplify how digital tools and platforms can drive inclusive growth and development, inspiring a new generation of digitally literate, innovative, and entrepreneurial youth.





# Repercussions of “M” in the form of Economics over Society, and vice-versa

Subhrangshu Ghosh

Sem-IV, MSW

In the world of economy, the letter “M” stands out as the starting letter of a word that acts as the ignition force for the engine of this world to perform in its optimum form, also known as ‘M’oney. On the other hand, the society functions itself using another medium, acting as gear-shifts that make this kinetic energy usable and aids its acceleration, known to the common man as ‘M’entality. While a normal individual may feel that these two work hand-in-hand and make the world functional, the tug of war between these forces often evades the range of human eye. This article aims to delve into the inner depths of these realms and make it understandable to you, the constant war waged between your ‘wallet’ and ‘brain’.



## DEFINITION

In its most basic term, economics defines MONEY as, “a type or system of value that facilitates the exchange of goods in an economy. It is used as a medium of exchange between individuals and entities and, also as a store of value and a unit of account that can measure the value of other goods”.

The word MENTALITY, on the other hand, has more of a historical and cultural relevance. It refers to the mindset or way of thinking that is characteristic of a particular group or society. Understanding the mentality of a group can provide insights into their beliefs, values, and behaviours. For example, the warrior mentality of ancient Spartans played a crucial role in their military prowess and their society's emphasis on discipline and sacrifice. In the cultural context, similarly, the samurai mentality in feudal Japan emphasized honour, loyalty, and self-discipline, which greatly influenced their code of conduct.



## HOW DO THESE AFFECT EACH OTHER?

Money cannot be defined as a material currency; it is a force that is full of strength and which intertwines with our emotions, decisions, and aspirations. It always tends to have a possessive impact on our beliefs, attitudes, and perceptions about our financial decisions, mindsets, and choices. Any person can have excessive frugality because of a scarcity mindset, while an abundance mindset promotes a sense of possibility, encouraging that very individual to seek growth and opportunities. Financial choices are closely related to our emotions. Our decision-making can be influenced by the thrill of a successful investment or the stress of a financial setback. A prime example is emotional spending, where we make purchases to cope with our stress or seek instant gratification. Also, our self-identity is often accumulated with our financial achievements, and therefore, the pursuit of wealth itself can also become a compulsive behaviour. Financial stability often correlates with a sense of security, while financial instability can lead to anxiety, stress, and mental health issues. The fear of not having enough money can create chronic stress and affect overall well-being. Money often fosters social comparisons, where individuals measure their success and worth against others based on financial status. This can lead to feelings of inadequacy, jealousy, and low self-esteem, especially in societies with high-income inequality. And the worst of all, the pursuit of money can sometimes lead individuals to compromise their morals and ethics.

This includes engaging in dishonest behaviour, fraud, or exploitation, which can lead to guilt, shame, and long-term psychological harm.

But, the psychological implications of a certain type of mindset over money management can make these situations even more complicated, which generally remain unseen. To start with, poor impulse control and emotional regulation can lead to reckless spending and financial mismanagement. Emotional spending, often triggered by stress, boredom, or low self-esteem, can lead to debt and financial instability; psychological factors such as thrill-seeking, overconfidence, and the desire for quick rewards can lead to problematic gambling or high-risk investments. These behaviours can result in substantial financial losses and subsequent emotional distress; cognitive biases, such as the overconfidence effect, confirmation bias, and the sunk cost fallacy, can negatively impact financial decision-making. These biases can lead individuals to make poor investment choices, persist in losing ventures, or misjudge their financial situation; Psychological state like 'learned helplessness' can result in financial dependence on others or the state, reducing one's ability to manage money effectively. This dependency can perpetuate a cycle of poverty and limit opportunities for financial independence and growth. Therefore, the relationship between money and psychology is bidirectional and cyclical. Financial stress can exacerbate mental health issues, which in turn can lead to poor financial decisions, creating a feedback loop that is difficult to break.



