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# AN INVESTIGATION ON BODY COMPOSITION OF DIFFERENT AGE GROUP CRICKET PLAYERS

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## ABSTRACT

Restricted exploration has been done on the Morphological reactions related with various age cricket players; this examination expects to give a body arrangement wellness profile of various age cricket players of Goa. All out 200 players were enlisted in particular Under-14 (N=50), Under-16 (N=50), Under-18(N=50) and Under-20(N=50) as tests for the investigation. Every one of the players has addressed least at the state group and their matured over 13 years however under 20 years. Discriminant examination was completed to discover which morphological variable altogether separates every one of the four age bunch cricket players and importance level was set to 0.05. Measurements were finished utilizing SPSS 21 variant. The outcome were indisputable as it was anticipated, the qualities exhibited that there was huge contrast in each of the three body creation factors among gatherings, the result of the examination were all around upheld by the past examinations on comparative lines, further the investigator prescribed for future exploration which should be done on huge number of tests, on various age classes and for expansion of more group games.

**Keywords:** Body composition, anthropometrical, Discriminant analyses and Cricket Players

## INTRODUCTION

Cricket is a multi-skill game, in this manner a cricketers needs to put progressively more energy in getting the capacity just as in refining the techniques which are required for significance. Additionally, the growing complexities of new capacities and requirements of inventive ingenuity make it principal for the cricketers who look to battle at public and International level, to contribute a sweeping season of energy in getting ready. In fact, even inside the top notch wearing people, a competitor in various explicit games prepares morphologically unmistakable from one another. They can be recognized by a specific constitution type just as by unequivocal body degrees, for the most part size, and body creation. Creating young fellows changes perfectly healthy and body



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## AN INVESTIGATION AMONG INTRA TEAM GAME PLAYERS IN PHYSIOLOGICAL AND PHYSICAL FITNESS TESTING PROFILES

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### ABSTRACT

Limited research has been carried out on the physiological and specific fitness responses associated with different team game players; this investigation aims to provide a physiological and specific fitness profile of different team game players of Goa. Total 60 players were recruited namely Cricket N=15, football N=15, Basketball N=15 and volleyball N=15. All the players have represented minimum to the state team and their aged above 18 years but below 21 years. ANOVA was carried out to find out the difference between the means and significance level was set to 0.05. Statistics was done using SPSS 21 version. The result were not as conclusive as it was predicted, the values demonstrated that there was significant difference only in two fitness variables among groups, the outcome of the investigation were well supported by the previous studies on similar lines, further the investigator recommended for future research which needs to be carried out on large number of samples, on different age categories and for addition of more team games.

### INTRODUCTION

As the game evolved so much and phase is ever changing, Coaching staff, players and teams focus now more than ever on developing as top-class athletes in the respective fields. With modern sports events, players can be expected to tour for up to eleven months of the year; therefore, physiological and physical fitness level are increasingly important. The game of Football, volleyball, Cricket and Basketball requires specific skills that can be completed under dynamic conditions, in most cases while moving at a high speed or while changing directions. As a result, successful athletes tend to possess high strength, power and agility while maintaining a fairly lean body composition. While most of the skill work is performed at a high intensity, a certain level of specific fitness is important to meet game demands throughout the duration of the contest. High-intensity, intermittent team sports such as cricket, football, volleyball and Basketball require athletes to have well developed speed, muscular strength and power, agility, and maximal Aerobic power. However, while well-developed physiological and fitness capacities are important for team sports, Given the importance of these physiological and skill qualities to team-sport performance, coaches have great interest in finding the most effective methods of developing these attributes in their athletes. (Gururaj Puranik, PhD Thesis 2019)

This paper explores scientific data on physical fitness demands of elite basketball, Football, volleyball and cricket players to establish the physiological and fitness profile of successful athletes. All the four sports mentioned is characterized by frequent starts, stops, and changes of direction, all maintained over a period of time, Therefore, both the aerobic and anaerobic metabolic systems are required. When designing training and nutrition programs. The specific fitness demands of the sport are therefore not fully understood. Specific fitness testing are important predictors of successful sporting performance. Talent identification is important in ensuring that the best players compete at the highest level of organized sport. It is a well-known fact that in some sports movement performance can be predicted by the athletes. (Chandu Lamani, 2020)



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## CONSTITUTIONAL LAW

M. R. K. Prasad\*

## I INTRODUCTION

OBSERVING CONSTITUTIONAL morality is an indispensable requirement for a democratically elected government. Constitutional morality applies to all the stakeholders equally, irrespective of whether they are ruled or rulers. The constitutional scheme empowers the rulers to keep ruled within the boundaries of the constitutional morality. In that sense, the constitution imposes higher responsibility on the rulers. However, observance of constitutional morality is a rarity and not a natural sentiment. Therefore, the question is, if the rulers themselves violate the constitutional morality, how to ensure that they abide by the constitutional morality? Whom should such power be conferred to ensure the rulers are bound by the constitution?

The constitution expects that the rulers bring constitutional order, and the rule of law should lead the exercising of public power by the rulers to be accountable and answerable. Constitutional morality requires all the constitutional functionaries to exercise their power within the boundaries of the constitution. It mandates allegiance to the core principles of the constitution. Therefore, for constitutional governance, all the constitutional functionaries must function to promote the constitution's true spirit. Keeping these constitutional functionaries under constitutional morality is squarely on the judiciary, and it is the watchdog of the constitutional principles. It's incumbent on the judiciary to check any erosion of constitutional morality. This year's annual survey would exactly reflect this aspect.

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In *Vinay Sharma v. Union of India*,<sup>1</sup> the Supreme Court was asked to decide on the court's jurisdiction in reviewing the President's power to commute the death sentence. In this case, a writ petition was filed by the petitioner under article 32 challenging the President's order of rejecting his mercy petition on the following grounds:

- (i) Non-furnishing of relevant materials under RTI Act;
- (ii) non-consideration of relevant material;

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1 (2020) 3 SCC 161.



