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STUDENT MAGAZINE

a NLSIU student initiative

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WORLD WATCH

KEEPING UP ISN'T A HOBBY, ITS A LIFESTYLE



2024: THE YEAR OF ELECTIONS

With almost 64 countries and the European Union holding elections this year and over 4 billion eligible voters, 2024 is shaping to be one of the most important years of this decade. The world is currently going through an unprecedented refugee crisis, a food and energy crisis, deadly heat waves, and two major armed conflicts (Israel-Palestine and Russia-Ukraine). The results of these elections will define the world's response to these issues.

In the US, the sitting President Joe Biden is facing a lot of backlashes over his economic policies and his continuous support to Israel and Ukraine in their wars, meanwhile, his opponent Donald Trump has been indicted on four separate criminal charges and has been formally convicted of a felony, barring him from contesting elections from some states.

In India, the election process is over and PM Modi and his party, the BJP, are all set to return to power, albeit with fewer seats than expected. The elections in India have been mired in controversies and scandals, with religious and communal politics playing a major role in swaying the common voters.

Then there are Russia and Ukraine, both countries entangled in a deadly armed conflict. Vladimir Putin won the presidential elections, securing his 5th term in office, amidst several allegations of foul play and ballot stuffing, and his main rival Alexei Navalny mysteriously dying in February.

On the other side of the minefield, Ukraine was supposed to hold its general elections this year but due to the war, the country is under martial law and the elections have been indefinitely postponed. President Volodymyr Zelensky is optimistic about running for a third term.

Other big players that have conducted or will conduct elections this year are Taiwan, Bangladesh, Indonesia, South Africa, and the UK. Even as all of these elections are happening, instances of abusing government machinery, crackdowns on media and protests, and interferences in the work of the Judiciary are arising day by day in many countries. It raises serious questions about the validity of these elections.



JAINAM KUMAR



ALL EYES ON RAFAH: CAMPAIGN EXPLAINER

In the past week, you might have come across a poignant, AI-generated image of tiny settlements (likely refugee camps), printed amidst ALL EYES ON RAFAH in giant bold letters. The image has garnered 44 million shares and has been shared by big celebrities worldwide. Curious to know the what, why, and where of it? Come deep dive into this to delve a bit deeper.

What is Rafah?

Rafah is a narrow border crossing between the Gaza Strip and Egypt, often seen as the only escape route for Palestinians in the tightly bordered Gaza Strip, and thus also the reason why it is being heavily targeted by Israel right now.

Why the sudden focus on Rafah now?

On 28th May, Israel bombarded a cluster of tents in the Al-Mawasi district. Later, an Israeli attack triggered a blaze in the camp housing, claiming 45 innocent lives.

Why an AI-generated image?

As the real footage of violence caused an uproar among people, the pitiful images of extremely injured infants and women, charred bodies, headless babies being carried, and flames tearing through fabric were censored by social media platforms. An AI-generated image was likely used to bypass such censors and make the message reach a wider audience.

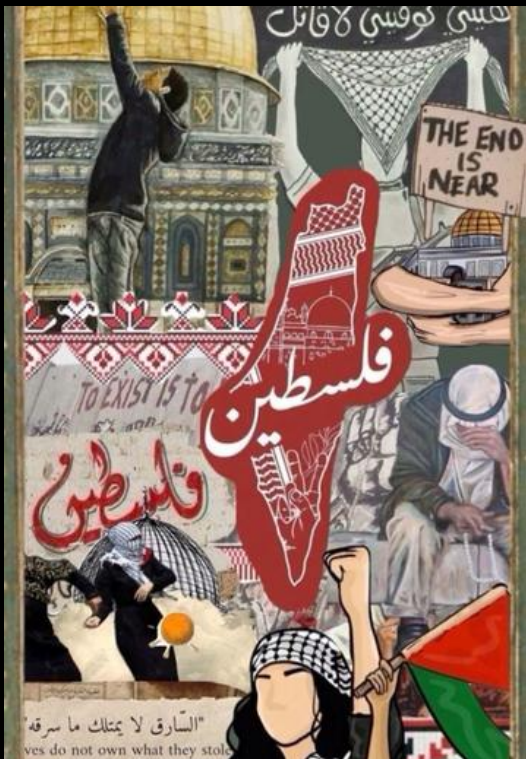
What is the origin of the slogan?

