

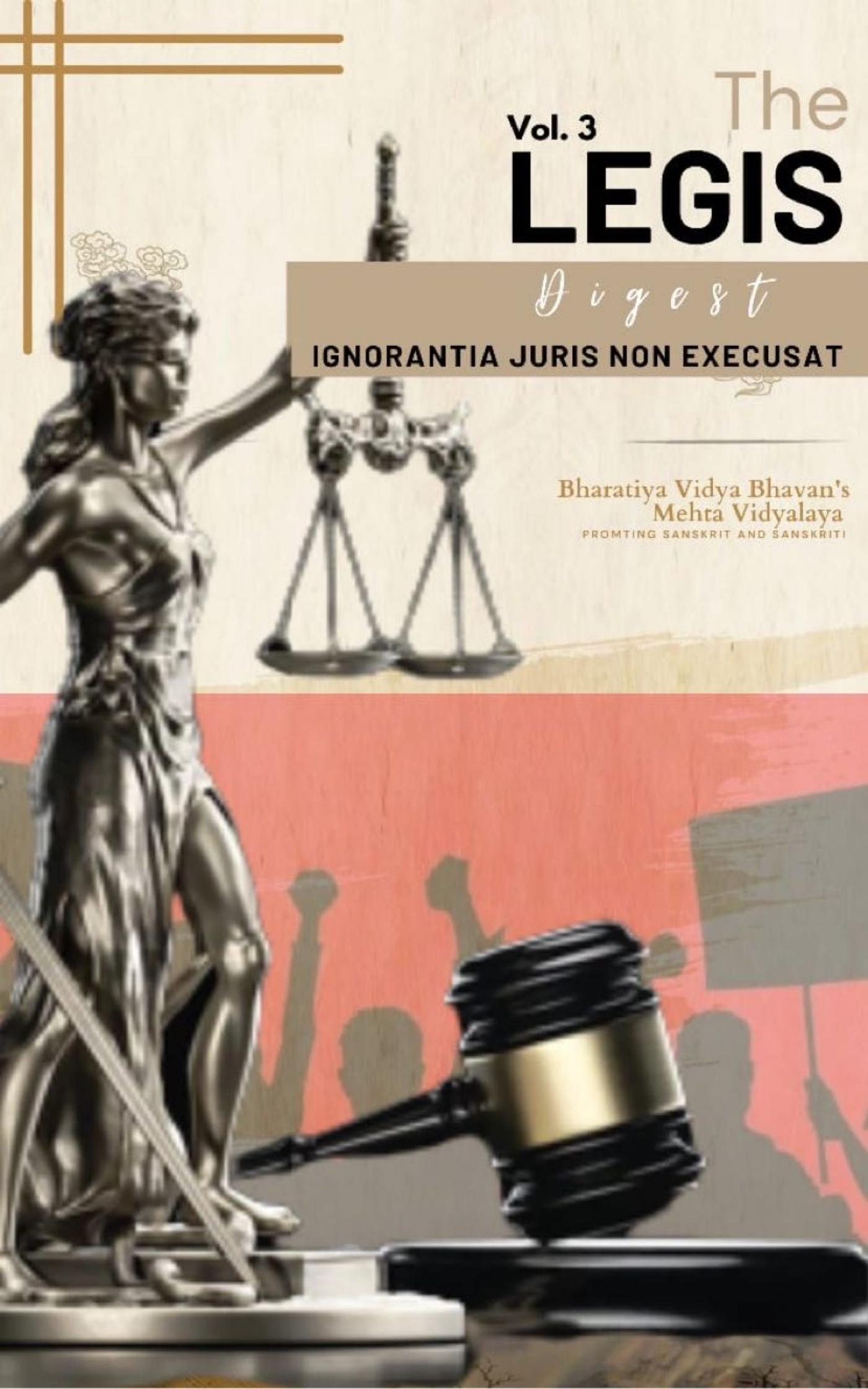
Vol. 3 The  
**LEGIS**

*Digest*

**IGNORANTIA JURIS NON EXECUSAT**

Bharatiya Vidya Bhavan's  
Mehta Vidyalaya

PROMPTING SANSKRIT AND SANSKRITI



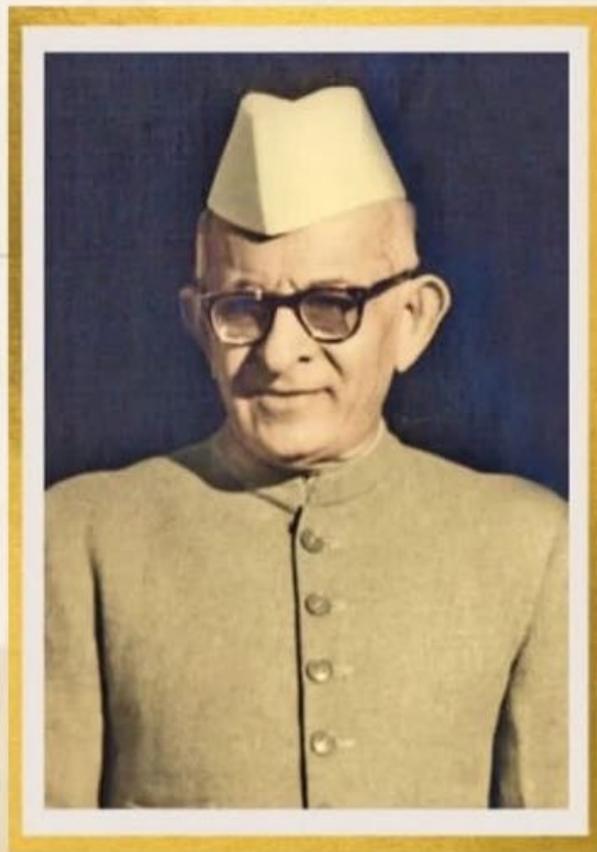
# TABLE OF

# CONTENTS

S.N O	TOPICS	PAGE . NO
1	K.M MUNSHI	1
2	EDITORS NOTE	3
3	EDITORIAL BOARD	4
4	INTRODUCTION	5
5	SOURCES OF LAW	6
6	FEMINISM IN INDIA	8
7	LEGAL IMPACTING ON CLASSROOM TEACHING	10
8	MENTAL HEALTH	13
9	CONSUMER PROTECTION	15
10	CYBER LAW	16
11	LGBTQ	18
12	CURRENT AFFAIRS	19
13	USUAL LAW	21
14	PUZZEL	24

# CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY

Contribution of K.M Munshi



**K. M MUNSHI**

1887-1971

**K.M. Munshi was born on 30th December, 1887 in Bharuch, Gujrat. He completed his schooling in Khan Bahadur Dalal School, after which he pursued his college in Baroda College. He was particularly drawn by Shri Aurobindo Gjosh who was his teacher in his college. In the year 1907, he moved to Bombay to practice his LLB and BA examination.**

<h3>ABOUT KM MUNSHI</h3> 	<h3>CONTRIBUTION OF KM MUNSHI TOWARDS CONSTITUTION</h3> 	<h3>FOUNDER OF BHARTIYA VIDYA BHAVAN</h3> 
<p>Kanhaiyalal Maneklal Munshi, (30 December 1887 – 8 February 1971), popularly known by his pen name Ghanshyam Vyas, was an Indian independence movement activist, politician, writer and educationist from Gujarat state. A lawyer by profession, he later turned to author and politician. He is a well-known name in Gujarati literature.</p>	<p>Munshi was elected to the constituent assembly from Bombay on a Congress Party ticket. He was one of the most active members of the committees and sub-committees including Drafting Committee. Some of his interventions were in the debates relating the fundamental rights, citizenship and minority rights.