



# The Student

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\*Cover Picture: Google Images

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## **Welcome Note**

It is my pleasure to inform you – the young subscribers of “The Student” Magazine – that we are successfully stepping into our next academic year 2017 - 18 with this issue. Our works have been noted, received and well appreciated. At this moment we take great honor in introducing the magazine to the freshers, and inviting everyone to be a part of this club. We ensure you that your voices are heard, along with plenty of room to exchange ideas; in the form of paintings, photographs, articles and so on.

Join us, we are happy to work with you.

Further, ICFAI Law School has the following clubs and we ask you to be a part of these clubs and make use of it.

Best

**Student Magazine Committee**

## **Students' Activity Clubs**

Students' Activity Clubs consisting of student representatives with one faculty Member as In-Charge for activities like moot courts, legal aid, seminars, court visits, sports and games, cultural activities and other events are decided and they interact with the faculty members for necessary guidance. Students' Activity Clubs meets regularly to decide and organize various activities on and off the campus.

### **Moot Court Society**

Moot Court is an art of persuasive advocacy. Moot Court Competitions provide the law students a forum to practice the skills of appellate advocacy during their student life at the law school. ICFAI Law School Moot Court Committee, is a student body comprising students from all batches of B.A.LLB (H) and B.B.A LLB (H) and supervised by faculty coordinators. At the commencement of each academic year, internal moot court competition is organized by the Moot Court Committee, a Moot Problem will be prepared that will be adjudged by legal luminaries, academicians from the bar and bench. The students can participate as a team consisting of two



speakers and a researcher. A merit list will be formed on the basis of their performance as a team. Selected teams will represent the University in various Regional/State/National moot court competitions in India and abroad.

### **Vox – Populi: Debate Society**

Debate is considered as a “critical advocacy” which helps the students to inculcate in them important behaviors and skills like critical thinking and effective communication. ICFAI Law School Debate society, is a student body comprising students from all batches of B.A.LLB (H) and B.B.A LLB (H) and supervised by faculty coordinator. The society encourages students to practice various formats of Debating like Asian Parliamentary Debate, British Parliamentary Debate, Public forum debate, Lincoln-Douglas Debate, Legislative Debate etc. The Debate society also organizes Asian Parliamentary Debate Competition annually which addresses global as well as domestic issues that gives young minds a golden opportunity to voice their opinion.

### **ADR Club**

Alternative dispute resolution (ADR) is a mechanism for settling disputes outside the four walls of the court. The ADR club promotes this mechanism by providing a forum to the students to develop the skills associated with it, like arbitration, negotiation, mediation and client counselling. The club is a student body comprising of students from all batches of B.A.LLB (H) and B.B.A LLB (H), formed every academic year supervised by a faculty coordinator. An internal ADR competition shall be conducted by the club at the commencement of each academic year where the students can participate as a team. A merit list will be formed on the basis of their performance as a team. Selected teams will represent the University in various ADR competitions in India and abroad.

### **Literary Club**

This is a platform to encourage creativity in students. The club primarily cultivates reading habits providing materials from various genre/ discipline, but not limited to it. In addition, photographs, paintings, story writing, handcrafts, movies, documentaries, fashion, blogs and other mediums of expression are considered, that can exhibit as well as involve the students in the creative discourse.

### **Student Magazine**

The ICFAI Law School publishes an online magazine by the name “The Student” bi-monthly. The themes are based on contemporary issues covering areas of law and public policy. It has an editorial board consisting of the students from B.A.LLB (H) and B.B.A.LLB (H) and is supervised by a faculty coordinator.

### **Knight Rangers (Sports Club)**

This club conducts sports meets and games. It organizes the internal sports tournaments, various games and sports like Carom, Badminton, Football and Cricket.



### **Vibgyor (Cultural Club)**

This club conducts the cultural activities like Music, Dance, Playlets etc., The Students Club organizes Quiz, Mimicry, Skit or Law Scenes from Movies and Sports and Musical evenings “Gana Kacheri”.

# **CULTURAL SHOCK**

**Aasleasha Purushotham**

**(BBA.LLB, Semester I)**

Cultural shock is an experience a person may have when one moves to a cultural environment which is different from one's own. It is also the personal disorientation a person may feel when experiencing an unfamiliar way of life due to immigration or a visit to a new country. The term cultural shock is used to denote the anxiety that results from all our family signs and symbols. People will usually get over the stress and anxiety when they successfully go through the stages of cultural shock. It is not justifiable to attribute cultural characteristics to genetic inheritance. On the other hand culture itself is a kind of adaptation which gives human the ability to survive in wide range of environment. Thus, once learned, it becomes a way of life for the individual. The term cultural shock was introduced for the first time in 1958 to describe the anxiety produce when a person moves to a completely new environment. This term expresses the lack of direction, the feeling of not knowing what to do or how to do things in a new environment, and not knowing what is acceptable or unacceptable. The feeling of cultural shock generally sets in after the first few weeks of coming to a new place. We can describe cultural shock as physical and emotional discomfort. Often, the way that we lived before is not accepted or considered as normal in the new place. Everything is different for example not speaking the language, not knowing how to use banking machines, not knowing how to use the telephone.