The slogan was taken from a statement by Rick Peepkorn, the director of WHO's Office of Occupied Palestinian Territory.

What were the comebacks by Israel?

While Netanyahu called the incident a "tragic mistake," Israel launched a "Where were your eyes on October 7th" campaign, referring to the attacks by Hamas on Israel which claimed 1,200 lives.

As we navigate the complexities of global conflict, it is imperative to critically examine the narratives propagated by all parties involved. Only through informed discourse and concerted efforts toward peace-building can we hope to transcend the cycles of violence and pave a path towards sustainable resolution.





CHANGE ON THE HORIZON FOR THE “RAINBOW NATION”

The largest economy in Africa has elected its latest 400-member National Assembly, which is empowered to select the next President. Three decades after the end of apartheid, its champion, the African National Congress has seen its mandate dramatically weaken from 57.5% in 2019 to 40% of the vote share now, followed by the main opposition DA at 22%. MK, a new party led by former president Jacob Zuma, since accused of corruption and arrested, is at 15% and the populist EFF secured 9% of the votes, raising concerns about the future of the multi-party government system given their advocacy for radical moves such as nationalization and expropriation of land from white citizens without compensation.

In a continent marred by political turmoil and democratic erosion stemming from military coups, the nation stood out as a beacon of transformation due to its largely peaceful transition in 1994 into a land filled with new dreams. It now trudges along an increasingly bleak path beset by power outages, inequality representative of the scars left by segregationist policies, and an increasingly impoverished populace with the 6th highest crime rate. The collapse of inner-city services is evident from videos of the largest city Johannesburg showing potholed roads, dead traffic lights, abandoned buildings, and broken water pipes. Widespread disillusionment has caused 70% of South Africans to be willing to trade elections for jobs and security according to an Afrobarometer poll before the 2019 elections.



The developing country mirrors India of the 1990s in many ways- one-party dominance on the wane, like the debacle Congress faced after almost half a century of uninterrupted power as well as the scandals rocking the Ramaphosa government being reminiscent of the ones that brought down the regime of India's Grand Old Party. Both ruled by big-tent parties born from non-violent struggles for justice, India and South Africa saw their initial "independence" guided by charismatic and towering figures of leadership. Now, they find themselves a part of the Global South amidst growing recognition in terms of economic and political power. It will be interesting to compare and contrast their trajectories in today's turbulent times. Meanwhile, South Africans will do well to remember their beloved leader Mandela's remark, "Remember that hope is a powerful weapon, even when all else is lost."

ASUTOSH KAR



BOMBAY

नीलम

देवी मेघना

INTEGRATED FILMS
Umrao Jaan

The rain is speaking quietly,
you can sleep now.

देखो मगर प्यार से
HORN PLEASE
THE JOURNEY OF INDIAN TRUCK ART



DESI DIGEST

JUST YOUR CUP OF TEA

MODI KI GUARANTEE V. NYAY PATRA

As the world's biggest democracy finally chooses its new upcoming government, here's what we gained and lost put into perspective through an analysis of their respective manifestos.





ENERGY & CLIMATE CHANGE

BJP's manifesto outlines a plan to achieve energy independence by 2047 and reach the target of installing 500 GW of renewable energy capacity by 2030. It mentions the expansion of the nuclear energy sector without specifying any targets. Furthermore, it pledges to sustain the green credit and carbon credit programs; rewarding individuals for engaging in environmentally positive activities.

Interestingly, Congress didn't completely reject the actions taken by BJP in this aspect. It pledged to uphold many of the commitments made by the current government, such as the net zero goal for 2070. The party committed to pass a law prohibiting the discharge of any type of effluents into the rivers. A fascinating addition to the Congress manifesto was the establishment of an independent Environment Protection and Climate Change Authority.

WOMAN EMPOWERMENT

While BJP is planning to give loans to women and train them to earn more money, INC talked about direct doles. For enhanced participation in the workforce, BJP will focus on building creches and hostels; whereas Congress wants to provide 50% reservation to women in central government jobs. Both support the implementation of Nari Shakti Vandana Adhinyam.