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# Indian Journal of International Law

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# SAFEGUARDING THE RIGHTS OF PARENTS TO MAINTENANCE IN BANGLADESH : A SPECIAL TOPIC OF BROAD APPLICATION

NAHID FERDOUSI\*, RANJANA FERRAO# AND AJAI KUMAR\*\*

## Abstract

Across globe exploring 510.072 million square kilometers and 3814 distinct cultures, one simple similarity is found i.e. parents are the dearest ones to their infants. Being a safe house, parents' plays the most significant role in shaping children's life with proper guidance and care. Parents' arms are the warmest, heartening, and soothing place for their children of all ages starting from newborn to a grownup child. Therefore, logically it's the holy duty of every eligible adult child to ensure maximum care and safety for their parents. Unfortunately, reality is much harsher as often adult child tends to overlook the caring efforts of their parents and abandon the greatest gift of their life. Provision of social security for elder person has been the mantra of developed countries since long, international instruments recently paid attention by referring the issue of social security in view of absence of any concrete measures within the developing countries. The study resorts to comparative analysis of the few countries' legal framework along with their potential aspects and some important loopholes. In this context, it also outlines the background of Bangladesh's initiatives including the Bangladesh Parents Maintenance Act 2013.

**Keywords:** *Social security, parents rights, child's duty, safeguarding parents, parents' maintenance law*

## I. INTRODUCTION

The issue of elderly person has been getting attention in international and national discourse in the last three decades. The legal dimension of rights of elderly person and its emerging practices appears in the international legal instruments and in the legislations of various countries. Earliest reference can be traced in the study of impact of globalization within the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (CESCR) in 1995 that provided an opportunity to devote its General Comment No. 6 to the economic, social and cultural rights of older people.<sup>1</sup> From that point, the CESCR issued a further nine General Comments making at least passing reference explaining state obligations to ensuring different rights relevant to older people.

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1 CESCR General Comment No. 6: The Economic, Social and Cultural Rights of Older Persons Adopted at the Thirteenth Session of the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, on 8 December 1995 (Contained in Document E/1996/22), available at: <<https://www.refworld.org/pdfid/4538838f11.pdf>> accessed on 15 February 2022.

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# Indian Journal of International Law

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# TAKING MEASURES WITHOUT TAKING MEASUREMENTS?: ABOLITION OF INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY APPELLATE BOARD IN INDIA

RANJANA FERRAO\*

## Abstract

On 4<sup>th</sup> April, 2021, the Government of India issued the Tribunal Reforms (Rationalisation and Conditions of Service) Ordinance, 2021 dismantling five unique appellate tribunals including the Intellectual Property Appellate Board (IPAB). The Ordinance created a mechanism for filing appeals directly to the high courts. The IPAB was a quasi-judicial body which was established in the year 2003. It was hoped that setting up IPAB would ensure speedy and affordable delivery of justice in IP matters. The discontent with the functioning of IPAB first surfaced before the Delhi High Court. The Court found a total of 3935 cases were pending for adjudication before the IPAB from across all its Benches. The reason for the pendency was the vacancies were not being filled up by the Central Government. Abolishing IPAB has received a mixed reaction. While some IP experts have supported the decision of the Government of India, others have countered that IPAB's elimination would be counterproductive because it would result in higher costs and delays in adjudication. Despite recommendation to reconstitute IPAB's by the Parliamentary Standing Committee appointed by the Government of India on 23 July 2021, the Government of India eventually enacted the Tribunal Reforms Act 2021 on 14 August 2021 conferring jurisdiction of IPAB back to High Courts. This note, however, maps other States practice to highlight a global trend of setting up appellate body to expedite the resolution and disposal of intellectual property disputes (IP disputes).

**Keywords:** IPAB, IP disputes, TRIPS, constitutional validity, Parliament Standing Committee, Indian courts

## I. INTRODUCTION

Indian trademark law was revamped to meet global standards as prevalent in most countries. *The Trade Marks Act, 1999*<sup>1</sup> prescribed a speedy mechanism for resolving trade mark disputes. Proposals were made for the creation of IPAB on 24.1.2003 in view of India's obligation undertaken at the WTO. Article 41 of TRIPS Agreement requires States to set up a judicial authority to review final administrative decisions. This provision, however, does not create any obligation upon the WTO member country to put in place a judicial system for the enforcement of intellectual property rights which is different from enforcing law in general, nor does it affect the capacity of Members to enforce their domestic law. The key aim of this provision is that the any system adopted should provide an effective mechanism against any act of infringement of intellectual property rights, and also provides for an expeditious

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<sup>1</sup> Act No. 47 of 1999, available at: <<https://legislative.gov.in/>> accessed on 18 May 2021

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**EMPIRICAL STUDY ON THE IMPACT OF  
RESERVATIONS IN FAVOUR OF SCHEDULED TRIBES  
IN THE FUNCTIONING OF GRAM SABHAS IN THE  
STATE OF GOA**

Ms. Bhakti Chandrakant Naik\*

**I. Introduction**

Participatory democracy emphasizes the active involvement of people in the decision making process. Participatory democracy denotes higher political efficiency, facilitates concern for common interests and creates active interested citizenry as part of the system. Therefore, to achieve the goal of participatory democracy, constitutional status to Gram Sabhas was conferred by the Constitution (73<sup>rd</sup> Amendment) Act, 1992. The 73<sup>rd</sup> Constitutional Amendment is an attempt to infuse life into a weakened and disintegrated pattern of village administration in India. Gram Sabhas form the base of Panchayati Raj in India. Gram Sabhas are one of the means to bridge the gap between the people and the State. Gram Sabha is defined under Article 243 A of the Constitution of India as a body of persons registered in the electoral rolls of a village within the area of Village Panchayat. Gram Sabhas are the backbone of participatory democracy at the grass root levels. Gram Sabhas ensure people's participation at the village level. The 73<sup>rd</sup> Constitutional Amendment intended to strengthen the democratic process through representation and participation of all marginalized groups in the functioning of Village Panchayats. The goal of equality enshrined in the Preamble of the Constitution of India is intended

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**RIGHT TO PRIVACY AND ELEMENTARY EDUCATION OF HIV/AIDS CHILDREN  
IN INDIA: LEGAL DIMENSIONS**

*Shruti V. Kamat Dalal\**

**ABSTRACT**

HIV/AIDS children are the most deserted fragile section of the society that seeks the attention of the government, monitoring authorities and the stakeholders. Violation of human rights of this vulnerable community is rampant worldwide. Legislative actions and the judicial pronouncements of the Apex Court of India have been instrumental to answer the unvoiced grievances of this defenseless section of the society. The right to education at the elementary stage and the right to privacy emanating as fundamental rights has solicited the responsiveness of India to review the legitimate interest of such children. However, there is no mechanism devised by the government that can evaluate the extent of invasion of privacy of such children during implementation of the provision of 25 percent reservation under Right to Education Act of 2009. Nation looks forward towards the executive's action to resolve the dilemma between the interest of HIV/AIDS children and the legitimate state claims.