</p>	<p>K.M Munshi had founded Bharatiya Vidya Bhavan in the year 1938 with an aim to preserve Indian culture, education and art from a secular perspective.</p>

## ROLE IN INDIA'S INDEPENDENCE MOVEMENT

Munshi was an active participant in the freedom struggle. He extended legal council to a number of freedom fighters who were detained by the British, and who participated in the Bardoli Satyagraha, Salt Satyagraha and the Quit India Movement.



My heartfelt tribute to an educationist and founder of Bharatiya Vidya Bhavan  
**Kanaiyalal Maneklal Munshi**  
 (1887-1971)  
 on his death anniversary

**Kanaiyalal Maneklal Munshi died on 8th February 1971 at the age of 83 in Bombay, India.**

# EDITORS NOTE



Thank you for giving our e- newsletter "The Legis" a chance! Looking at the caption attached to the title "Ignorantia juris non excusat" which means ignorance of law has no excuse. We wish to draw your attention towards legal field. This newsletter is completely an outcome of the dynamic leadership, enthusiastic support and visionary guidance of our Principal, Dr.Mrs Anju Tandon , I wholeheartedly thank our Vice Principal, Mrs. Alka Jayaswal & HOD: Social Science, Mrs.Jagriti Sharma for encouraging and facilitating this endeavor. I also express my heartfelt gratitude to all the teachers of Bharatiya Vidya Bhavan's Mehta Vidyalaya, who's teaching, guidance and mentorship have been invaluable. I thank the students committee for producing articles of good quality and the editorial team, for reviewing the submissions received and ensuring finality to this publication.