UNEMPLOYMENT & INFLATION

Congress guaranteed a one-year apprenticeship with a company to every diploma holder below the age of 25. (Apprentices to get 1 lakh a year.) The party even promised to write off student education loans as a one-time measure. INC did not mention any targets to tackle inflation. On the other hand, the BJP manifesto doesn't promise any claims on unemployment or inflation.

OTHER PROMISES

When it comes to rights, BJP's manifesto has just promised to "draw a Uniform Civil Code for gender equality and protection of rights of women" (this is the only instance where the word 'rights' appears in its manifesto). Congress promised equality for women through several measures and initiatives for the rights and entitlements of disabled people and the LGBTQIA+ community.

In conclusion, both parties made big promises but only time will tell whether they intend to keep them or not and it is up to us to keep them accountable for our sake.

ANNIKA MITTAL

NETTED IN NEET: CHAOS & CONSEQUENCES

ANSWER SHEET

ROLL No. 2307010221

TEST BOOKLET No. 1564493

Text Booklet Code: M2

Barcode: 1564493

SECTION - A (Answer all 21 questions in each subject)

Q.No.	Response	Q.No.	Response	Q.No.	Response	Q.No.	Response
001		005		009		013	
002		006		010		014	
003		007		011		015	
004		008		012		016	
005		009		013		017	
006		010		014		018	
007		011		015		019	
008		012		016		020	
009		013		017		021	
010		014		018			
011		015		019			
012		016		020			
013		017		021			
014		018					
015		019					
016		020					
017		021					
018							
019							
020							
021							

SECTION - B (Answer any 10 questions in each subject)

Q.No.	Response	Q.No.	Response	Q.No.	Response	Q.No.	Response
022		026		030		034	
023		027		031		035	
024		028		032		036	
025		029		033		037	
026		030		034		038	
027		031		035		039	
028		032		036		040	
029		033		037		041	
030		034		038		042	
031		035		039		043	
032		036		040		044	
033		037		041		045	
034		038		042		046	
035		039		043		047	
036		040		044		048	
037		041		045		049	
038		042		046		050	
039		043		047			
040		044		048			
041		045		049			
042		046		050			
043		047					
044		048					
045		049					
046		050					
047							
048							
049							
050							

DECLARATION BY THE CANDIDATE

I hereby declare that I have read the instructions and answered the questions in the test booklet in accordance with the marking scheme and have not used any unfair means or aids.

Signature of Candidate: Rishabh Kumar Ahlawat (circled)

Signature of Candidate: Secma Rani

Signature of Candidate: Anil Ahlawat

Signature of Candidate: Yogesh Kumar

Suppl.-1
06.06.2024
Cl. No.08
mb/pg.

IN THE HIGH COURT AT CALCUTTA
CONSTITUTIONAL WRIT JURISDICTION
APPELLATE SIDE

WPA (P) 236 of 2024

Tanmoy Chattopadhyay
Vs.
The National Testing Agency & Ors.

Mr. Tanmoy Chattopadhyay
... Petitioner in person

Mr. Dhiraj Kumar Trivedi, Ld. DSGI
Mr. Tirtha Pati Acharyya
... For the respondent nos.1 to 3

Mr. Sunit Kumar Roy
... For the respondent no.4

In this Public Interest Litigation, the petitioner has alleged various irregularities in conducting NEET (UG) 2024 Examination.

According to the petitioner, some of the candidates could not have scored 718 or 719 as per the applicable marking/score system.

It appears that the National Testing Agency sought to justify awarding of such marks based on a judgment passed by the Hon'ble Supreme Court in Writ Petition (Civil) No.600 of 2018 (Akshat Aggarwal & Ors. v. Union of India & Ors.).

Justification of such an exercise cannot be decided without an affidavit from the National Testing Agency/ respondent no.1.



When 23,33,297 students emerged from 4,750 exam centers across the country on May 5, 2024, they were relieved. However, on the 4th of June, overshadowed by the announcement of the outcome of India's largest democratic practice, the 18th Lok Sabha election, the National Testing Agency (NTA) released the NEET-UG results.

The NTA is entrusted with conducting various entrance exams and recruitments, including NEET. After a tumultuous JEE Mains earlier in the year, marked by percentile discrepancies, cheating allegations, administrative failures, and repudiating to correct wrong questions the agency's credibility was already in question, when NEET-UG results exacerbated the situation.