The symptoms of cultural shock can appear at different times. Although one can experience real pain from cultural shock, it is also an opportunity for redefining one's life objectives. It is a great opportunity for learning and acquiring new perspectives. Cultural shock can make one develop a better understanding of oneself and stimulate personal creativity. Symptoms: sadness, loneliness , melancholy, reoccupation with health, allergies, insomnia, despite to sleep too much or too little changes in temperature, feeling vulnerable, feeling powerless anger, irritability, resentment, unwillingness to interact with others, or idealizing the old country loss of identity .

## **Stages of cultural shock**

Cultural shock has many stages .Each stage can be ongoing or appear only at certain times .The first is the incubation stage .In this **first stage**, the new arrival may feel euphoric and



be pleased by all of the new things encountered as everything is new and exciting. Afterwards the **second stage** comes. A person may encounter some difficult time and crises in daily life. For example communication difficulties may occur such as not being understood. In this stage there may be feelings of discontent, impatient, angry, sadness and feeling in competence. This happens when a person is trying to adapt to a new culture that is very different from the culture of origin. Transition between the old methods and those of the new country is a difficult process and takes time to complete. During the transition there can be strong feelings of dissatisfaction. The **third stage** is characterized by gaining some understanding of the new culture. A new feeling of pleasure and sense of humor may be experience. One may start to feel a certain psychological feeling. The new arrival may not feel as lost it starts to have a feeling of direction. The individual is more familiar with the environment and wants to belong. This initiates an evaluation of the old ways vs those of the new .In the **fourth stage**, the person realizes that the new culture has good and bad things to offer. This stage can be one of double integration or triple integration depending on the number of cultures that the person has to process. This integration is accompanied by a more solid feeling of belonging. The person starts to define oneself and establish goals for living. The **fifth stage** is the stage that is called the re-entry shock. This occurs wan a return to the country of origin is made. One may find that things are no longer the same. For example ,some of the newly acquired customs are not in use in the old culture .This stages are present at different times and each person has there on way of reacting in the stages of cultural shock. As the consequence, some stages will be longer and more difficult than others .Many factors contribute to the duration and effects is cultural shock. For example ,the individual ‘s state of mental health , type of personality, previous experience, social economic conditions, familiarity with the language ,family or social support systems and level of education.

### **Culture is transmitted**

All the culture traits and objects are transmitted among the members of society. Most of the cultural traits and material objects are transmitted by their forefathers. We learn new fashion, how to move in society and how to behave in social situations.

### **Culture is changing**

Culture never remains static but changing. It is changing in every society but with different speed and causes. It constantly undergoes change in adapts itself to the environments.

## **Types of culture**

Material culture- Things that can be seen or felt. Example buildings, art, clothes, style etc.

Non-material culture- a group way of thinking, believes, values, language, gestures.

Adjustment phase is a stage in cultural shock which is usually six to twelve months, one grows accustomed to the new culture and develops routines. One knows what to expect in most situations and the host country no longer feels all that new. Starts to develop problems- solving skills for dealing with the culture and begins to accept the cultures way with a positive attitude. The culture begins to make sense, and negative reactions and response to the culture are reduced.

## **Conclusion:**

Like most ailments, it has its own symptoms cause and cure. Many missionaries have suffered from it. Some never recovered and left their field some live in a constant state of shock. Example: If an Indian goes to foreign countries he or she may or may not like their culture and the way of their behavior. When a person moves to a new country the experience, despite much preparation before hand, can feel overwhelming. Whether an individual moves to a country with the same first language or not the process of assimilating the new culture can be a time of great emotional turbulence. We experience this cultural shock because of the climatic conditions, the way the people behave and the typical cultures they follow.

“Culture is learnt, culture is dynamic, culture is shared, culture is transmitted, culture is adaptive, culture is symbolic, culture is neither right nor wrong”

### **Long way to go – p.c. Sanjay Auguri**



## **FADING CULTURE**

**Swaraj Aditya Bose**

**(B.A.LLB, Semester III)**

Culture is defined as an identity of a society. The term shock often ascribes a sudden change. Therefore, cultural shock means a sudden change in culture. Earlier (during pre – independence era) people were more concerned about their culture. Traditional dresses do not find a place in list of modern dresses. One cannot deny a fact that even today some people do use traditional dresses. Here we are trying to prove a fact that number of people who are using traditional dress is less as compared to the past. Today, people especially youths do not know the taste of traditional food. Craze for burger, pizza, Manchurian is increasing. I am not saying that we should avoid these food(s) but at least some amount of love for traditional food must be reserved. People do not like their regional languages. Love and craze for speaking English is rising. English is a global language and we must have command over it but ignoring our own language is not justified. In 21<sup>st</sup> century if I want to be in touch with my relatives I can go for a video call on whatsapp or Google Duo. My question is the happiness you get by personal meeting with relatives cannot be attained through video call. Our culture believes all family members must be in touch with each other but not through video call or messaging. The facts I am stating here may sound stupid, redundant and archaic but it is true. Indian culture has the power to attract world's attention but its own citizens do not know its value. The best evidence for this is thousands of foreigners visiting Haridwar and Rishikesh for getting eternal peace. Recently, we had celebrated 70 years of independence but still now we are not free from the clutches of western culture. Independence means the state of being free from all aspects. India is not free from influence of westernisation, so how can you say we are independent. Coke studio gave remake version of famous song of Orissa i.e. Rangabati. People are criticising this new version. This gives us a proof that adding concept of Rap (which is a part of western music) will never enhance the beauty of a song. India before 15<sup>th</sup> August, 1947 had its own, culture and identity but after 15<sup>th</sup> August, 1947 it is slowly losing its own culture and identity.