*Keywords : Children, HIV/AIDS, Privacy, Elementary education, Right*

**I. Introduction**

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**III. National Education Policy 2020 and a way ahead**

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**I. Introduction**

HUMAN RIGHTS have always been an evolving and conscious wave that attracts the global responsibility to build civilized nations. Future of a child cannot be overlooked when progress of

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## Child adoption in India: Law and procedure adopted by Central Adoption Resource Authority

(Prof). Dr. G. Shaber Ali<sup>1\*</sup>, Dr. Priya Onsker<sup>2</sup>

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### Abstract:

*There is no uniform law applicable equally to all sections of society as regards adoption in India. Lack of such uniform Law created different approaches for different religions which resulted in several hardships in adoption. Hindu Adoption and Maintenance Act (HAMA) of 1956 allow only Hindus to adopt. Muslim, Parsis, Christians and Jews can only become legal guardians under Guardianship and Wards Act (GAWA) of 1890. Juvenile Justice Amendment Act of 2006 as amended from time to time recently, allows non-Hindus to adopt but there has to be more clarity about procedures and information how the law should be applied. Elaborate guidelines had been laid by Supreme Court to protect the interest of the child with regards to adoption. CARA is designated as the Central Authority to deal with inter- country adoptions by Government of India in 2003. CARA primarily deals with adoption of orphan, abandoned and surrendered children through its associated /recognized adoption agencies. In this article attempt was made to find out the various laws applicable regarding adoption and procedure embraced in adoption of children as per the Regulations made in India and as per judicial pronouncements.*

**Key words: Adoption, CARA, SC Guidelines, Regulation**

*I always questioned if I was ready to adopt and then realized no child was ready to be an orphan.*  
Unknown<sup>3</sup>

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\*Corresponding author, Dr. G. Shaber Ali

<sup>3</sup> <https://www.quotemaster.org/images/1b/1b9e7e3d611687a9cbd1d7be459bf939.jpg> visited on 16.4.2021 at 2.30 pm



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Revisiting Land Management System of Comunidade Land: A Road Map for Post Pandemic Scenario in the State of Goa

**Abstract**

The article discusses the land management system of Comunidade Land in the State of Goa, India, and proposes a road map for a post-pandemic scenario. It highlights the challenges faced by the land management system and suggests various measures to improve it. The article is part of the European Journal of Molecular & Clinical Medicine, Volume 1, Issue 2, 2020.

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**Revisiting Land Management System of ComunidadeLand: A Road Map for Post  
Pandemic Scenario in the State of Goa.**

Dr. Nagesh Sadanand Colvalkar.<sup>1</sup>

**Abstract :**

The pandemic has thrown open certain inadequacies in the system of Democratic Governance World Over. In India especially certain areas have become highlighted due to these inadequacies. Health care has been one of the most important areas in this regard. Besides, certain economic policy deficits and lack of planning and implementation have also stands exposed. In most advanced States like Goa and other States in Western and South Region like Maharashtra, Karnataka, and Kerala, the Exodus of migrant workers as a sudden splurge and reaction to the pandemic have left their economies in tantrums. Goa has especially faced this impact as most of the essential day-to-day services as well as agricultural and fishing operations were mostly manned by these migrant workers. Their absence as a workforce has cost the State and it's economy considerably. This sudden shortage of commodities as well as labour force has called for rethinking for a new alternative strategy to promote local production of essential items including agricultural as well as horticultural produces. Coupled with these crises the return of a large number of overseas Goans mainly working in the ships and other allied services mostly in Gulf countries, have suddenly left a large junk of the population unemployed and perplexed, neither the Government nor the people themselves or the local leaders have any idea as to how to handle with this large influx of unemployed returnee Goans.

This research paper has outlined the history of Comunidades, their administration, and governance for generating revenue and the struggle for their survival in the present situation. Despite all this, the present existing Comunidades which are nearly 225 in number has been of a great economic boost to Goa by enduring proper land use and creation of income from various cultivation and of course payment of Government Revenue.

**Keywords:** Comunidades, Gaunkari System, codigo das Comunidades, Land Management, Arrendamentos and Aforamentos

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## AN INVESTIGATION ON BODY COMPOSITION OF DIFFERENT AGE GROUP CRICKET PLAYERS

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### ABSTRACT

Restricted exploration has been done on the Morphological reactions related with various age cricket players; this examination expects to give a body arrangement wellness profile of various age cricket players of Goa. All out 200 players were enlisted in particular Under-14 (N=50), Under-16 (N=50), Under-18(N=50) and Under-20(N=50) as tests for the investigation. Every one of the players has addressed least at the state group and their matured over 13 years however under 20 years. Discriminant examination was completed to discover which morphological variable altogether separates every one of the four age bunch cricket players and importance level was set to 0.05. Measurements were finished utilizing SPSS 21 variant. The outcome were indisputable as it was anticipated, the qualities exhibited that there was huge contrast in each of the three body creation factors among gatherings, the result of the examination were all around upheld by the past examinations on comparative lines, further the investigator prescribed for future exploration which should be done on huge number of tests, on various age classes and for expansion of more group games.

**Keywords:** Body composition, anthropometrical, Discriminant analyses and Cricket Players

### INTRODUCTION

Cricket is a multi-skill game, in this manner a cricketers needs to put progressively more energy in getting the capacity just as in refining the techniques which are required for significance. Additionally, the growing complexities of new capacities and requirements of inventive ingenuity make it principal for the cricketers who look to battle at public and International level, to contribute a sweeping season of energy in getting ready. In fact, even inside the top notch wearing people, a competitor in various explicit games prepares morphologically unmistakable from one another. They can be recognized by a specific constitution type just as by unequivocal body

**AN INVESTIGATION AMONG INTRA TEAM GAME PLAYERS IN PHYSIOLOGICAL AND PHYSICAL FITNESS TESTING PROFILES**

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**ABSTRACT**

Limited research has been carried out on the physiological and specific fitness responses associated with different team game players; this investigation aims to provide a physiological and specific fitness profile of different team game players of Goa. Total 60 players were recruited namely Cricket N=15, football N=15, Basketball N=15 and volleyball N=15. All the players have represented minimum to the state team and their aged above 18 years but below 21 years. ANOVA was carried out to find out the difference between the means and significance level was set to 0.05. Statistics was done using SPSS 21 version. The result were not as conclusive as it was predicted, the values demonstrated that there was significant difference only in two fitness variables among groups, the outcome of the investigation were well supported by the previous studies on similar lines, further the investigator recommended for future research which needs to be carried out on large number of samples, on different age categories and for addition of more team games.