## CONCLUSION

Thus, the above-mentioned paragraphs clearly define the loopholes present in both of the types of subjects. While the former tends to develop the 'more-materialistic' thought process, the latter happens to become the 'thought process', which supervises the usage frequency of the material. While 'money-material' tends to provoke a disregard for values, ethics, and mannerisms, a mindset that bases itself on the rigidity of a certain set of principles, tends to disregard the value and importance of change and versatility, which ultimately takes the form of an imperial thought process that neglects the overall well-being, while focusing itself on the sole functioning of those values only, which it regards important.

Therefore, money is more than dollars and cents; and can be defined as an exclusive dance between our minds and our wallets. Having a concept about the psychology of money empowers us to have control over financial choices, conquer biases, and indulges our decision with our aspirations. By inheriting a positive money mindset we get the key to financial success along with fulfilment. It also bridges the gap between our monetary objectives and well-being and therefore establishes a harmonious relationship, and understanding this dynamic is crucial for developing effective interventions and support systems that address both financial literacy and mental health. By doing so, we can mitigate the negative impact of money on psychology and improve overall well-being.







## Social Media, Society & Culture: The Inter-relations

Dr. Debjani Chakraborty (Som)  
Assistant Professor

In modern times media has come to play a significant role in the everyday life of mankind. It has greatly impacted the existing social institutions. Different media gazettes like Facebook, Twitter, WhatsApp etc. are being rapidly used by almost every member of the family and society. These new media gazettes have captured the communicative space. Opinions however differ on the autonomy of media. The ideal canons of media justify its independence. At the same time, authors like Peng and Lei found that media is hardly autonomous because of the offline settings and dynamic constellation of technological, economic and socio-cultural mechanisms (Ping and Lei:2018:4).

Social media, as one of the variants of media, has become viral, spreading cheap and attractive information to the public, and affecting the cultural practices in society. Ping and Lei (Ping and Lei: 2018:3) have cited an example of a Dutch teenage girl summarized as:

*"A Dutch teenage girl in the Groningen suburb in the Netherlands, desired to celebrate her sweet sixteenth birthday and threw a party through "Facebook". This became immediately viral and*

*many people from different parts of the world sent wished to her and intended to join the birthday party. After continued buzz, she realized that she did a mistake by making a public invitation through the Facebook. Though she wanted to cancel it, the time was over. On the celebration day, there was huge rush and people became mad to see the girl. The police was unable to handle the mad rush. 34 persons were injured and millions suffered damages in this "Facebook riot". In the Dutch press, some people defended the neutrality of social media, while others disputed this. Most commentators agreed that Facebook and social media could not be held responsible for this riot. An investigation made on this incidence by Haren City Council concluded that neither mass media nor social media could be held responsible for this incidence."*

The above incidence shows how emotional sharing such as this can rapidly become viral and pandemic in the society.

### THE INTER-RELATIONS

Social media has the unique feature of space-time compression in the era of information technology.

Social media has the unique feature of space-time compression in the era of information technology. During the twentieth century media wielded tremendous power to communicate information to the public which problematised the discursive space. Social media gained public acceptability through its logic of two-way communications, circulation of cheap and attractive information and through the mystification of the world, ignoring the regulatory framework. In contemporary society, almost every individual and institution uses social media through Facebook, Twitter, YouTube, WhatsApp etc.' David Altheide (Altheide:1979) found that in modern times technology diffusion in media became a new strategy of public communication.