Now, let us analyse reasons for this. There is only one reason for this phenomenon and i.e. Mindset of people. People of our country find a charm in western culture. Western, music,

clothes and food is more modern people believe. Now, let us think upon a fact that is Indian culture so old and redundant that it does not deserve any worth. Let, us accept a fact that our culture is old and not good then why world is crazy behind yoga, why foreigners pay visit to Rishikesh and Haridwar for eternal peace, why foreigners appreciate diversity in our culture, why foreigners are researching on our monuments, why foreigners want to know about our Vedas and purans. If above stated questions are true then there is some problem in our perception and not in our culture. People say our culture and practices are not scientific. I don't deny this fact completely as there are some practices which are not scientific. If some practices are not scientific then it does not mean all our practices and culture are unscientific. The solution is simple and that is to change your mind set. We must accept our own culture but at the same time we must respect culture's of other countries. India believes that you must love our own culture and at the same time respect other's culture. Therefore, let's work together to get back our lost glory and make India Independent in true sense.

**“Classic’ – a book which people praise and don’t read”**



\*Photo Credif: Asha Shukla

## **For Anyone Moving Away**

**-Aahan Rawat**

**(B.A.LLB, Semester III)**

For anyone moving away from one culture to another can be discouraging and dejecting. Culture shock is that the feeling of disorientation, uncertainty, insecurity or confusion that may occur once somebody leaves his or her home country to measure during a new culture. You can feel as if you're within the wrong place; everything will seem abnormal and you may typically notice things laborious to understand. Alteration in the atmosphere in most of the cases render the productivity of the person greatly reduced and that they pay lots of energy and time making an attempt to induce back on target or to induce accustomed the new order of doing things. Almost everyone who have spends some time abroad experiences the matter of disorientation. This is most usual for tourists, exchange students, expatriates, sojourners, migrants and refugees to experience. It's obvious that the degree of disorientation varies considerably among these type of people. The expertise isn't solely restricted to those people engaged in geographical movement, however conjointly effects inactive communities, like native peoples or ethnic teams. This is a natural feeling the person may get when subjected to a new environment on account of being everything is unfamiliar; weather, dress, language, food, customs and communication. Culture shock have now become a common phenomena round the world, because the world has become globalized and a lot of folks travel completely different countries for economic reasons and business enterprise.

The degree of symptoms the person may show as a result of Culture shock may vary from person to person but the most common symptom which are found are disorientation, depression, overwhelming sense of homesickness, the smallest problems seem overwhelming, idealizing your own culture. The person goes from 4 various phases of culture shock. Initial stage through which person goes is Honeymoon stage in which feel extremely joyful, enthusiastic and is eager to explore new places the person may began to adore food, and clothing.

The next stage through which person goes is Rejection. In this the person started feeling confused and alone with the unfamiliar environment. This stage is triggered when person find discomfort in even a simplest task and make everything a challenge for the outsider. What is

more, as a result of the high expectations set throughout the Honeymoon amount seem a lot of farther out of reach, the individual feels disenchanting.

After the Rejection stage to make condition even worse a new stage of Isolation and re integration commences. The extreme dissatisfaction old throughout the Rejection stage prompts the individual to become crucial of his new environment—of the individuals, their culture, and of all the perceived variations with the culture reception. This dissatisfaction usually propels a personal into the stage of Isolation and re integration. In this the person began showing extreme contempt toward the new culture and seems furious and frustrated. And the person started comparing the new culture with old one and criticizes the new culture.

Eventually the phase of isolation re integration is comes to an end as the stage of Adaptation take place. To adapt to the new culture individual needs to use explicit skills and resources essential for adjustment for managing disorientation. Individual begin to just accept the variations, feeling a lot of assured and higher ready to deal with any issues which will arise. Individual do not feel isolated anymore and instead seem to appreciate the new environment. And gradually individual embrace the new culture and see everything in a very new, nonetheless realistic light-weight

Its not necessary there has to be a huge cultural differences that cause discomfort, sometimes even the smallest of things can be extremely frustrating. People like students studying in abroad, employees and people travelling to other nation are most likely to face culture shock. Language and food play a significant role for leading a culture shock. One of the hardest barrier to overcome is of the language for both the outsider and the native of that region, since language is usually not easily learned.