**INTRODUCTION**

As the game evolved so much and phase is ever changing, Coaching staff, players and teams focus now more than ever on developing as top-class athletes in the respective fields. With modern sports events, players can be expected to tour for up to eleven months of the year; therefore, physiological and physical fitness level are increasingly important. The game of Football, volleyball, Cricket and Basketball requires specific skills that can be completed under dynamic conditions, in most cases while moving at a high speed or while changing directions. As a result, successful athletes tend to possess high strength, power and agility while maintaining a fairly lean body composition. While most of the skill work is performed at a high intensity, a certain level of specific fitness is important to meet game demands throughout the duration of the contest. High-intensity, intermittent team sports such as cricket, football, volleyball and Basketball require athletes to have well developed speed, muscular strength and power, agility, and maximal Aerobic power. However, while well-developed physiological and fitness capacities are important for team sports, Given the importance of these physiological and skill qualities to team-sport performance, coaches have great interest in finding the most effective methods of developing these attributes in their athletes. (Gururaj Puranik, PhD Thesis 2019)

This paper explores scientific data on physical fitness demands of elite basketball, Football, volleyball and cricket players to establish the physiological and fitness profile of successful athletes. All the four sports mentioned is characterized by frequent starts, stops, and changes of direction, all maintained over a period of time, Therefore, both the aerobic and anaerobic metabolic systems are required. When designing training and nutrition programs. The specific fitness demands of the sport are therefore not fully understood. Specific fitness testing are important predictors of successful sporting performance. Talent identification is important in ensuring that the best players compete at the highest level of organized sport. It is a well-known fact that in some sports movement performance can be predicted by the athletes. (Chandu Lamani, 2020)

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## Equal World for Women

Dr. Ranjana Ferrão, V.M.Salgaocar College of Law,Goa

### ABSTRACT

*Equality for women and girls is not only a basic human right, it is a social, political and economic imperative. The Millennium Declaration and the eight Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) collectively herald a vision for a more just and equal world. Violence thrives in almost every societies entrenched. Discrimination and abuse against women often stems from longstanding prejudices against women. When perpetrators go unpunished, they are emboldened to strike again, perpetuating and encouraging vicious cycles of attack. Human sexuality is not digital in the sense. It cannot be defined in terms of binary gender like male or female. There are in-between having characteristics of both sexes. Rights have to be understood within the sphere of gender justice though this term is often used to mean justice for women. Women face inequalities in the family, the community, the workplace and the state. The most basic of their human rights is the right to reproduction which is often violated. This Article discusses the prejudices against women. Article 15(3) permits the State to make exemptions in legislations relating to women, Yet in reality most laws have somewhere created injustice to women. The Article discusses the sincere efforts and the historic judgments passed by the Supreme Court of India in giving equal rights to women.*

**Key Words : Discrimination, Equality, Women, Judiciary**

“A Bird cannot fly with one wing a nation cannot march ahead if women are left behind.” Said Abdul Kalam. Equality for women and girls is not only a basic human right, it is a social, political and economic imperative. The Millennium Declaration and the eight Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) collectively herald a vision for a more just and equal world. Violence thrives in societies entrenched in hierarchical structures. Sexual abuses against women often stems from longstanding prejudices. This creates a sense of inequality and discrimination.



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## **SOCIO-LEGAL AND POLITICAL IMPEDIMENTS IN IMPLEMENTATION OF UNIFORM CIVIL CODE**

**Amal Kazi\***

### **Abstract**

India has a large population with socio-cultural and religious diversities like Hindu, Muslim, Christian, Persian, Sikh etc. Each religious community has its own governing law, known as personal laws. These laws are statutory in nature and mirror images of their identity. These personal laws govern the matters right from marriage to divorce, succession, adoption and maintenance etc. These laws, even though have undergone few changes, are mainly traditional in its approach having gender based and caste based discriminations. Keeping in mind the changing dynamics of our modern society, the present day scenario of personal laws is equivalent to a rubik's cube difficult to put together. Moves for Uniform Civil Code have surfaced on one hand and the communities strive for sustaining these laws on the other. In such a situation, it becomes an urgent imperative to explore the impediments in introducing Uniform Civil Code in India. The major impediments are lack of socio-religious consensus, fear psychosis among minorities, identity politics, legal loopholes and Hindu majoritarianism.

**Keywords:** Uniform Civil Code, Personal Laws, Socio-legal, Identity Politics, India

### **INTRODUCTION**

Our founding fathers had a vision to introduce a Uniform Civil Code for keeping Indians unified but the socio-cultural diversities and protection of culture of minority communities checked them. However, the framers of the Constitution incorporated certain provisions while guaranteeing the freedom of religion in the chapter of Directive Principles of State Policy. Article 44 of the Constitution reads,

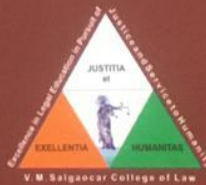
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## The Moving Finger: Freedom of Movement in the Wake of Covid 19

Pearl Monteiro\*

The Moving Finger writes; and, having writ,  
Moves on: nor all thy Piety nor Wit  
Shall lure it back to cancel half a Line,  
Nor all thy Tears wash out a Word of it.

Omar Khayyám<sup>1</sup>

### Abstract

*The global pandemic caused by the Covid 19 has led to various measures adopted by the Government of India. The lockdowns, the restrictions on movement, business, schools, travel and subsequent violations with consequent retaliations by enforcement officials have become the new normal. The Government invoked the Epidemics Act (read with the Indian Penal Code) and the Disaster Management to justify the same. These measures are alternatively praised for being proactive and censured for violating various fundamental rights enshrined in the Constitution of India. The article is an impartial narrative of the same. The article cites and analyses the various laws and constitutional provisions which have been invoked in light of the Covid 19. It analyses the legal provisions and interplay between the right to life and the right to movement, freedom of movement can never be more important than health and right to life of society at large.*

**Key words: Covid 19, Right to life, Freedom of movement, Fundamental rights**

### I. The Constitution of India

\* Assistant Professor, V.M. Salgaocar College of Law, Goa

<sup>1</sup> The Rubáiyát of Omar Khayyám Translator, Edward FitzGerald (1859) Publisher, Bernard Quaritch

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# Chanakya

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## RESERVATIONS IN PROMOTIONS – REVIVED, REVIEWED AND REVISITED

-By Pearl Monteiro

### Introduction

Heated discussion in the Lok Sabha in recent days over the Supreme Court decision on reservations in promotion has finally led the central government to declare that it will be discussed at the highest level.