Mrs. Ashima Virmani

# THE LEGIS

## EDITORIAL BOARD



**VRINDA GUPTA**  
COMMERCE STREAM  
XII-C



**TRISHA GUPTA**  
COMMERCE STREAM  
XII-C



**NIKHIL JHA**  
COMMERCE STREAM  
XI-C

# INTRODUCTION

*introduction*

Law, the discipline and profession concerned with the customs, practices, and rules of conduct of a community that are recognized as binding by the community. Enforcement of the body of rules is through a controlling authority.

State-enforced laws can be made by a group legislature or by a single legislator, resulting in statutes; by the executive through decrees and regulations; or established by judges through precedent, usually in common law jurisdictions.

The creation of laws themselves may be influenced by a constitution, written or tacit, and the rights encoded therein. The law shapes politics, economics, history and society in various ways and serves as a mediator of relations between people.



# SOURCES OF LAW

ARUNDHATI R. 11-A

The sources of law can be classified into three categories :

## -> CUSTOMS

- It is a practice followed and supported for a very long time by the population.
- It is any act or practice which has been continued by any society over a very long period with the consent of all the people
- Gradually it becomes a fixed standard of the society.



***"ANY MARRIAGE BETWEEN TWO HINDUS SOLEMNIZED AFTER THE COMMENCEMENT OF THIS ACT IS VOID IF AT THE DATE OF SUCH MARRIAGE EITHER PARTY HAD A HUSBAND OR WIFE LIVING AND THE PROVISIONS OF SECTIONS 494 AND 495 OF THE INDIAN PENAL CODE, 1860 (45 OF 1860), SHALL APPLY ACCORDINGLY."***

## -> LEGISLATION

- It refers to the act of making laws.
- These laws are made by the Parliament, State Legislature and judges of different courts.
- Legislations are based on the will of the people.

## -> JUDICIAL PRECEDENT

- In its most basic sense, it is a decision which has been passed by a court and has to subsequently be followed by subordinate courts in case similar circumstances occur in the future.
- The decision taken by the higher courts become the reference for the subordinate courts.
- In this system, the subordinate courts are bound to follow the decisions announced by the higher courts.
- These judicial decisions which act as a source of law for future are made for ensuring justice to the public.

## -> CASE LAW

In the famous Keshavananda Bharati case, the basic structure of the Indian Constitution (the preamble) was put to consideration and this was further taken as reference in the case of Indira Gandhi v/s Raj Narayan.

# Feminism In India

NIKHIL JHA 11-C

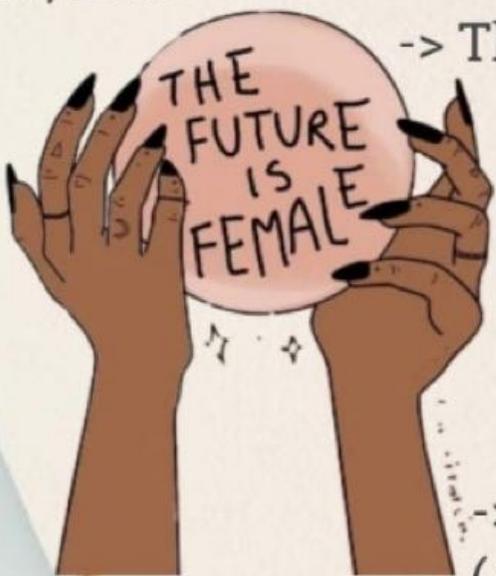


Development of feminism in India is a bit different from development in other countries. It was the men who started this movement.

In this never-ending fight to gain equal rights to the Indian women have faced and still face more than their fair share.