Even though Culture shock is not a pleasant experience individual can still overcome it. Best way to avoid or reduce culture shock and overcome disorientation area unit is by examining the place wherever you may be staying and also the stuff you are going to be doing, also, if attainable, speak with the native of that region or somebody already living within the new atmosphere. Once you're there, detain mind that folks and customs could also be terribly completely different from what you're accustomed to. Having realistic expectations and realizing that difficulties and misunderstandings could occur can assist you keep a cool head

once they do, associated keeping an open mind can permit you to seek out solutions to those issues which will arise.

When attainable move with the native population. Do not succumb to the temptation to isolate yourself. Locals can usually be happy to introduce you to their culture and willing to answer queries. Do not be scared of creating mistakes. Find ways that to stay connected with your family and friends. Generally you simply got to speak with somebody who totally understands who you're and feels that your means of being isn't strange, or rude. Keeping connected conjointly makes the homecoming method abundantly easier.

Culture shock is not only limited when someone is subjected to an alien environment it can also be triggered when coming back to sweet home. Reverse Culture Shock took place when an individual adapt to the new culture and get back home and again have to confront with the stages he went through. For many people readapting to the old culture can be as challenging as the first one. Although you kept in touch with the family and friends while living abroad, you'll find everything have altered while that time you were gone. But it can be overcome by permitting yourself time to adjust, reflect on the experiences you've had abroad and within short time you'll notice you're back into your groove.

**“There is a crack in everything. That’s how the lights get in.”**



\*Photo Credit: Harsha Chandrasekar

## CREATIVE SECTION

### **A land two hundred miles away**

**Sanchit Halder**

Looking around I try to find,

The tiny grains of sand,

Golden beaches in my mind,

I long for the breeze that,

The sea brought lovingly,

Here in a land two hundred miles away,

I seek the Baker who baked my bread,

The barber who once shaved my head,

But in a land two hundred miles away,

I see the soil black... Like a night dark,

Yet breeding trees strong and tall,

Here I do not find oranges,

But I find tangerines just as sweet,

Here in a land two hundred miles away,

I learn to love black soil and tangerines,

To think beyond my sand, bread and oranges.



**THE FIRST FLIGHT**  
**Manasa Dharmapuri**

Hidden in leaves the bird sang "oh lord, what a pang."

A brief glimpse of sunlight rang bells of liberty in its mind.

To and fro it moved, fear and curiosity proved.

Tears drenched in pain as it looked back to its nest in vain.

"Oh lord, what a bane."

It pushed gently through the leaves, leaving several memories behind.

"Here I stand, ready to venture into a new adventure."

The bird let its tiny arms loose in the air,

allowing the zephyr to teach its flair.

Ridicule chirped from every end "Oh my feathered friend. Try no more, or you will meet your  
end."

Yet the bird stood its ground. Passion bound.

It looked to the sky and with a loud cry flew high.

Higher than its tears and past fears.

## AMAZING FACTS ON INDIAN CULTURE

- 1) Nair , Khasi and Garo tribes in India are examples of Matriarchal Society. Matriarchal society is the one in which female is the head of family and children acquire title of mother. In matriarchal society after marriage husband comes and join his wife's house.
- 2) Garo tribes of Assam follows a practice that younger daughter will get right over the ancestral property. Elder daughter will have no right over ancestral property.
- 3) Polyandry is practiced in a) kinnaur region an area in Himachal Pradesh b) Todas tribe of Nilgiri c) Nairs of Travancore d) Pahari in Jaunsar Bawar region of north India and e) recently in Malwa region of Punjab so that brothers do not fight over land. Polyandry is a form of marriage in which one woman marries more than one man. This system was there in Mahabharata. Kinnaur claim themselves to be the descendants of Pandavas and for which they follow polyandry.
- 4) India is called the originator of three major religions a) Jainism b) Budhissim and c) Sikhissim.
- 5) In the year 2001 60 million people attended Kumbh Mela breaking the record of world's largest gathering.
- 6) Indian constitution recognizes twenty two languages and along with these there are various dialectics.
- 7) In India we celebrate thirteen festivals in twelve months. These festivals also include national festivals like Independence Day and Republic Day.
- 8) Chanakya Niti was written by Acharya Chanakya. This book is still good as it had explain nuances of politics.
- 9) India gave Zero to the worl and also the concept of Trignometry.
- 10) India had introduced concept of Yoga and Meditation.