This fiat comes after the opposition ruckus on the Supreme Court decision on 7th February 2020 in Mukesh Kumar v. State of Uttarakhand, a case which the Honourable Court has declared un-reportable, which categorically stated that reservation in promotions is not a fundamental right. The Honourable Social Justice Minister, Shri Thaawar Chand Gehlot assured that the government will take necessary action.

On the 7th of February 2020, the honorable apex court of India declared that Articles 16 (4) and 16 (4-A) of the Constitution of India are bare enabling provisions and they definitely do not confer fundamental right to any claim for reservations in promotion.

The learned division bench consisting of Justices L. Nageswara Rao and Justice Hemant Gupta stated a mandamus cannot be issued by the Court to the State to collect quantifiable data relating to inadequacy of representation of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in any public services.

Shri Chandrashekhar Azad, the Bhim Army Chief later filed a review petition in the Supreme Court against its above mentioned verdict which categorically held that there was no fundamental right to claims of reservation in promotions.

The petition stated that the verdict suffered from "error apparent on record" as it violated the principles of equality in opportunities under Articles 16(1) and 16(4) of the Constitution, and the principles in the judgments of Constitution Benches in *M Nagaraj* and *Jarnail Singh* cases.

### Caste System in India: The Ancient Scenario

All human beings are born ...  
equal in dignity and rights.

Many years have passed since these words were enshrined in Article 1 of the Declaration of Human Rights adopted by the General Assembly of the United Nations. The world has progressed a great deal since then. But, unfortunately, neither in the God-created 'first-world' nor in the man's creation - 'the third world' - does anything substantial seem to have been done to give effect to these words

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# KLE

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# A Child Can Never Be Illegitimate

Pearl Monteiro\*

\* Assistant Professor, V.M Salgaocar College of Law

I am me.  
I will never pretend to be another.  
I will never want to be another.  
I will not change who I am just to fit in.  
I am me.<sup>1</sup>

## Introduction

What do Leonardo da Vinci,<sup>2</sup> William the Conqueror<sup>3</sup>, Steve Jobs<sup>4</sup>, Marilyn Monroe<sup>5</sup>, Bernardo O'Higgins<sup>6</sup>, Jenny Lind<sup>7</sup>, Fidel Castro<sup>8</sup>, T. E. Lawrence<sup>9</sup>, and Oprah Winfrey<sup>10</sup> have in common?<sup>11</sup>

Unbelievable, isn't it?

The honorable supreme court has recently<sup>12</sup> required that a larger bench decide whether illegitimate children are entitled to share in coparcenary<sup>13</sup> property<sup>14</sup> while, earlier decisions of the honourable court had denied "illegitimate" children certain proprietary rights<sup>15</sup>. This matter has been pending before the court since 2011.

---

<sup>1</sup> Artist: Fearless Soul Album: I Am Me (If I Have to I'll Walk Alone) Released: 2018 Genre: New Age

<sup>2</sup>Renowned painter and creator of the Mona Lisa, Leonardo da Vinci was the out-of-wedlock son of a wealthy father and a peasant mother.

<sup>3</sup>The first Norman King of England, William the Conqueror, was also known as "William the Bastard." He was the only son of Robert I, Duke of Normandy, but his mother never married Robert.

<sup>4</sup>Steve Jobs, the co-founder of Apple Inc., was an American businessman and inventor who was born to his parents while they were dating. He was adopted and raised by another family

<sup>5</sup>American actress and model Marilyn Monroe was of a flapper mother and was raised by foster parents

<sup>6</sup>Born in 1778, was the illegitimate son of a Spanish officer. He grew up to be a Chilean independence leader who freed Chile from Spanish rule.

<sup>7</sup>Also known as the "Swedish Nightingale," singer Jenny Lind was the illegitimate daughter of Niclas Jonas Lind and Anne-Marie Fellborg

<sup>8</sup>Cuban revolutionary and the former President of the Republic of Cuba Fidel Castro was born out of wedlock in 1926.

<sup>9</sup>T. E. Lawrence was the illegitimate child of an Anglo-Irish father and a Scottish mother. He grew up to become a famous archaeologist and writer, and earned international fame as "Lawrence of Arabia."

<sup>10</sup>Dubbed the "Queen of All Media," Oprah Winfrey was born in 1954 to an unmarried, teenage mother. She is now ranked as the richest African-American.

<sup>11</sup><https://unbelievable-facts.com/2017/08/illegitimate-children.html>

<sup>12</sup> 15 march 2020

<sup>13</sup>Coparcenary refers to equal property rights that was restricted only to members of the Hindu Undivided Family

<sup>14</sup><https://www.livelaw.in/top-stories/illegitimate-childrens-entitlement-to-share-in-coparcenary-property-153871>

<sup>15</sup>Bharatha Matha & another v. R. Vijaya Renganathan & others, AIR 2010 SC 2685 and Jinia Keotiv. Kumar Sitaram (2003) 1 SCC 730

<https://www.livelaw.in/top-stories/illegitimate-childrens-entitlement-to-share-in-coparcenary-property-153871>

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## Law And Religious Control: Reflections on Love Jihad Law with Special Reference to Uttar Pradesh Prohibition of Unlawful Conversion of Religion Ordinance, 2020

Amal Kazi\*

### Abstract

*India is a land that has always personified itself as the epitome of women Shakti, and according to mainstream belief, the symbol of India's cultural nationalism is Bharat Mata. Yet when it comes to formulate women's laws, it has always been overshadowed by patriarchal domination. Most of the time, it is the male counterpart that formulates the laws and in doing so, the imprints of patriarchy are clearly visible either in the enforcement of laws or the judgments pronounced in the matters concerning women. If one looks at the present scenario, one could note that there has been a drastic change due to the revival of postmodern society and the assertion of religious fundamentalism and pseudoscientific approach of looking at a particular situation while carrying out the act of legislating and implementing the law, that has, in turn, affected its adjudicating nature, this, in turn, has completely eroded Indian cultural ethos when it comes to the rights of women like the Right to choose the partner of her choice. In the present context, this personal liberty has been dominated by political dictum. Love jihad and honour killings of women is the case to the point which is contravention to the Indian Constitution i.e. Articles 14, 21 and 25 of Fundamental Rights as well as to the Special Marriage Act, 1954 that allows the inter-religious marriages to be performed without the change of the religion of either party. This paper is an attempt to highlight the condition of Indian Family law, particularly concerning marriage and a women's right to choose her partner.*

\* Assistant Professor, V.M.Salgaocar College of Law, Goa.