Raymond Williams (Williams:1974) found that media broadcast circulates uninterrupted information which attracts the people and innovations in technology brought social media closer to the people and shifted the choice from print media towards electronically enabled social media. The technology-mediated social media has spread far and wide among people of all classes all over the world. This has made a tremendous impact on the culture of the people and has robbed them of face-to-face communication in society. It has also ended postal and telegraphic communication and all other traditional communication modes and has produced a new cybernetic community (Castells:2012). The time and energy spent on social media has alienated children from their mothers, wives from their husbands, the boys from the girls and the cybernetic community from the rank and file in the

society at large. Much of the information that is transmitted appears to be real which is not always true but the power of social media in mystifying the people became tremendous. Social media hides the social status of the users and their conflicting relations. In many cases, the design and purposes of communication are kept hidden. There are also many reported cases of vulgarity, misguidance criminal activities and honey traps through social media. Many children are addicted to the death-trapping games of PUBG, Momo etc. In this way, social media ends wise thinking and independent judgment of people moulds their behaviour and draws them to a different world.

Social media channelizes multiple voices and opinions which are often not properly investigated whereas it claims to be a genuine and neutral mode of communication. It also claims autonomy from the state and economy in representing the public interest. In most cases the contents of social media include nonsense and spreads fictitious information to the public. These acts of social media badly affect the society and its cultural practices. While some people claim that social media really enlightens the people with the current information, in many cases it also spreads Fox News (Williams :1974). Social media also transmits multiple values which often violates the standardized norms of the society based on a single value. It also creates an uncomfortable dichotomy in people's identity.

## CONCLUSION

Social media has both good and bad sides. It gets viral in a second and goes

beyond control although it claims to make us informative, knowledgeable and comfortable. Social media knows no bound of censorship and fails to abide by the collective ethics of the society. The vulgar information allures the adult and the children alike that violate media ethics. For the sake of popularity, social media produces some apps that convert male into female and female into male. This perverts the reality and the unhealthy cheats in social media badly affect the society and its culture and erode the value system in the society.



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## Bridging the Gap of Law and Practice of Police Accountability in India

**Sayan Chakraborty**  
Assistant Professor

In the modern sense of the democratic set-up, police officials are viewed as an institution to safeguard the rights of the persons residing in the said country. However, in the last few years, there have been several reports of abuse of power by the police in our country. The police officials have been involved in various illicit activities ranging from taking bribes from the citizens to fulfil their duties to causing custodial death in police lock-ups. As per the official records of "Crime in India" in the year 2020-21 about 76 custodial deaths were reported. Owing to the rising trend of custodial deaths and the misconduct carried out by police officials in our country even the Former Chief Justice of India, Justice N V Ramana had expressed his concerns over the human rights violations caused by the police officials in our country. In addition to this, the unfortunate truth of our country is instead of police violation being an exception it has become an accepted norm of our country. Such a situation calls for an increased amount of accountability of police officials in our country as a counter-mechanism to the misuse of their power.

The major reason behind the lack of accountability in our country can be directly linked to the lack of any regulatory mechanism keeping a check on the powers of police officials. In India, there are three alternate mechanisms for keeping a check on the powers of the police, given under the Indian Police Act of 1861. These mechanisms include the judiciary, the National Human Rights Commission and an independent body named the Permanent Complaint Authority. While the judiciary and the NHRC have worked as a body to keep a check on the powers of the police, the PCA has completely failed in its objective. In the lack of a comprehensive statute to analyze the activities of police authority, fair and reasonable interpretation by the judiciary has served as a last resort for people who have been wronged. On the other hand, we all know that the route to justice via the judicial system in our country is long and tedious. Nonetheless, the judiciary is the most-travelled road to getting justice by making police accountable for their actions. Complaints in national and state human rights commissions also

play a substantial role in launching complaints to seek justice against the misuse of the powers of the police. Apart from the above-mentioned mechanism, there is a substantial lack of efficient independent machinery to keep the actions of police in check.

## HISTORY OF POLICE

### ADMINISTRATION AND POLICE

#### ACCOUNTABILITY

The concept of policing in India dates back to the Vedic period with mentions in both Rig Veda and Atharva Veda. However, it wasn't until Chandragupta Maurya's reign that explicit mention of police administration was made in Kautilya's Arthashastra. Despite this, the idea of police administration was still in its early stages, and there wasn't much emphasis on police accountability. The police, which was part of the military, were solely accountable to the king at that time. Subsequent arrivals of Turks and Mughals in India brought different models of police administration, influenced by the rulers' attitudes towards their subjects. It is widely believed that during this time, the police administration was overly secretive and repressive.