(\*Compiled by Swaraj Aditya Bose)

## Legal News

- Supreme Court taking view of the current misuse of the Anti-dowry harassment law, 1983 said preliminary inquiry needs to be conducted before any arrest for that family welfare committees should be set up in every district across the country. Every dowry harassment complaint made under Section 498A of Indian Penal Code must be referred to the committee, which would look into them.
- Supreme Court declares Instant Triple Talaq unconstitutional and ask parliament to make law within the next six months. Terming triple Talaq as unconstitutional, the 5-judge bench of the apex court, in a split verdict, said triple Talaq is not intrinsic to Quran.
- Supreme Court rules that privacy is a fundamental right because it is intrinsic to the right to life. "Right to Privacy is an integral part of Right to Life and Personal Liberty guaranteed in Article 21 of the Constitution," the SC's nine-judge bench ruled unanimously
- A 10-year-old rape victim whose plea for an abortion was rejected by Supreme Court has given birth to a baby girl in Chandigarh. The girl was allegedly raped repeatedly by her uncle for several months. The crime came to light when the victim was taken to hospital on complaining of stomach ache last month where she was found to be over 30 weeks pregnant. On July 28, the Supreme Court had dismissed a plea seeking its nod for terminating the 32-week-old pregnancy of the rape survivor after taking note of a medical report that abortion was neither good for the girl nor for the foetus.
- Madras High Court make singing of the national song VandeMataram mandatory in schools across Tamil Nadu, at least twice a week. Private and government schools in the state should ensure that their students sing the national song at least twice a week preferably on Monday and Friday, Justice MV Muralidharan said in the order.
- A special CBI court in Panchkula has convicted DeraSachaSauda chief Gurmeet Ram Rahim Singh in a 2002 rape case and ordered him to be taken into judicial custody. His supporters went on a rampage soon after the verdict and at least 30 people were killed and 250 injured in widespread violence, arson and police firing.

- Dokhlam Issue-TheDokhlam Plateau is an area that lies between India (Sikkim) and Bhutan. The plateau is Bhutanese territory but China claims it as Donglang in Southern Tibet. While India wants to continue to maintain the strategic advantage it has in the region, China is desperate to wrest territory for geo-strategic reasons.The Indian establishment is obviously worried. For one, India will lose its "strategic advantage" in the region if the road is constructed, which China intends to make.Moreover, China can militarily threaten the strategically-vulnerable and narrow Siliguri Corridor just about 50-km away in West Bengal — the so-called "Chicken's Neck" that connects the rest of India with the north-east states — if China manages to extend the roadup to the tri-junction.

**“O, Sunlight! The most precious gold to be found on earth.”**



\*Photo Credit: Manpreet Choudhary

## **Interview**

### **Conversation with Mr Nazeeruddin Paralegal Advisor, COVA, Hyderabad By Istiaq Hussain**

*“Whatever you do, do big and don’t be afraid to dream wild because dreaming is the first step to achieving”*

#### **Tell me about the organisation you work at.**

I work at an organisation called COVA (Confederation of Voluntary Associations). Apart from many projects like financial inclusion of the poor and peace campaigns in the wake of international violence, COVA is an implementing partner of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) and the only NGO serving as a refugee felicitation centre in south India.

#### **Who are the Refugees?**

Refugees, in simple words are people who have fled their home countries due to threat of being persecuted. UNHCR India classifies refugees under two main categories: the first being Rohingya refugees (ethnic Muslim minority from Arkan State in Myanmar), who are almost 3500 in number and live in settlements in and around Balapur area of Hyderabad, and Non Rohingya refugees which include asylum seekers from various African as well as middle eastern nations largely from Somalia and Yemen whose population is close to 700 and scattered all across the city.

Rohingya refugees come to Hyderabad largely because of a slightly more welcoming indigenous population mainly through traffickers called “*dalals*”. The Non Rohingya refugee population are largely economic migrants, students and patients seeking medical facilities who cannot return to their country of origin due to outbreak of violence and civil wars, like in the case of Yemen.

#### **What is your responsibility at the organisation?**

To answer this question I would like to shed some light on the procedure for claiming refugee status. When an asylum seeker approaches COVA we fill a new arrival form taking his basic

details and list of dependents and give him a date for an AMRS interview. This is where I come in. I conduct the AMRS interview. The Application Mandatory for Refugee Status Interview is an extensive interview where all the details of the asylum seeker are taken which includes an account of his journey to India. This AMRS form is then forwarded to UNHCR New Delhi who issues the person a UCC (Under Consideration Certificate) and then schedule him for an RSD interview. The Refugee Status Determination Interviews conducted only by RSD officers of UNCHR, through RSD missions in Hyderabad. The AMRS forms are verified through the RSD interview which is the basis for granting refugee status. If UNHCR feels the asylum seeker is eligible for refugee status then he is granted an RC (Refugee Card). So basically I am the first point of contact a refugee has with UNHCR and collect raw data that is essential for granting Refugee Status.

My second role is by virtue of my law degree. I am the focal point for Protection Issues at COVA. I have to advocate on behalf of refugees (amicably though) with the police and the FRRO (Foreigner Regional Registration Office) every time a POC (person of concern) gets into trouble. Largely they are arrested for non-possession of UNHCR documents. My primary task here is to prevent re-outrage at any cost.

**How different is it there in the field compared to college?**

Back in college I could bunk a class and chill around losing only my attendance (which is still bad) but now if I miss even one day of work a POC could miss his registration, could be arrested or worst could be deported. A lot of people have hopes on me and a lot is at stake.