## Tackling the Dual Disasters of Present Times: COVID-19 and Domestic Violence

Shruti V. Kamat Dalal & Ameya A. Nayak\*

### Abstract

*Human beings are diverse creatures born to adapt and acclimatize to changing times. With the globe being struck by the COVID-19 pandemic, there is an imperative necessity to awaken and recognize that the 'home' is not the safe sanctuary that it appears to be anymore, especially for women. The COVID-19 led lockdown has forced the world into a standstill situation with the imposition of back-to-back lockdowns thereby requiring people to remain indoors in order to circumvent needless exposure to the virus. This, in turn, has led to a massive elevation in the number of domestic violence episodes across the world, especially in a densely populated country such as India.*

*Going by the official data of the National Commission for Women (NCW) and National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB) among others, there has been substantial rise in the number of domestic violence complaints since the beginning of the nationwide lockdown in India which has led to researchers referring to this scenario as a 'shadow pandemic'.*

*India has the Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act, 2005 in place that systematically defines the concept of Domestic Violence besides elaborating other related provisions and procedure pertaining to the same.*

*The authors, through this article, intend to shed light on the connection between the COVID-19 pandemic and Domestic Violence, discuss relevant statistics, causes and effects of the increase in complaints of domestic violence post the lockdown, provide a legal viewpoint alongside relevant judgments*

\* Assistant Professors, V.M. Salgaocar College of Law, Goa



# INDIAN BAR REVIEW

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Special Issue on  
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AND CLINICAL LEGAL EDUCATION**

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# JUSTICE EDUCATION OR LEGAL EDUCATION?

**Dr. K.S. Rao \***  
**K.P.S.Vasantha \*\***

TODAY law is viewed not merely as an instrument of social control but also as an instrument of social change. The goal of legal education required to change from court room litigation oriented learning system to maximizing social justice and access to justice. Legal education is a professional education as opposed to theoretical studies of sciences or humanities subjects. It is expected to develop professional skills in students apart from theoretical knowledge and analytical ability.

Knowledge of a skill and competence prepares a person to stand on one's legs and to earn livelihood. Viewed in that perspective, skill generates employment, enhances dignity and self respect. Further, it leads to independence and contributes to national economy.<sup>1</sup>

The present scenario requires legal personnel not only for Bar and Bench but for various other fields such as law makers, civil services, academics, corporate, trade and Industry, arbitrators, negotiators, social organizations and non-governmental organizations. The change of role of the lawyer from litigator to justice provider requires new array of social skills.<sup>2</sup> Accordingly, it is realized in modern India that legal education ought to have breadth, depth and wide perspective.

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\* Associate Professor and HOD, V.M.Salgaocar College of Law, Miramar, Panaji, Goa.

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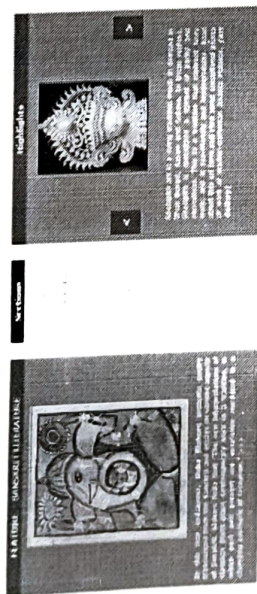
1 Major General Nilendra Kumar Et, NILENDRA KUMAR'S SKILL DEVELOPMENT IN LEGAL EDUCATION 224 (Thomson Reuters, 2015).

2. Dr. M.R.K. Prasad, *Legal Education in India: Role of clinical legal education in developing, institutionalizing and implementing a social justice mission for law school*, 351, A thesis submitted to Goa University (2010).



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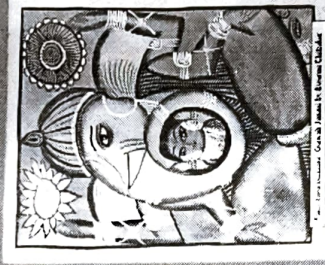
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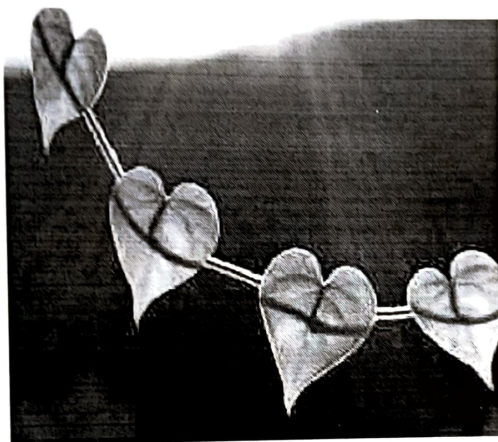
In this new endeavour, Usha Kishore presents poetry translations from the Sanskrit and essays on various aspects of Sanskrit. Kishore feels that "The new interpretations of classical texts place contemporary work in a tradition, in which past and present are constantly mediated in a changing aesthetic of reception." >>>

— Layla Mascarenhas  
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(2 Poems)

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Mail A Friend

## Layla Mascarenhas



Heart shape in nature. Image credit- Blogspot.com

### A CUP OF TEA

The oppressive summer heat dried up everything,  
Maybe a courtesy call at the local prayer-room would be cooling,  
I entered the empty, well-lit room with my heavy groceries.

*"Welcome, señorita! How good to see you!"*

Nineteen-year-old girls are rarely addressed so respectfully.

*"You look tired, can I make you a cup of tea?"*

It didn't seem odd to be served tea in a prayer-room.

*"And, the cook is taking a nap, so I'll make a fresh cup for you...sit down, my dear,  
here's a comfortable chair."*

Yes, the tea would be welcome. It was 4.00 pm, tea would be perfect.

*"How is your dad? Is he better now?"*

Dad was numb with grieving. He never expected mum to go before him.

*"Yes, yes, you are a brave girl, you're doing well taking such good care of him."*

I watched the old, erudite man shuffling at the stove.

I'd never seen him making tea before.

Tata Gold tea aroma filled the room.

Somehow, he didn't seem so stern anymore.