It was during the British colonial period that the idea of creating police as an independent body for preventing crime and enforcing laws was introduced. The Indian Police Act of 1861 was established after the events of the 1857 sepoy mutiny. This act, however, granted extensive powers to the police, leading to oppressive use by the British to suppress freedom struggles in colonial India. Even after gaining independence, the colonial legacy of the British police

act continued. It wasn't until the Model Police Act of 2006 that the concept of police accountability was introduced through legislation. This act also established an independent body called the Police Complaints Authority (PCA) to oversee the powers of the police, although its effectiveness has been questioned.

### AN ACCOUNT OF POLICE

#### PERSONNEL ABUSING THEIR

#### POWERS IN INDIA

It is the unfortunate truth of our country that the very organizations that were meant to protect the life and liberty of this country are often the ones violating these rights. From cases of bribery and corruption, fake encounters, and illegal detention to custodial death, the Indian criminal jurisprudence is filled with such cases of misuse of powers by police officials.

For instance, in one of the most celebrated cases of Rudal Shah vs the State of Bihar, Rudal Shah was illegally arrested and detained for fourteen years. Such an act is not only tantamount to the rule of law of our country but also undermines the right to life and personal liberty which are the core principles of Article 21. The court seeing the sheer illegality of the act asked for releasing Rudal Shah and also provided him with compensation. Furthermore, in the Lalita Kumari case, the Supreme Court came heavily upon the police officials for not fulfilling their duties to lodge an FIR without any preliminary investigation for a cognizable offence. The Supreme Court mandated that it is the responsibility of the police officials to not only

mandatorily lodge FIR for cognizable offences but also to fulfil all the formalities associated with it as soon as possible.

In addition to this, the rising number of custodial deaths and custodial tortures in police lock-ups and the rising numbers of fake encounters are alarming in our country. As per the data produced by "Crime in India" 76 custodial deaths have been reported solely in the year 2020-21. However various private groups have claimed that the numbers given by the Government of India are highly under-reported. Similarly, the encounter culture in our country is also alarming to say the least, in the state of Uttar Pradesh alone in the year 2017 around 1142 accused were gunned down through encounters. The fact that most of these cases were petty crimes adds to the gravity of the matter. Hence it is further paramount to set up a machinery for not only making the police more accountable but also to remove the fear of police from the heart of the common man in India so that the citizens and the police live symbiotically to meet the needs of a social welfare state.

## REASONS FOR LACK OF ACCOUNTABILITY OF POLICE IN INDIA

Due to a lack of a comprehensive model to address this topic, the police have been using their authority arbitrarily in our country for a long time. There are several factors for the lack of responsibility of our country's police officers in terms of their commitment to preventing crimes, upholding the law,

and maintaining law and order in society. However, the following are the primary causes behind our country's lack of police accountability.

The Indian Police Act of 1861 was implemented by the British rulers to control potential uprisings, such as the 1857 Sepoy Mutiny. This act essentially facilitated the transformation of British India into a police state. However, following independence, it became apparent that this legislation did not align with the vision of a free India. Many scholars at the time predicted that retaining the Indian Police Act of 1861 without suitable amendments would result in a regression to colonial-era policing practices. Their foresight proved to be accurate, as the police continued to wield their powers without accountability, much like they did during the British Raj.

In 2006, the Model Police Act was introduced by the central government, aiming to lay the groundwork for police reform. However, this act functioned more as guidance rather than enforceable law, leaving it up to the states to decide on its implementation. In response to this, the Permanent Complaint Authority was established following the Prakash Singh verdict, to oversee police authority and ensure accountability for potential misuse of power. Nonetheless, state governments displayed reluctance in fully adopting this law, and in cases where it was implemented, its efficacy remained questionable.