## WOMEN AND LAW

- > The Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act, 1956
- > The Dowry Prohibition Act, 1986
- > The Commission of Sati (Prevention) Act, 1987
- > Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act, 2005



-> The Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace (Prevention) Act, 2013

-> The Indecent Representation of Women (Prohibition) Act, 1986

-> The Criminal Law (Amendment) Act, 2013

The recent failure of #The MeToo movement led further the name-shame of feminism in India. Some of the posts and stories shared by women were not authentic which led change in course of the #MeToo movement and instead of raising your voice against the injustice meted out to you, it became a platform for some women to put false allegations against innocent men.

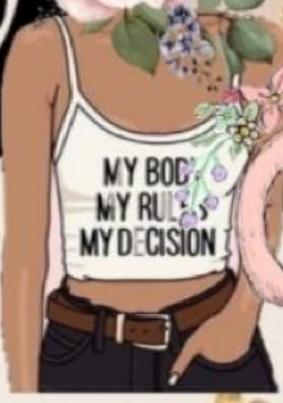
These Anti-Social elements are one of the biggest hurdles faced by true feminists in achieving their goals. After these cases, society looks down at feminism and becomes a force which pulls down their objective to achieve a better society

#MeToo

FEMINIST

girls support girls

my body, not yours



# CLASSROOM TEACHING LEGAL IMPACT

VEDIKA SHARMA 11 A

**“STUDENTS STUDY IN SCHOOL FOR THEIR WELL BEING, THEY SHOULD BE KEPT SECURE”.**

All information about a student – such as their  
->personal information,  
->enrollment details,  
->assignments and  
->grades

form part of their "student record", which is protected by a Federal law, the Family Educational Rights and Privacy Act of 1974 (commonly called "FERPA").

**"STUDENTS RECORDS MUST BE HANDLED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THAT LAW BY ALL THOSE WHO HAVE ACCESS TO THEM. THE UNIVERSITIES HAS STRICT OBVIOUSLY TO KEEP ITS STUDENTS AND EMPLOYEES SAFE."**



The University has strict obligations to keep its students safe. Take a few moments at the start of the semester to familiarize yourself with the safety and emergency protocols of each of the classrooms and labs you are teaching in – what would you do if an alarm went off in class? Where is the nearest fire extinguisher?

-> If your class has the laboratory components make sure you know who lab's safety coordinator is.

-> If you see something unsafe happening and can't find your Safety Coordinator, contact Environmental Health and Safety.

-> If you are injured while working, or witness an incident where someone else is injured, you must report it in line with your Department's normal procedures.

**"Never do anything that seems unsafe, and never let anyone else do something that seems unsafe"**

## **APPROPRIATE TREATMENT OF STUDENTS**

-> Keep your interactions with and treatment of students professional at all times

-> As an instructor, you must apply the same standards and offer the same opportunities to all students in your class

-> For students with disabilities, you must provide reasonable accommodations to afford them equal opportunity to succeed in the class like case of a student who is not legally able to approach education

**"PARENTS CAN GET HELP AND ADVICE FROM SPECIALISTS, TEACHERS AND VOLUNTARY ORGANISATIONS."**



# MENTAL HEALTH

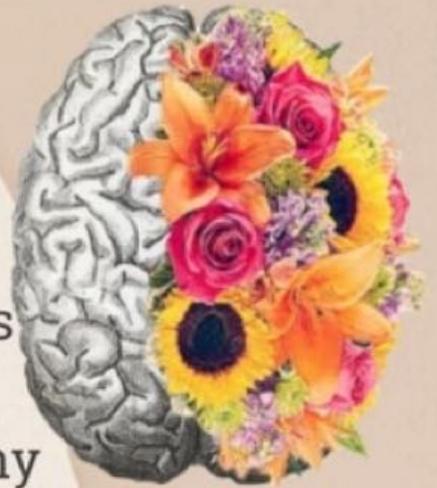
ANIKET JAIN 11 A

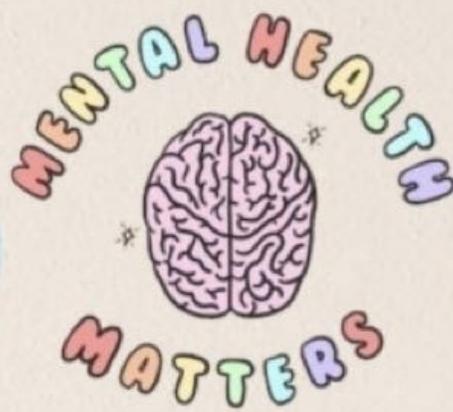
Mental health includes our emotional, psychological, and social well-being. It affects how we think, feel, and act. It also helps to determine how we handle stress, relate to others, and make healthy choices. Mental health is important at every stage of life, from childhood and adolescence through adulthood.