*"Your mum is a wonderful lady, we are ever so grateful to have her."*

## A CRITICAL EVALUATION ON INVENTORY PROCEEDINGS IN THE REALM OF FAMILY LAWS IN GOA

**Nagesh S. Colvalkar<sup>1</sup> & Gouresh Gurudas Bugde<sup>2</sup>**

<sup>1</sup>Associate Professor, V. M. Salgaocar College of Law, Miramar, Panaji, Goa, India

<sup>2</sup>Research Scholar, V. M. Salgaocar College of Law, Miramar, Panaji, Goa, India

### ABSTRACT

*Inventory Proceedings play a very important role in the devolution of Heirship in Goa. The Inheritance in Goa can be partitioned by way of drawing of a instrument called Deed of Qualification of Heirs which is drawn before the Special Notary or by way of instating of a suit before the Courts which is called as Inventory Proceeding. The article looks at some of the key points which govern the aspect of Inventory Proceedings in Goa along with the role of the Head of the Family. The Article also takes a glance at the procedure followed in such Proceedings and the duties to be played by the Head of the Family. The Article also puts light on some judicial pronouncements in the field of Goan Family Law. The Article further tries to highlight the importance of uniform civil code as envisaged by our Constitution.*

**KEYWORDS:** Realm of Family Laws

### Article History

**Received:** 31 Oct 2019 | **Revised:** 02 Jan 2020 | **Accepted:** 31 Jan 2020

### INTRODUCTION

"The Code Napoleon" as it is popularly being referred to, has its source in the teachings of French, German and Italian Jurists. Civil Code governs the realm concerned with family, contracts, succession and property laws and universally followed by all faiths and communities without any bias.

This Code has the special and unique feature of incorporating within itself the directive given by Article 44 of the Constitution of India i.e. Uniform Civil Code thereby having a sense of equality in the matters concerning Family Law without any distinction with respect to religion, caste, race, creed, gender. Times have changed and in Goa, the Goa Succession, Special Notaries and Inventory Proceeding Act 2012 has now been enacted which substantially replaces the Portuguese Civil Code of 1867 and Civil Procedure Code of 1939.

### Importance of the Civil Code in Goa

Article 44 of our Constitution under Chapter gives stress for founding of a Uniform Civil Code for India of India which would be governing its subjects without any distinction and bias.

In the words of the Hon'ble then Chief Justice of India, Shri Y.V. Chandrachud at the occasion of presenting the Inaugural Speech at the Conference held by the Goa, Daman and Diu Advocates Association on 'The Family Laws of Goa, Daman and Diu', expressed his views of the Uniform Civil Code by saying that:-



## IMPLEMENTATION OF DIVORCE LAWS IN THE STATE OF GOA: A COMPARATIVE STUDY

Nagesh Colvalker

Research Scholar, V. M. Salgaocar College of Law, Miramar, Panaji, Goa, India

### ABSTRACT

Law is an expression of Custom, Usage and Tradition which is not derogatory to human nature and popular modal codes. They say marriages are made in heaven. However, it is not true in all the cases. All marriages do not yield the same effect. For some, marriage becomes a living hell! To get out of the torturous situation of marriage 'Divorce' is one of the solution which is available to either of the spouses. With the change in the lifestyle of individuals and many other factors, the number of cases on divorce have increased tremendously. In this paper the author made a robust attempt to differentiate divorce laws applicable in India and its comparison with the State of Goa. This paper puts the light on the marriage law and also updates on the developments in the law of divorce over the years.

**KEYWORDS:** Adultery, Contested Divorce, Cruelty, Conversion, Divorce by Mutual Consent, Desertion, Religious Institution

### Article History

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### INTRODUCTION

Marriage is the beginning of a family. All religions in the world, whether Hinduism, Islam or Christianity, give importance to marriage as one of the way of life of every individual. Family includes children and a marriage provides a secure environment for Procreation and raising children as compared to single parents. Marriages have major religious aspects according to most religious views.

According to Christianity, Marriage is considered as sacrament and permanent bond of living together.<sup>1</sup>

Hinduism regards Marriage as a Samskara or Sacrament. One of the ten Samskaras through which the life of a well conducted Hindu progress to its appointed end. Marriage was the only Samskara ordained for women as well as men, the sudras as well as the twice born.

According to Article 1056 of Family Laws of Goa, Daman and Diu, When two persons of different sex come together in order to constitute a family legitimately, which is known to be made in the form of perpetual contract.<sup>2</sup>

The Latin word *divortium* which means to separate. Divorce means a permanent legally binding cessation of the bond of marriage. It is a Judicial declaration or legal process of dissolution of marriage. We can't say that Divorce is the

<sup>1</sup> See: Googleweblight.com, viewed ondt.05.02.2016  
<sup>2</sup> See: Senior Advocate M.S.Usagaocar, 'Family Laws of Goa, Daman and Diu', Volume I, pg: 1

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## CONSTITUTIONAL LAW – II

M R K Prasad\*

## I INTRODUCTION

IT IS but quite natural that most of the nations have written constitutions, as people want the written rules to govern the affairs of the state. A fundamental reason for such preference for a written Constitution is that the Constitution is adopted for ages to come and hence it need to communicate across times. Further, the Constitution being viewed as an agreement freely entered by the people with government, it consists of demarcated roles for legislature, executive and judiciary. The Constitution imposes checks and balances on the roles played by the legislature, executive and judiciary.

In that sense one has to agree that the written constitution is a fundamental and paramount law of the nation and all other laws are subordinate to Constitution. Consequently, every act of the government, and an act of the legislature, repugnant to the constitution, is void.<sup>1</sup> Thus, judicial review of administrative and legislative action becomes integral part of the Constitution. However, the power of judicial review imposes an obligation on the judges to interpret the constitutional text to the circumstances that are not even in contemplation of the framers at the time of writing the Constitution. This coupled with the fact that Constitution prefers a constrained government; it becomes a difficult task for the judges to strike a balance.<sup>2</sup>

Sovereign will of the people is voiced through constitutional polices; but legislative agents engaged in popular policies result in potential litigation. Courts need to do a delicate balance between actions of democratically elected representatives and constitutionality of their actions. The annual survey of this year would focus on how far judiciary maintained that balance while interpreting the Constitution.

\* Fulbright Scholar. Dean Faculty of Law, Goa University, Principal V.M. Salgaocar College Of Law, Panaji, Goa.

1 *Marbury v. Madison*, 5 U.S. at 176 (1803).

2 *Douglas H. Ginsburg* on Constitutionalism, First Annual B. Kenneth Simon Lecture in Constitutional Thought, were delivered at the Cato Institute on Sep.17, 2002.