The absence of comprehensive laws and mechanisms to address police misconduct has provided leeway for officers to abuse their powers, thereby undermining law and order.



# COMMUNITY POLICING AS A WAY TO INSTIL POLICE ACCOUNTABILITY IN INDIAN POLICE ADMINISTRATION

In recent years, there has been growing interest in adapting the model of community policing in India, similar to its implementation in developed countries. Community policing emphasizes collaboration between police officers and various community members, such as support officers, community wardens, special constables, and volunteers, to work together for the betterment of the community. This approach, as advocated by Robert Baldwin, is rooted in the control and accountability rationale, giving voice to the community and promoting accountability and legitimacy in policing actions. For this model to succeed, police officers need to maintain an open mind and impartiality toward community concerns. Additionally, successful implementation of community policing requires a shift from a centralized policing model to a bottom-up approach, fostering meaningful interactions and addressing both sensitive and routine community issues. Equally important is the need for police officers to listen to the concerns of both marginalized and dominant groups, to prevent any one group from dominating the police's attention.

There have been notable successes in implementing community policing in various Indian states, from Tamil Nadu to Kolkata. For instance, initiatives such as the Friends of Police scheme in Tamil

Nadu and Prahari in Assam have brought positive outcomes. The Tuticorin experiment demonstrated the potential of community policing by addressing the concerns of communally sensitive villages in Tamil Nadu and improving police-community relationships. These indirect methods of promoting police accountability have been positively received by scholars. Community policing has also acted as a boon for society, especially in the absence of comprehensive laws addressing policing issues. By nurturing trust and accountability, community policing can help bridge the gap between communities and law enforcement, promoting a safer and more harmonious society.

## CONCLUSION

The task of instilling police accountability and rebuilding public trust in the police force is an ongoing effort in our country. While mechanisms like the PCA and NHRC have had limited success in addressing citizen complaints against police misconduct, the judiciary has served as the ultimate avenue for seeking justice. However, given the complexities of the Indian judiciary, this process can be lengthy. To address these challenges, the concept of community policing adopted by various states has shown promise in addressing community issues and restoring public confidence in the police force. This model, with its direct democracy approach, also promotes police accountability. It's worth noting that while community policing has been effective, it is a temporary solution. There is a clear need for legislative action to create a sustainable

mechanism for ensuring police accountability and addressing instances of police misconduct in our country.



# PHOTO GALLERY



# *Insights*



## Delhi '23

Final-year students of the Department of Law explored the heart of Indian justice, visiting the Supreme Court, the National Human Rights Commission, and the Indian Law Institute. This educational journey offered a profound insight into the nation's legal framework, facilitating a deeper understanding of law and human rights.

Traveling with friends made the experience even more enjoyable, as they created lasting memories together. From engaging discussions on legal principles to sharing laughter during the journey, the trip was both educational and fun. This adventure not only enriched their knowledge but also strengthened their bonds and teamwork.