Mental health problems can have a wide range of causes. It's likely that for many people there is a complicated combination of factors – although different people may be more deeply affected by certain things than others.

Factors resulting in poor mental health 🍀

- > Childhood abuse
- > Trauma
- > Neglect social isolation or loneliness
- > experiencing discrimination and stigma including racism





Extraordinary advances have been made in the treatment of mental illness. As a result, many mental health disorders can now be treated nearly as successfully as physical disorders.

## Treatments

Somatic treatments

Psychotherapeutic treatments

**SOMATIC TREATMENTS** include drugs, electroconvulsive therapy and other therapies that stimulate the brain

**PSYCHOTHERAPEUTIC TREATMENTS** include psychotherapy ( individual or group or family ) and behavior therapy techniques ( relaxing or exposure therapy ) and hypnotherapy

Psychiatrists are not the only mental health care practitioners trained to treat mental illness

# CONSUMER PROTECTION

The Consumer Protection Act, 1986 was an act by Parliament Of India enacted to protect the interest of consumers in India. It was ammended by the constitution in 2019.

## Consumer Protection Act Of 1986

The Consumer Protection Act (CPA) provides protection to these consumers against such supplies. CPA applies to an agreement concluded between Consumer and Suppliers . A consumer is someone who buys or uses goods, or receives service from supplier.



**WORLD CONSUMERS RIGHT DAY IS CELEBRATED ON 15 MARCH**





# CYBER CRIMES

Crime  
Against  
Person

Crime  
Against  
Individual  
property

Crime  
Against  
Government

Cyber –  
Stalking,  
Email  
Spoofing  
Etc.

Computer  
Vandalism ,  
Transmitting  
Virus

Cyber  
Terrorism

# CYBER LAW (INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY LAW)

By- BHAVYA PRAKASH GUPTA XI-C

"AS THE WORLD IS INCREASINGLY INTERCONNECTED, EVERYONE SHARES THE RESPONSIBILITY OF SECURING CYBERSPACE."  
-NEWTON LEE



Cyber law is the area of law that deals with the Internet's relationship to technological and electronic elements, including computers, software, hardware and information systems (IS).

Cyber law is also known as Cyber Law or Internet Law.

Cyber laws prevent or reduce large scale damage from cyber criminal activities by protecting information access, privacy, communications, intellectual property (IP) and freedom of speech related to the use of the Internet, websites, email, computers, cell phones, software and hardware, such as data storage devices.

The increase in Internet traffic has led to a higher proportion of legal issues worldwide. Because cyber laws vary by jurisdiction and country, enforcement is challenging, and restitution ranges from fines to imprisonment.

**Cyber Regulations Appellate Tribunal (CRAT)** covered under the IT Act, 2000, is the chief governing body established by the Central Government Of India

# THE LGBTQ RIGHTS

By- Shachi Joshi, Grade-11

## What is LGBTQ?



LGBTQ is an umbrella term for a community comprising of people of different sexual orientations and preferences.

**LGBTQIA+P**

*Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Transgender, Questioning, Queer, Intersex, Asexual, Pansexual, Demisexual*

## Long Walk To Amendment

Same-sex intercourse, which in 2013 was overturned by the Supreme Court of India.



- In July 2018 hearing on petitions challenging Section 377 started and the September 6th, 2018 amendment was made.

- September 6th, 2018, a historic day when the Supreme Court of India decriminalized same sex relationship and intercourse the third gender in the OBC section by the Supreme Court between consenting adults under the section 377 of IPC.

- In 2014, transgender was declared as India the third gender in the OBC section by the Supreme Court.

- In July 2009, the Delhi High Court decriminalized consented

# CURRENT AFFAIRS



## Russia Ukraine War

The Russian invasion of Ukraine started on February 24, 2022. Attacks by Russian forces were reported in cities across Ukraine including Berdyansk, Chernihiv, Kharkiv, Odesa, Sumy and the capital Kyiv. Fearing a potential invasion, Russia, the US and NATO are stepping up support for Ukraine. Since the invasion of Crimea in 2014, Ukraine has been living in the fear of war with Russia for nearly eight years. Russia and Ukraine have been at odds for a long time, with Russia claiming Ukraine as a part of its country and opposing Ukraine's developing ties to the West. Russian President Vladimir Putin wants to recapture the former Soviet Union Republic. In 1991, the Soviet Union or USSR was dissolved, and Ukraine was separated from it.