**If you could live your university life again from the start, what would you do this time?**

Most people would laugh at me for saying this, but I would study harder. The lack of legal knowledge is lethal out here. I have to study most criminal principals again and trust me, it's very hard without your teachers.

**Was there anything that you learnt in the university that was crucial to you at your job?**

Each and every subject I studied in law school helps me. If not at work but even in general. One may think banking and tax are of no use and may not study them. Wait till you get your salary and start paying Tax.

**Are you satisfied with the pay at the organisation?**

Its definitely not a pot of gold but it gets me through and allows me save a bit. True satisfaction comes when I see people happy, leaving their traumatic experiences behind and starting new lives.

**Do you miss college?**

Of course I miss college. Five years of law school was where I practically learnt everything about life. My peers and teachers were my family and college my second home, I miss them every day. All I want to say to you lucky guys still in college is cherish these days for they are the best days of your life.

**“Rejection is an opportunity for your selection.”**



\*Photo Credit: Apoorv Gupta

## Museum of Languages

### **Pragati Vajpayee, BBA LLB, Sem I**

"Unity in diversity" these are not just words, but something that are highly applicable to a country like India that is incredibly rich in culture and heritage. A few quotation or statement can not describe the prestige that India holds on the world map because of its colorful and unique culture. The Indian culture, often labeled as an amalgamation of several culture, spans across the Indian subcontinent and has been influenced by a history that is several millennium old. "Sa PrathamaSanskritiVishvavara" the first and the supreme culture in the world according to the All World GayatriPariwar (AWGP) organization. From the time of Mauryas, Cholas and Mughals to the period of British Empire, India has always been famous for his traditions and hospitality. The warmth in the relations and euphoria in celebration make the country stand out distinctively in the global fraternity. The country's liveliness and generosity attract a number of tourists to its vibrant culture which is an amalgamation of religions, festival, food, art, craft, dance, music, language and many other subtle things. Everything from the culture and values to customs, rituals and tradition, is "special" in this "Land of Gods".

When a country has its own currency, flag and national language, it is called a nation. Language is important. It is the common language which binds people together. It gives them a sense of oneness. India is a home of very large number of languages. In fact, so many languages and dialects are spoken in India that it is often described as "Museum of languages". India's heritage in language and literature is one of the richest in the world. Some of the language that were spoken in India in ancient time and had a rich literature have become extinct, other remained important.

Sanskrit, one among the classical languages of India, represents the achievement of the Indo-Aryan languages. Although hardly spoken now a days. Sanskrit has been listed as nationally accepted language in the VII Schedule to the constitution. India never had a common language which was intelligible to the masses everywhere in India. For many years, Sanskrit remained a common medium but only to the learned classes and not of the masses under the British.

Variants of the Brahmi script which is the basis of the modern India language, developed from 2nd century BC. Passing more years comes the Mauryan Empire. The "Magahi" dialect, also known as magadhi is a language spoken in the parts of India and Nepal. Magahi or Magadhi



language derived from the ancient kingdom of Magadhi Prakrit, which was created in the ancient kingdom of Magadha, the core of the area which was Patna south of the Ganges. It is believed to be the language spoken by Gautam Bhuddha. It was the official language of Mauryan court, in which edicts of Ashoka were composed. The name Magahi is directly derived from the name of Magadhi Prakrit and educated speakers of Magahi prefer to call it "Magadhi" rather than "Magahi". Though the number of speakers of Magahi are large, it has not been constitutionally recognized in India. Further the Cholas literature, written in Tamil, is the literature created before 5000 years and it was proved by world archaeological facts. It is one of the oldest language in the world. The age of the imperial Cholas was the most creative epoch of the history of South India and was the Golden Age of Tamil culture. With the revival of Chola power in the middle of 9th century, the avenues for the literature and art broadened. For the first time in history, an imperial state encompassed the entire South India bringing with it the safety and security to the people and provided the opportunity for the people to experience culture beyond their own. Tamil became a language of the people. Later occurs the Mugal Empire which is known for the language culture. It is a very well-known fact that Mugal literary culture was a flourishing one. There were several achievement made in the realm of poetry and Persian writing. While the court followed the system of a patronage for nurturing and cultivation of talent, the Mugals, it must be remembered, were Chaghti Turks. If one looks at it chronologically, Persian was not dominant with the early Mughals. The "Baburnama" was recorded in Turkish. Humayun too enjoyed and used the Turkish language and Turkish poetry was heard and patronised in the court even after Humayun's return from Persia. Turkish was present even in the Great Akbar's time. As the time passed and passed, languages originated, invented and as well kept on vanishing.