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## Equal World for Women

Dr. Ranjana Ferrão, V.M.Salgaocar College of Law,Goa

### ABSTRACT

*Equality for women and girls is not only a basic human right, it is a social, political and economic imperative. The Millennium Declaration and the eight Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) collectively herald a vision for a more just and equal world. Violence thrives in almost every societies entrenched. Discrimination and abuse against women often stems from longstanding prejudices against women. When perpetrators go unpunished, they are emboldened to strike again, perpetuating and encouraging vicious cycles of attack. Human sexuality is not digital in the sense. It cannot be defined in terms of binary gender like male or female. There are in-between having characteristics of both sexes. Rights have to be understood within the sphere of gender justice though this term is often used to mean justice for women. Women face inequalities in the family, the community, the workplace and the state. The most basic of their human rights is the right to reproduction which is often violated. This Article discusses the prejudices against women. Article 15(3) permits the State to make exemptions in legislations relating to women. Yet in reality most laws have somewhere created injustice to women. The Article discusses the sincere efforts and the historic judgments passed by the Supreme Court of India in giving equal rights to women.*

**Key Words :** Discrimination, Equality, Women, Judiciary

"A Bird cannot fly with one wing a nation cannot march ahead if women are left behind." Said Abdul Kalam. Equality for women and girls is not only a basic human right, it is a social, political and economic imperative. The Millennium Declaration and the eight Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) collectively herald a vision for a more just and equal world. Violence thrives in societies entrenched in hierarchical structures. Sexual abuses against women often stems from longstanding prejudices. This creates a sense of inequality and discrimination.

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# Identity Politics and the Burden of Dis-identification: How the *Amar Chitra Katha* Comic Series Features Stories from the Northeastern States of India

Layla Mascarenhas

## Introduction

For a post-colonial citizen of the Indian nation-state, being 'Indian' is a taken-for-granted lived-experience. With no British rulers to overthrow, we slip into an unquestioning acceptance of our Indian identity. However, if we try to unravel what is the essence of 'Indianness', we must first examine what we mean by the concepts of 'nation' and 'nationalism'. Benedict Anderson defines a nation as an 'imagined political community. . . because the members of even the smallest nation will never know most of their fellow-members, meet them, or even hear of them, yet in the minds of each lives the image of their communion' (Anderson 1983:49 ). Quoting Joseph Stalin, Eric Hobsbawm talks about the evolution of this community 'A nation is a historically evolved, stable community of language, territory, economic life and psychological make-up manifested in a community of culture' (Hobsbawm 1992:5). However, the political identity of a 'nation' came after the people of a nation had first developed this sense of community and later desired their own nation-state:

Originally nations were assumed to be self-evident. Nations were a people sharing a common immutable ethnicity, which dated to the mists of time and could be seen by their shared language, history, bloodline, culture, character, habits, and manners. It was not necessary that these national peoples had an independent existence as a state,

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# IMPACT OF CONSTITUTIONAL DEVOLUTION OF POWER- FROM COMMUNIDADE OF GOA TO AGRICULTURAL TENANCY ACT

## Abstract

*Dr. Nagesh Colvalkar\**

The present research paper makes a modest attempt to historical research of law of comunhadas in the State of Goa. Scholar has traced the history of this system in Goa back to the legendary past of the region called as Goa. It is a humble effort to scrutinize the provisions from the angle of social, economic and political justice which is beneficial to the community. This research paper has outlined the history of comunhadas, their administration and governance for generating revenue and the struggle for their survival in the present situation. In fact, this research paper deals with the code of comunhade and other major legislations that were enacted for safeguarding the rights of the comunhadas and the members of the comunhadas. For this purpose, the secondary data from the law books, articles, journals, newspaper etc. have been used.

## Introduction

The subject of this study is a very ancient institution at present called as the "Comunhade" System. But this ancient system over the centuries has witnessed the change in its nomenclature. "Comunhade is a Portuguese appellation for "Gaunkari", an indigenous ancient association of a community of villages. This system only exists in Goa. The Comunhadas are independent and economically self-reliant institutions. It is a source of self-identity of the indigenous natives of Goa. The Comunhadas are administered and governed by their own private laws based on usage and customs which evolved over thousands of years (Code of Comunhade). These private lands of the Comunhadas belong to its native constituent members. "The word 'Gaunkari' means an indigenous association of a community of villagers represented by men from the first settlers or inhabitants of Goa with inherited common contractual responsibility in a given locality. Rules were made to carry out common duties and obligations in order to promote their welfare and Socio-economic development. The original name of this institution is called Gaunkari and its members or components are called Gaunkars. They are owners of the land. There exists a

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\* V. M. Salgaocar College of Law, Miramar, Panaji-Goa

KSR

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## ROLE OF LEGAL PROFESSION IN ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE

*Dr. Kotagiri Srinivasa Rao \**

### Introduction

The profession of law is a great calling. A calling is the pursuit of a productive work or service by which one makes a living. Professions connote pursuit of a learned and skilled art and science by a traditionally organised body for the primary object of social service. A basic tenet of the professional responsibility of lawyers is that every person in our society should have ready access to the independent professional services of a lawyer of integrity and competence.<sup>1</sup> Every lawyer owes a solemn duty to uphold the integrity and honour of the profession---- to act as a member of a learned profession, one dedicated to public service.<sup>2</sup>

Legal profession is not a trade or business. It is a noble profession. The credibility and reputation of the profession depends upon the manner in which the members of the profession conduct themselves.<sup>3</sup> Social service, not personal profit, is the aim of legal profession.

“The best service of the professional man is often rendered for no equivalent or for a trifling equivalent and it is his pride to do what he does in a way worthy of his profession even if done with no expectation of reward”- Dean Roscoe Pound.<sup>4</sup>

One of the duties of an advocate towards his client is, be loyal to the interests of the client whose cause he have championed, and in his cause be guided by high moral principles. Don't let the amount of his fees determine the amount of his industry. The tradition of the profession is public service, he may charge and receive payment for services rendered, but it is only an incident of it. It is not a commercial venture.<sup>5</sup>

\* Associate Professor and Head of the Department, V.M.Salgaocar College of Law, Miramar, Panjim, Goa

<sup>1</sup> Cannon 1.1 of New York Bar Association's canons on professional ethics- P. RamnathanIyer, Legal and Professional Ethics, 3<sup>rd</sup> edi.2003, Wadhwa, Nagpur at 33

<sup>2</sup> Canon 9.6 of New York Bar Association

<sup>3</sup> *Shambhu Ram Yadav v. Hanuman Das Khattri* AIR 2001 SC 2509

<sup>4</sup> Raghunath Das, Professional Ethics for legal practitioners, Cuttack Law Times, Cuttack, 1<sup>st</sup> Edi.1973 at P.3

<sup>5</sup> Lecture delivered on 5.11.1955, by P.Venkataramanarao Naidu, Chief Justice, H.C of Mysore -cited in P.RamnathanIyer, Legal and Professional Ethics, 3<sup>rd</sup> edi. 2003, Wadhwa, Nagpur at 111)