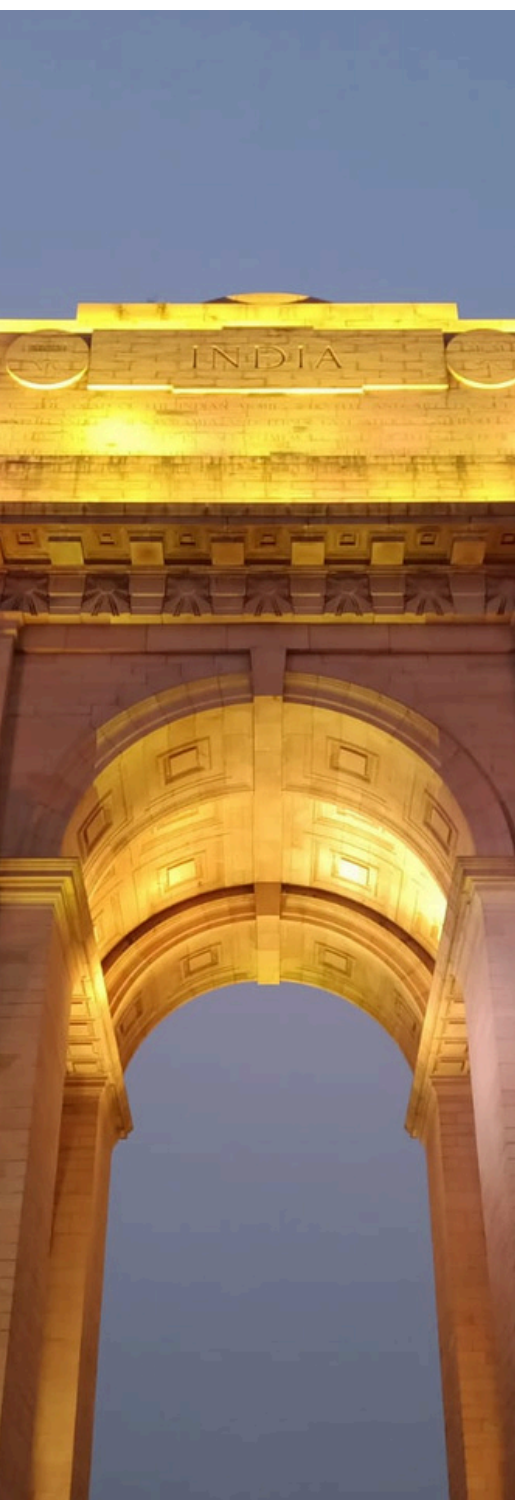
# VISITS





# THE PARLIAMENT OF INDIA









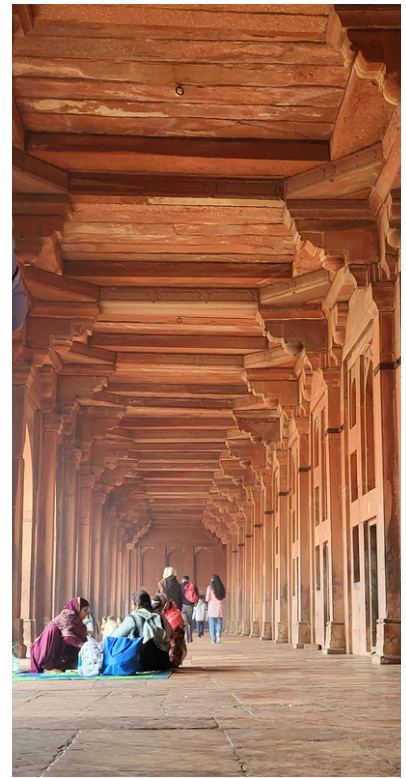
# INDIAN LAW INSTITUTE



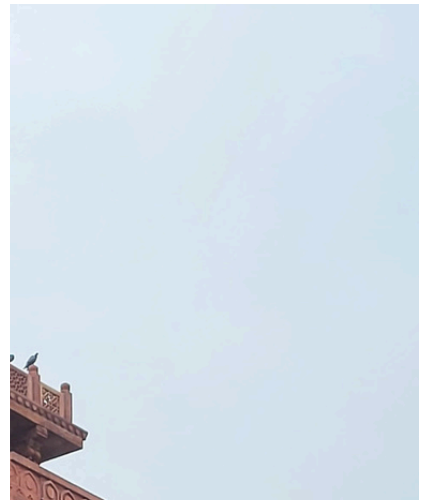
ILI, Delhi is India's premier legal research institute, established in 1956. It offers LL.M. and Ph.D. in law and is renowned for its extensive library. The ILI regularly publishes the *Journal of the Indian Law Institute*, which features scholarly articles on diverse legal issues. It also organizes seminars, workshops.