No one has ever doubted that India is home to a huge variety of languages. A new study, the People's Linguistic Survey of India, says that the official number 122, is far lower than 780 that is counted and another 100 that its author suspect exist. The survey, which was conducted over the past four years by 3000 volunteers and staff of the Bhasha Research & Publication Center ("Bhasha" means language in Hindi) also includes that 220 Indian languages have disappeared in the last 50 years, and that another 150 could vanish in the next half century, as speakers die and their children fail to learn their ancestral tongue. The 35000 page survey was being released in 50 volumes, the first of which appeared on 5th September to commemorate the 125th birth anniversary of Indian philosopher Dr. S. Radhakrishnan, who was also the country's

second president. Ganesh Devy, who supervised the project, said this the first comprehensive survey of India languages that anyone has conducted is since Irish Linguistic scholar. George Grierson noted the existence of 364. The major reason for the disparity in the government's number of languages versus what the survey found. The government does not count languages that fewer than 10,000 people speak. Devy and his volunteers on the other hand combed the country to find languages such as "Chaimal" in Tripura, which is today spoken by just four or five people. Language cannot be preserved by making dictionaries or grammars. Language live if people who speak the language continue to live. So we need to look, after the well being of people who use those languages, which means we need micro-level planning of development where language is taken as one factor rather than any other factor.

India has 29 states and 7 union territories according to the World Health Organization. There is no official language in India, according to Gujarat High Court ruling in 2010, though Hindi is the official language of the government. The constitution of India officially recognizes 23 official languages. Odisha, the first state to be formed on the basis of language in 1936 way before Andhra was formed. It was formed after rigorous efforts from Parala Maharaja Krushna Chandra Gajapati Madhusudan Das and many more blessed sons of Odisha. Some kings donated more than half of their property to make Odisha a separate state (from Bengal and Bihar). Infact Parala king Gajapati did not have the money to go to UK to convince a panel who was about to table a report on the formation of a new state. After much efforts he got the money and rest is the history. Post-Independence, Andhra Pradesh was the first state formed in India on 1 October, 1953. Long term reason was demand for the independent state on linguistic basis and immediate reason was death of Poti Sriramulu.

Many people living in India write in Devanagari Script. In fact, it is a misconception that the majority of people in India speak Hindi, 59% of Indian residents speak something other than Hindi, according to The Times of India. With independence, the question of a common language naturally came up. The constituent assembly could not arrive at a consensus in the matter. On a larger context language is a medium to communication. Thus, one must be proud of their mother tongue as well respect his/her language rather than being influenced by foreign languages.

## **Academics**

### **Desertion of women by NRI's in India**

**Dr Kannan, Assistant Professor**

In postmodern society, women are marginalized, and abused. They constitute a part of the weaker section, and thereby, a vulnerable section of society. The happiness and well-being of a married woman depend upon her status in the conjugal family, which may give rise to problems in the marital relationship. The society is in fact facing serious crises like bride burning, dowry, physical and mental harassment, extra marital relationship, misunderstanding, adjustment problem, etc., in such situation, if a woman wants to live separately; she requires social, financial as well as emotional support for empowerment.

The term deserted woman means a woman who has been deserted by her husband or a woman whose husband does not want to continue as her life partner. The meaning of the term is indeed very painful, and only a woman who is being deserted or separated from her husband can understand the pain hidden behind this social evil. Thus, even in 21<sup>st</sup> century, women continue to be burdened by their very womanhood. They continue to be suppressed, subordinated and discriminated in numerous ways and are relegated as second class citizens.

The pattern of NRI wife abandonment falls into three categories: (a) a woman who is residing with her husband in a foreign country suddenly finds her husband has disappeared leaving her in the lurch; (b) a woman who has been residing abroad with her husband is either deceptively or coercively taken back to India and left there without her passport, visa, and money and thus without any way of rejoining her husband; and (c) a woman who is married before her husband migrates to a foreign country or while he is visiting India but is never sent sponsorship for a visa to join him. For the present study, I will be focusing on the third situation of abandonment.

Though the problem of abandoned brides is common to many Indian states including Gujarat Haryana, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Kerala and Andhra Pradesh, yet the problem is very serious in Punjab, in the Northern part of India, where the desire to migrate to western countries has traditionally been strong. For women in the Punjab getting married beyond the international boundary and engaging in migration, the motivation is essentially economic, triggered by “push” and “pull” factors in the state, community and family. The spiraling price of real estate, lack of

suitable employment, decreasing rate of return from agriculture and allied activities, growing difficulty of getting into professional courses of education, demonstration effect of successful emigration in the neighborhood, higher value attached to western education and experience in the Indian job market, and a powerful lobby of emigration promoters are some of the “push” factors in the Punjab. Similarly, temptations of a good standard of living, better future for children in terms of health, education and employment, social security in old age, and the power of remittances are a few common “pull” factors. Emigration to developed countries is usually seen as a great leveler in terms of wealth and power, and, in the background of rising restrictions on international immigration, marriage provides the surest way of settling abroad and a legitimate escape route from some of the traditional burdens in one’s own land. Marriage abroad is presumed as a safe way of getting all near and dear one’s overseas. The Government of India has enacted many laws to safeguard the interests of women in India. This has helped to strengthen the woman's position at the workplace. However, ironically, her status in her matrimonial home has deteriorated as there has been no just and effective legal remedy to guarantee her physical safety, her mental stability, her financial and economical welfare and custody of children.