It elicited writ petitions in the High Courts of Punjab & Haryana, Delhi, and Chhattisgarh, citing lost time for students. In response, the NTA formed a Grievance Redressal Committee of academic experts to review reports and CCTV footage. Consequently, 1563 students received compensatory measures, following a Supreme Court judgment from June 2018, whose obscurity compelled Calcutta High Court to exact an affidavit, including reservation policy of the State and the Central Government by the NTA.

Following this, a copy of an OMR sheet surfaced on the internet, where one beneficiary could be seen receiving over 100 grace marks for losing two minutes, while in numerous other cases, students were forced to record the official start and end time by the invigilators, despite the contrary in practice. The fashion followed for provision of grace marks with respect to the lost time also remains ambiguous

Despite initial dismissals by the National Testing Agency (NTA), the gravity of the situation became undeniable when in Gujarat's Godhra district, a school teacher was implicated in facilitating cheating for six NEET aspirants, charging ₹10 lakh from each candidate. Police seized ₹7 lakh paid in advance by one examinee. The same exam center also hosted students from other parts of the country, despite them having accessible centers in their states. Moreover, the Economic Offences Unit of the Bihar Police arrested 13 individuals in connection with the alleged paper leaks. These revealed deep-rooted corruption within the examination system, which internet influencers came out to claim they were paid by the agency to whitewash. Against this backdrop, 67 students achieved a perfect score of 720/720, a stark increase from just two perfect scores the previous year. Besides, many of these top scorers were from the same exam centers and were beneficiaries of the grace marks, raising serious questions about NTA's oversight and credibility.

Given the current landscape, achieving a score of 650 is no longer sufficient to secure admission to a government medical college. Are we approaching a scenario where a score of 700 becomes the new benchmark? How can such escalating expectations be considered fair?

“Heavy is the head that wears the crown” but in this case, “Heavy is the head that wears the crown..of unaccountability and ambiguity.”

Trust in the system must be reinstated.



THE BARE ACT

LAW SIMPLIFIED



BHARATIYA NYAYA SANHITA: HEALING THE WOUNDS OF COLONIALISM

The Indian Penal Code, 1860 (IPC), a relic of colonized India, was drafted by the First Law Commission, chaired by Lord Thomas Babington Macaulay in 1834 and submitted to the Governor-General of India Council in 1835, though it came into effect on 1 January 1862. It has now been repealed by the Bharatiya Nyaya Sahita (BNS). The Bharatiya Nyaya (Second) Sanhita Bill, 2023 was introduced in the Lok Sabha on 12 December 2023 and finally received assent from the President of India on 25 December 2023.

The Bharatiya Nyaya Sahita brought about substantial changes, such as reducing the number of sections from 576 to 356. There have been 175 modifications, 8 new provisions, and 22 sections removed. The provisions that have been removed from IPC include Section 124A (sedition), Section 309 (attempt to commit suicide), and Section 497 (adultery), among others. The provisions that have been added to the BNS include Section 70(B) (gang rape of women under the age of 18), Section 101(2) (punishment for mob lynching), Section 104(2) (punishment for non-reporting of rash or negligent acts causing death), Section 111 (offense of terrorist act), Section 302 (snatching), among others.



NOTABLE CHANGES

Community Service as Punishment: The BNS2 introduces community service for offenses such as theft, attempted suicide, and public intoxication, aligning with the Malimath Committee's recommendations for restorative justice.

Mob Lynching: The BNS2 defines mob lynching as murder or grievous hurt by five or more people on grounds like caste, race, sex, or language, aiming to deter such incidents and prevent deaths or serious injuries.

Non-Reporting of Rash or Negligent Acts Causing Death: Section 104(1) of the BNS states that causing death by a rash or negligent act, not amounting to culpable homicide, is punishable with up to seven years in prison and a fine, enhancing public accountability.

India has undergone various socio-economic changes over the years. A revamped criminal code is a necessity for an ever-growing, dynamic India. There have been several remarkable changes to the IPC, from restructuring to legislation, and the use of more gender-neutral language. Though some areas of the BNS still carry vestiges of our colonial past, it is moving in the right direction to free India from its colonial shackles and give wings to a rising India.

