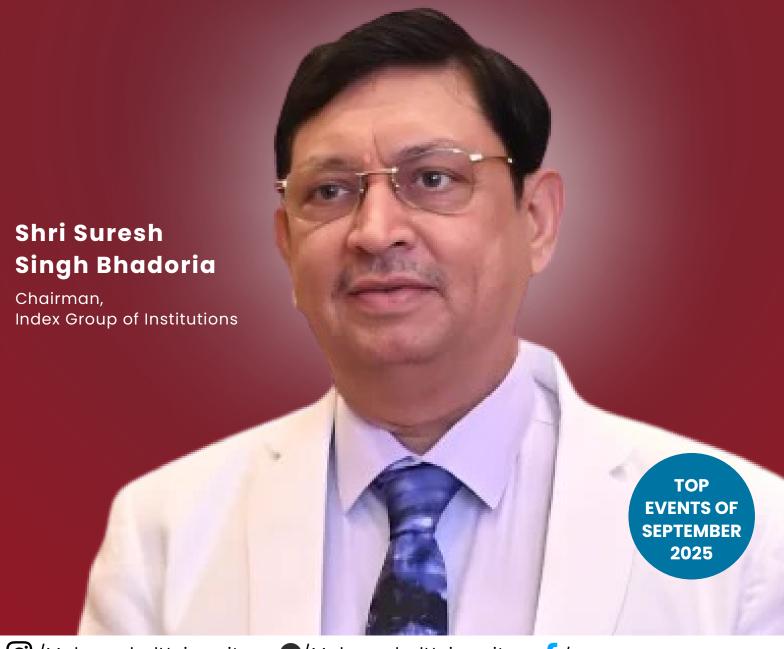
SEPTEMBER 2025 VOL. 01

MALWANCHAL MIRROR

QUATERLY BULLETIN



Our mission was never just to teach or to treat. It was to empower, to uplift, and to lead change.



From the desk of Director ...



Index Institute of Law, Indore has a unique organizational culture that enshrine care values and ethos of accountability, openness, and transparency. The multidisciplinary faculty team constitutes an enabling environment for learning. We are moving ahead with our vision of expanding the quality of Legal education. Our dream to become a world class institution of providing good education in Law, focusing on relevant, dynamic, and flexible learning systems for the development of good Legal Education.

Law Education is the foundation and cornerstone of society, the guiding light as humanity made its way in quest of the unknown.

Habits, attitudes, and skills enable us to explore and flourish. At Index Institute of Law, we strive to understand the fundamental purpose of education by providing opportunities and an environment that is encouraging, inspirational and exciting to our students.

I wish the prospective students a bright and successful learning experience with our institute.

I extend my heartfelt congratulations to the editorial team, faculty



coordinators, and student contributors who have made this initiative a reality. May this be the beginning of a vibrant tradition that binds us in purpose and pride.

Warm regards,

Dr. Vinod Yadav Director. **Index Institute of Law**

From the desk of Dean ...



As we embark on this new journey, this bulletin represents more than just pages of information; it symbolizes our collective commitment to lifelong learning, compassionate care, and the values that form the cornerstone of the Legal profession. In a rapidly evolving Legal Awareness, staying informed and connected is vital. This bulletin will serve as a bridge between Legal Aid clinic, academic advancements, Moot Court Practice, and Student's engagement.

Through this publication, we aim to highlight the achievements of our students and faculty, share evidence-based practices, explore current trends in Law. It is also a space to recognize the hard work, dedication, and innovation that each of you brings to our institution and beyond.

It will also provide a unique opportunity for our faculty and students to showcase their talents, creativity, and skills through articles, artwork, and other contributions. I also encourage all readers to Actively participate by sharing articles, experiences, and suggestions for

future editions.

Dr. Surendra Kumar Nirala

Dean, Index Institute of Law

CAMPUS NEWS

Republic Day 2025

Republic Day program was organized in the auditorium of the Index Institute of Law, Malwanchal University Indore. One of the most important days in Indian history is the 26th of January, when the Indian Constitution came into force in the year 1950. on the occasion of the 76th Republic Day of India's a sort film on the constitution was shown to students of the Malwanchal University Index Institute of Law. The students also took an oath to uphold

the moral values of constitution, with the aim of guiding their lives and future toward progress.

The event was graced by the presence of the Dean Law, Dr. Surendra Kumar Nirala, HOD Law Dr. Deepmala Nirala, Mr. Bhisma Dehariya and all faculty member & students.





Did You Know?

- The Constitution
 was adopted on
 26th November
 1949, but it came
 into effect on 26th
 January 1950.
- The first parade
 was held at
 Rajpath (now
 Kartavya Path),
 New Delhi in 1950.
- Every year, a
 foreign head of
 state is invited as
 the Chief Guest
 for the parade.
 The first was
 President Sukarno
 of Indonesia in
 1950.
- India has the longest written constitution in the world, with 448 articles at the time of adoption.

CAMPUS NEWS

Program Report of Constitution Day 2024

Constitution Day program was organized in the Moot Court of the Index Institute of Law, Malwanchal University Indore.