## Events

On 15th September 2017, ICFAI Law School had arranged fresher's meet "Teritio – 2017." The second year law students from BA/ BBA LLB., have given a warm welcome to the fresher's. The event has witnessed the presence of Dean and faculty members. Further, the day was indulged with various cultural activities.







### Excerpts from Immanuel Kant's "What is Enlightenment?" (1784)

Enlightenment is man's release from his self-incurred tutelage. Tutelage is man's inability to make use of his understanding without direction from another. Self-incurred is this tutelage when its cause lies not in lack of reason but in lack of resolution and courage to use it without direction from another. **Sapere aude!** "Have courage to use your own reason!" - that is the motto of enlightenment. Laziness and cowardice are the reasons why so great a portion of mankind, after nature has long since discharged them from external direction (*naturaliter maiorennis*), nevertheless remains under lifelong tutelage, and why it is so easy for others to set themselves up as their guardians. It is so easy not to be of age. If I have a book which understands for me, a pastor who has a conscience for me, a physician who decides my diet, and so forth, I need not trouble myself. I need not think, if I can only pay - others will easily undertake the irksome work for me.

That the step to competence is held to be very dangerous by the far greater portion of mankind (and by the entire fair sex) - quite apart from its being arduous is seen to by those guardians who have so kindly assumed superintendence over them. After the guardians have first made their domestic cattle dumb and have made sure that these placid creatures will not dare take a single step without the harness of the cart to which they are tethered, the guardians then show them the danger which threatens if they try to go alone. Actually, however, this danger is not so great, for by falling a few times they would finally learn to walk alone. But an example of this failure makes them timid and ordinarily frightens them away from all further trials.

For any single individual to work himself out of the life under tutelage which has become almost his nature is very difficult. He has come to be fond of his state, and he is for the present really incapable of making use of his reason, for no one has ever let him try it out. Statutes and formulas, those mechanical tools of the rational employment or rather misemployment of his natural gifts, are the fetters of an everlasting tutelage. Whoever throws them off makes only an uncertain leap over the narrowest ditch because he is not accustomed to that kind of free motion.



Therefore, there are few who have succeeded by their own exercise of mind both in freeing themselves from incompetence and in achieving a steady pace.

But that the public should enlighten itself is more possible; indeed, if only freedom is granted enlightenment is almost sure to follow. For there will always be some independent thinkers, even among the established guardians of the great masses, who, after throwing off the yoke of tutelage from their own shoulders, will disseminate the spirit of the rational appreciation of both their own worth and every man's vocation for thinking for himself. But be it noted that the public, which has first been brought under this yoke by their guardians, forces the guardians themselves to remain bound when it is incited to do so by some of the guardians who are themselves capable of some enlightenment - so harmful is it to implant prejudices, for they later take vengeance on their cultivators or on their descendants. Thus the public can only slowly attain enlightenment. Perhaps a fall of personal despotism or of avaricious or tyrannical oppression may be accomplished by revolution, but never a true reform in ways of thinking. Farther, new prejudices will serve as well as old ones to harness the great unthinking masses.

For this enlightenment, however, nothing is required but freedom, and indeed the most harmless among all the things to which this term can properly be applied. It is the freedom to make public use of one's reason at every point. But I hear on all sides, "Do not argue!" The Officer says: "Do not argue but drill!" The tax collector: "Do not argue but pay!" The cleric: "Do not argue but believe!" Only one prince in the world says, "Argue as much as you will, and about what you will, but obey!" Everywhere there is restriction on freedom. . . .

## “Swachhta Pakhwada”

The ICFAI Law School, along with IBS and ITS, have observed cleanliness drive in the University campus from September 1 – 15, 2017. The fifteen days event has witnessed almost 2000 participant from all the Schools. Energy conservation, Health and Hygiene, Clean Campus Day, Clean Hostel Day are some of the programs conducted in the campus.



Our Law students along with the faculty co-ordinator Dr Rekhraj Jain have visited orphanage, nearby village in Shankarpally. Further, our students participated in various competition like Essay and Elocution. The topic for the competitions focusing “cleanliness” was conducted and the winners were awarded with a prize money of Rs10000/-.



The Student Clubs from ICFAI Business School, ICFAI Tech School, ICFAI Law School, Faculty and Administrative staff of the University were the core participants for this event.

## Upcoming Events

### **Moot**

- 2nd National Moot Court Competition -2017 : Symbiosis Law School, Hyderabad, **22nd to 24th September, 2017**
- 17th Henry Dunant Memorial Moot Competition-2017 on International Humanitarian Law, Delhi ,  
**21st September,2017 to 24th September, 2017**

### **Conference**

- International Conf on Legal Studies, Journalism, Political Science, Public Administration, Sociology & Social Work 2017, **3rd and 4th November, Mysore.**
- International Conference on Women Entrepreneurship, Management, E Commerce,Global Economy & Social Sciences 2017, **24th to 25th November, Chennai.**
- World Congress On Interdisciplinary Innovative Research In Education, Law, Governance, Gender Studies, Humanities and Various management practice, **23 September, New Delhi.**