RECOMMENDATIONS

Marital Rape: The new criminal codes were expected to redefine rape but failed to do so. This discrimination against married and unmarried women conflicts with Articles 14 (right to equality) and 21 (right to life) of the Indian Constitution. It undermines women's bodily autonomy and must be addressed promptly.

Adultery: While adultery has been omitted, Section 498 of the IPC remains, penalizing men for enticing or concealing a married woman for illicit intercourse, with punishments of up to two years in prison, a fine, or both. These gender-biased, archaic laws must be eliminated.

Colonial Language: Terms like "outraging the modesty" originate from a colonial misogynistic mindset, reinforcing gender stereotypes. Modern legal language should promote equality and dignity.

HITHA R



STREEDHAN IN INDIA

The recent Supreme Court decisions regarding property rights over a woman's 'streedhan' underlie a passionate preexisting debate regarding women's rights to property. To provide a historical perspective, the Hindu Succession Act of 1955 stated that property could only be transferred to females if there were no living male relatives of the deceased, this situation however changed with the 2005 amendment of the Hindu Succession Act which propped up the rights of women to those guaranteed to men.

The recent ruling by the Supreme Court confirmed a woman's rights over the 'streedhan' which includes money, jewelry, land, utensils, and other gifts from parents, parents-in-law, relatives, and friends. The movement for the property rights of women in India has come a long way. From the time when women were denied coparcenary rights on their father's property, to now, where the husband has been denied any right over his wife's property aka streedhan. The recent Supreme Court ruling highlight the shift from the patriarchal mindset which was prevalent since ancient India.

On 25th April, SC ruled that the "husband has no control over wife's 'streedhan' and while he may use it during the time of distress, he has a moral obligation to return it to his wife" This sets a precedent for dowry cases where the wife has to undergo immense mental torture or in extreme cases commits suicide. In a country where the government is trying to bring about a transformational shift in the way our society looks at the girl child through various schemes such as 'beti bachao, beti padhao' ('save girl child, educate girl child') the practice of foeticide is still rampant. According to NCBI data every year 500,000 girls are lost to female foeticide. It was made illegal in 1994 through the Preconception and Prenatal Diagnostic Techniques (PCPPNDT) Act, 1994.

It would be remiss to say just such a ruling is the end of the road in the drive towards equal access to property after all, dowry despite being illegal is unfortunately still widely practiced throughout India. Several more steps and initiatives need to be taken both by society and the government to ensure equal access and treatment of property. To conclude I would like to say that while the progress is in the right ballpark it hasn't quite hit the mark yet.



RELIGIOUS CONVERSIONS: AN INDIA STORY

In an India, where caste reigned supreme, and with much ado about everything, Lower Caste Dalits and Tribals found themselves battling for status quo. They did so by finding solace in religions like Christianity and Islam, or did they?

In the labyrinthine corridors of India's legislative history, few enactments have engendered as much debate and consternation as the anti-conversion laws promulgated by various states. These laws, ostensibly crafted to curtail conversions achieved through chicanery, coercion, or allurements, have precipitated a veritable maelstrom of legal and constitutional contention. To comprehend the profundity of these statutes, one must meticulously dissect their provisions and scrutinize their constitutional ramifications.

Anti-conversion laws, euphemistically dubbed as "Freedom of Religion Acts", have been assiduously implemented in states such as Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, and Uttarakhand.



THESE STATUTES DELINEATE SEVERAL VITAL COMPONENTS

Firstly, The regulatory mechanisms embedded within these laws are particularly draconian. They mandate that individuals seeking to convert, or religious facilitators orchestrating such conversions, must procure prior approbation from district authorities. Furthermore, converts are compelled to submit a declaration to district authorities within a prescribed temporal framework, affirming the voluntariness of their conversion. The punitive measures enshrined in these statutes include incarceration and pecuniary penalties for those adjudged culpable of effectuating fraudulent conversions. Moreover, the onus probandi, or burden of proof, is invidiously placed upon the accused to substantiate the voluntariness of the conversion.

The constitutional propriety of anti-conversion laws is a matter of considerable juridical disquisition, particularly in relation to Articles 14, 19, 21, and 25 of the Indian Constitution. Article 25, which sanctifies the freedom to profess, practice, and propagate religion, is ostensibly impinged upon by these laws. The exigency of obtaining prior permission and submitting post-conversion declarations imposes onerous impediments on religious freedom and personal autonomy. Article 14, which enshrines the egalitarian principle of equality before the law, is equally imperiled.