"We will not give up,  
we will not lose fight  
till the end, we will  
fight whatever it cost"

**-Volodymyr  
Zelenskyy  
(Ukraine President)**



Many countries including USA and UK stopped to do the trade Russia and many countries also helped the people of Ukraine and moral support to them. Innocent civilians have been cruelly caught up in the conflict, with over 13.000 casualties since 24th February, including 5.500 were killed. In the eastern Ukraine, fighting are was heaviest, many people were hungry and were thirsty since the shops in Ukraine have been destroyed by the bombs and missiles launched by the Russia.

**STOP  
WAR**

As of October 2022, there are over 7.6 million refugees from Ukraine I Recorded across Europe. As a part of the Soviet Union, Ukraine was The most powerful Soviet republic after Russia and was crucial Economically and culturally. The US says that they would continue To offer training and weapons to Ukraine and threatens Russia by Imposing new sanctions in case of attempts of invasion against Ukriane. But by this war Ukraine's economic condition has been drastically roducod and this war have cronted a maior immpact in the world





# Unusual Laws Around the Globe

*by Disha Verma 11-c*

1. It is illegal to build sandcastles in some parts of Spain! And even kids are included.



2. IT IS AN OFFENCE TO REMOVE A BANDAGE IN PUBLIC IN CANADA.



3. IT IS A CRIME TO MAKE INTERNATIONAL CALLS IN NORTH KOREA.



4. People are not legally permitted to share their Netflix passwords in Tennessee, USA





5. Not taking your dog for walk 3 times a day is a crime in Turin, Italy.



6. Taking pictures with Buddha with your back facing the Buddha is illegal in Sri Lanka.



7. Chewing gum is not allowed in Singapore.



8. Wearing camouflage clothing is a serious offence in Africa.





9. Destroying currency could lead to jail time ranging between six months to as long as three years in Turkey. It symbolises insulting the national flag.



10. Except from the troops from Nagaland, Indian soldiers are not permitted to combat with knives.





# PUZZLE

You want to be Police Officer

7'	A M N R O Z A F Z F C S H G X X V G D O G M V D	7'
	A M D B Z O Z N J L B Y T R A I N E D Y M J Q A	
6'8"	C R N O J R P E H Q C H L D Q W W Q X S A R N B	6'8"
	K U S F A Y Q N K H A M R O F I N U B E B G Y H	
6'6"	V L B F O A L I H G L W Y P W Y Q Q L B T Z Q M	6'6"
	U G I I J C S H B J L Z J C I G W B W V N B S P	
6'4"	Y N P C D P U G H F S X E K I C Z I P H L O F W	6'4"
	E W Z E F K T O P Z T R E T T F X H K D S N J G	
6'2"	U D T R U C K Q Q U F H O Z Q J J H Q P B H N S	6'2"
	X U V E E G Z C W D Z J K Z E A P S L I A Z V Y	
6'	S I F P T C T Y N C Z N O F T W A W A G O X J Z	6'
	E C G J Q A C J P H I N V E S T I G A T I O N D	
5'8"	L E T Z G M U A R Z U O V Q B Y H G B X P A M O	5'8"
	U T Z M Y T D G O T O J Y P S T F E H F I Y J Z	
5'6"	R M F H H T I C T Y V G X Q K I U S L A X T F I	5'6"
	H B J I X E R C E A E S P T G N T P M T D P S D	
5'4"	A W G X G Y G Y C C J N L B K U J L K F O G O B	5'4"
	S T B E T R V V T M D S U B I M S U A Z N I Y R	
5'2"	S O F R B S S M F Y A O I N K M S D G Z R G Z C	5'2"
	P G H C J B T B L V E C F I H O A Q R C W M E X	
5'	G J X T P R V D K O B V I N E C F V X C V U C P	5'
	B E K J H Q D D Z Q M A B P J Z E Z Z G U V F U	
4'8"	X J O B V Q J R C S C E A R C H O O N N L I Q I	4'8"
	K L G D U T Y K Z G M E A T V K R D Z T V Y X R	

## KEY HINTS

- ~ Officer
- ~ Duty
- ~ Investigation
- ~ Trained
- ~ Uniform
- ~ Community
- ~ Rules
- ~ Calls
- ~ Protect
- ~ Sale