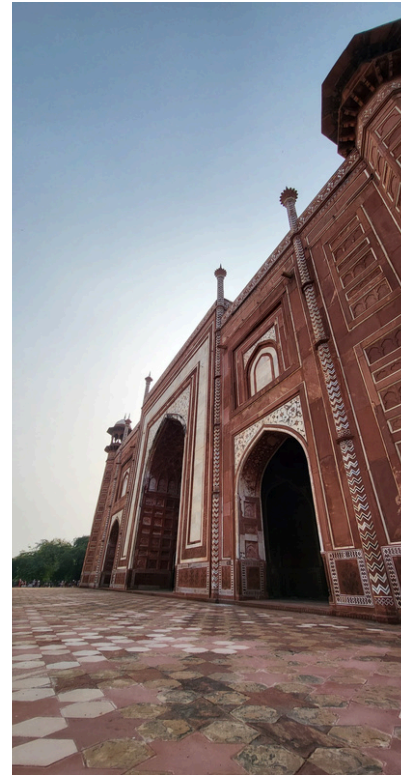




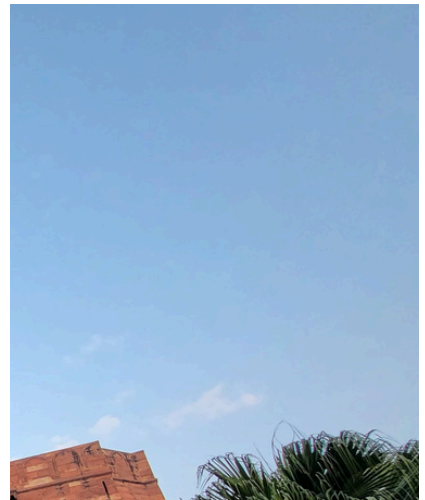
# FATEHPUR SIKRI







# A G R A









# Students' Events



*Dedicated to documenting student activities, including Republic Day celebrations, Rabindra Jayanti, Annual Sports Events, festivals, and Reunion 2023, this section captures the spirit of our student community.*

F E S T  
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# REUNION 2023

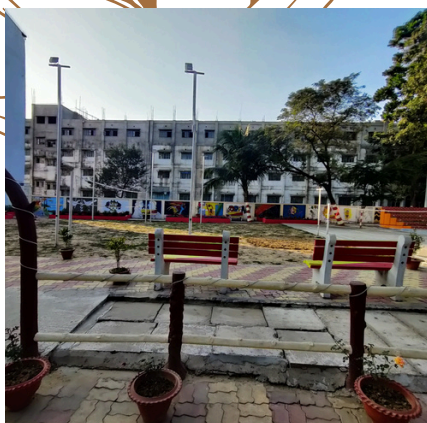




# NATIONAL SEMINAR 2023







# S P O R T S

## 2 0 2 4





# RABINDRA JAYANTI 2024





# REPUBLIC DAY 2024







# LEGAL AID

## PANAGARH

### FEB 2024







# SIMULATION & PRACTICAL LEARNING







# RIGHTS AND REMEDIES THROUGH ALTERNATIVE DISPUTE RESOLUTION

**Shamba Banerjee**  
**Assistant Professor**

To ensure legal services for economically and socially weaker sections, the Legal Services Authorities Act of 1987 was enacted. The State is responsible for providing equal justice opportunities to these groups. Article 39A of the Indian Constitution mandates equal justice and free legal aid to prevent denial of justice due to economic or other disabilities. Lok Adalats have been established at various levels to support Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, women, and labourers, both rural and urban, and to make them aware of their legal rights.

To address these aspects, Alternative Dispute Resolution (ADR) has been included in LLB courses. This includes a mandatory 6-day visit to a Lok Adalat, arbitration centre, or mediation centre for practical training. ADR centres mediate disputes through negotiation outside the court, helping parties settle issues amicably and free of cost. Students from our college participate in classes organized by the Secretary, District Legal Service Authority, Purba Bardhaman, and their Retainer Advocate, covering topics like civil suits, matrimonial disputes, domestic violence, maintenance, and accidental claims, etc. They also attend legal aid camps as part of their studies, contributing to the reputation of Law College Durgapur in the legal field.



# Law College Durgapur



Thank  
You