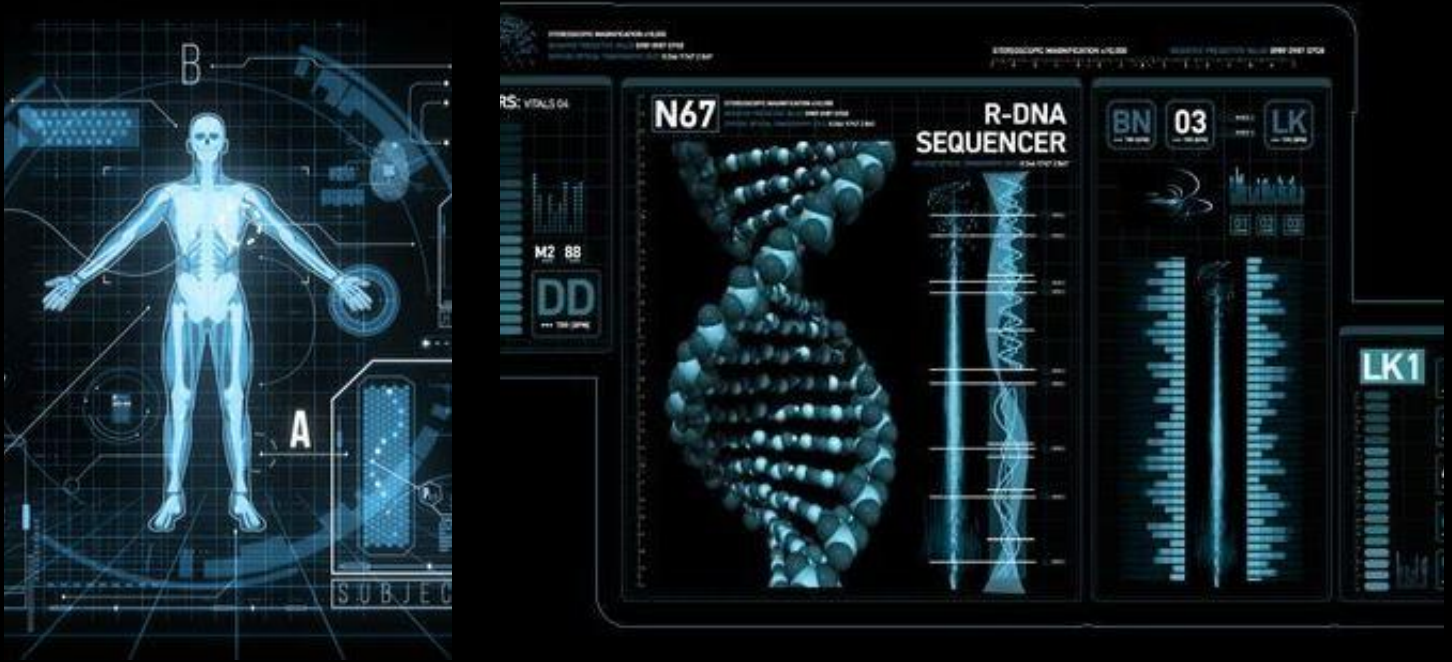
Critics aver that these laws disproportionately target minority communities, particularly Christians and Muslims, thereby engendering allegations of discriminatory praxis. This selective enforcement vitiates the constitutional canon of equality. Article 21, which safeguards the right to privacy, has been emphatically reaffirmed in the Supreme Court's Puttaswamy judgment (2017), recognizing privacy as an intrinsic facet of personal liberty. Anti-conversion laws, by mandating the divulgence of personal religious choices, infringe upon the sanctum sanctorum of individual privacy, thus contravening this cardinal right. The societal repercussions of anti-conversion laws are equally deleterious. These laws engender a climate of suspicion and antipathy towards religious minorities, with egregious instances of harassment and legal persecution exacerbating communal fissures and subverting societal amity.

In summation, anti-conversion laws in India, that is Bharat, epitomize a complex interplay between the state's mandate to avert fraudulent practices and the individual's inviolable rights to freedom of religion, equality, and privacy. The intricate provisions of these laws, compounded by their contentious enforcement, necessitate a nuanced and perspicacious approach. A definitive adjudication by the Supreme Court on their constitutional validity would proffer much-needed clarity, harmonizing societal interests with individual liberties in India's kaleidoscopically diverse and pluralistic polity.



NLU ARCHIVES

LECTURES, CHAI-SUTTA AND LIFE AT AN NLU



ARTIFICIAL EXTENSION OF HUMAN LIFE SPAN.

Stephen Hawking once said, “The rise of powerful AI will be either the best thing or the worst thing ever to happen to humanity. We do not yet know which”

So, let’s look into the benefits of artificial human life expansion.

Expanding human life artificially will give a person more time to fulfill their responsibilities and dreams, leading to personal fulfillment and satisfaction. It will eventually lead to more working days and thus contribute to the economy of a state. It will be economically sound as it will prevent age-related chronic diseases. Artificial expansion will diminish the fear of death which in some manner causes lots of stress to a person. It will bring more innovations in the health sector altogether. It will also improve the image of a state on a global level because the more developed the health sector, the more developed the country is.

As there are two sides to every coin, This innovation also has a few cons. Artificial extension of human life span will disturb the natural life cycle of humans leading to strain of resources. It may become risky as well because there is the possibility that these innovative technologies will be accessible only to wealthy ones which will eventually lead to health inequity. Expanding human life artificially will cause overpopulation and instability on this planet. It may raise economic issues regarding the pension system and workforce. Simply expanding life will not guarantee the quality of a prolonged life. This advancement will need human testing which will again raise ethical concerns. Last but not least, this extension will certainly raise questions about the purpose of life.

Thus, before coming to any direct conclusion, one must balance these pros and cons of the artificial extension of human life because every life matters equally.

AKANKSHA



IS INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY RIGHTS (IPR): THE NEXT BIG THING?

In today's technologically evolving society, Intellectual Property Rights (in short IPR) hold immense importance. IPR has emerged as an important pillar for innovation, creativity and economic expansion. From trademarks to copyrights, IPR has been playing a pivotal role in protecting the great innovations of human minds. IPR has emerged as a linchpin for the corporate sector. Therefore, arises the question: "Is IPR the next big thing?"

The answer to this question lies in the profound implications of intellectual rights in today's world. With breakthroughs, like Artificial Intelligence (in short AI) and biotechnological advancements, companies have now been investing large amounts of money in fostering creative ideas and if it can be stolen, what's the point of spending that large amount of money? There comes IPR. Without robust IPR protections, those investments will remain vulnerable to exploitation. Globalization can further increase the importance of IPR and now, with the rapid exchange of ideas across nations, the importance of IPR has become paramount. IPR prevents the unauthorized exploitation of innovations and ideas and ensures fairness in the market. Recent High-Profile cases like that of Epic Games Vs. Apple, lawsuit of 2023, exemplifies the complex interplay of innovation, and intellectual rights and underscores the importance of IPR. Similarly in the case of "Biotech Innovations Pvt Ltd. Vs. Genopharma Ltd."

The Hon'ble Supreme Court of India exemplified the standards for patentability and provided guidance for future patent disputes in the rapidly evolving field of biotechnology, which further underscores the importance of IPR.

However, it's not always smooth sailing. There is a great challenge in striking the balance between fostering innovation and protecting ideas. Critics argue that it can stifle creativity and hinder innovations. Moreover, the practical application of IPR in the online regime poses significant challenges. Despite the challenges, IPR will remain a cornerstone of modern development and innovation. India can harness the transformative potential of IPR and propel itself to become one of the global innovative leaders.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

As this magazine comes to a close, we finally find reason in those 12am calls and panic attacks. What once started out as a midnight dream is now a reality and we cannot thank The Paradox Team enough for that.

Also, we'd like to thank all the brilliant writers who took out their time and efforts to write these beautiful articles for us. They are the *first* cohort of writers for our *first* ever edition, and that will mean more to us than we can ever put in words.

Finally, thank you readers, for replacing us with the 15 minutes you would've otherwise spent on Instagram

Editor In Chief

Bhavya Parameswaran & Dhruvi Kedilaya

Designer

Dhruvi Kedilaya (pls *deeply* contact for design-oriented work!)

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