The program commenced with Dr. B.R. Ambedkar's floral tribute, followed by insightful speeches by Dr. Vinod Yadav, Director Index Institute of Law, Dr. Surendra Kumar Nirala, Dean Index Institute of Law, Dr. Deepmala Nirala, HOD Index Institute of Law on the occasion of the 76th Republic Day of India's a sort film on the constitution was shown students the of Malwanchal University Index Institute of Law.

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Did You Know?



Dr. Bhimrao Ramji **Ambedkar**

(14.04.1891 - 06.12.1956) Father of Indian Constitution

B. R. Ambedkar, also known as Babasaheb, was an Indian jurist, economist, and social reformer who championed the rights of Dalits and other marginalized communities in India. He was the principal architect of the Constitution of India and the country's first Minister of Law and Justice.

"Rule of Law in Indian Constitution"

The principle of Rule of Law has played a major role in developing Indian Democracy. At the time of framing of Constitution, the framers adopted some of the provisions from USA and some of the provisions from England. Our constitutional fathers adopted the concept of Rule of Law from England and many of its provisions are incorporated in the Indian Constitution. In India, the Constitution is considered to be supreme and no one is above it. The Preamble of Indian Constitution clearly sets out the Principles of Rule of Law in Part III of the Constitution. The Indian Constitution is supreme than the three wings of it, i.e., Parliament, Executive and Judiciary. It is enriched with justice, equality and liberty. Article 14 of the Constitution provides Equality before Law and Equal Protection of Law. Fundamental Rights are available to every citizen of India through Articles 13, 14, 15, 19, 21, 22, 25, 28 and 31A. In case an individual faces violation of such rights then he can approach Supreme Court or High Court under Article 32 and 226 of the Constitution of India. It is compulsory that any law made by the Central Government or State Government should be complied in accordance with the Constitution of India but if found contravening with the provisions of the Constitution then such law will be declared void. According to Article 32 of the Constitution, the Supreme Court has the power to issue writs namely Habeas Corpus, Mandamus, Prohibition, Quo Warranto and Certiorari. Thus, the power of judicial review also comes in the hands of Supreme Court in order to preserve Rule of Law and to prevent any ultra vires laws.

Basic Principles on Rule of Law

There are certain basic principles of law. They are-

- Law is supreme, above everything and everyone. Nobody is above law.
- All things should be done according to law.
- o No person should be made to suffer except for a distinct breach of law.
- o Absence of arbitrary power being heart and soul of Rule of Law.
- Equality before law and Equal Protection of Law.
- Discretionary powers should be exercised within reasonable limits set by law.
- Adequate safeguard against executive abuse of powers.
- Independent and Impartial Judiciary.
- Fair and Just Procedure.
- Speedy Trial

Dr. Surendra Kumar Nirala

Dean Index Institute of Law



The idea of Rule of Law was not totally perfect but it has taken charge of administrative powers and understated them with their measures and that's the reason for the principle of Rule of Law to be adopted by various countries as the watchdog of the Constitution. It is the best tool to achieve the Supremacy of law. Even efforts have been taken by the court to link the concept of Rule of Law with Human Rights. The modern concept proposed by David provides a broad concept as well as it makes it possible for the government to use it in a graceful manner as the main task of the administrative law is to fulfil the gap between power and liberty. Thus, the government under the guideline of Rule of Law makes rules and conditions which do not intercept with any individual dignity. So, it can be concluded that—"Genuine freedom requires the rule of law and justice and a legal framework in which the rights of some are not made sure about by the denial of rights to other people"

Free Legal Aid

In India, all women are entitled to free legal aid, regardless of their income or financial status, under Section 12(c) of the Legal Services Authorities Act, 1987. This constitutional guarantee is implemented through a network of authorities from the national to the local level.

Free legal services offered

Legal services include more than just court representation. Free legal aid covers all expenses associated with legal proceedings, including:

- A lawyer's fees and representation in any court, tribunal, or quasijudicial authority.
- Payment of court and process fees.
- Preparation of legal documents.
- Drafting and printing of documents like appeals and paper books.
- Obtaining certified copies of judgments and orders.
- Aid and advice on accessing benefits under government welfare schemes.

Government Schemes & Support Structures

- National Legal Services Authority (NALSA)
 - Women are explicitly eligible for free legal aid under NALSA across all courts—from subordinate courts up to the Supreme Court.
 - Free services include:
 - Representation by a lawyer.
 - Payment of court and process fees.
 - Preparation of pleadings, appeals, translations, and obtaining legal documents.

- One Stop Centers (OSCs) under the Nirbhaya Fund
 - OSCs provide integrated support—legal aid, medical services, counselling, police help, and temporary shelter —for women in distress.
 - Over 3,000 women in Coimbatore alone have accessed
 OSC services, including legal aid and rehabilitation.
 - However, challenges such as severe staff shortages and poor infrastructure persist in many areas.
- Lok Adalats & Legal Literacy Camps
 - Lok Adalats, organized by legal services authorities, offer free, amicable dispute resolution (Legally binding with no appeal).
 - Legal literacy camps help sensitize women about their legal rights in rural and urban areas.

Mr. Bhisma Kumar Dehariya

Asst. Professor

Index Institute of Law

Role of Judicial Activism

Judicial activism refers to the proactive role played by the judiciary, especially higher courts, in interpreting laws and the constitution to address societal issues, protect rights, and ensure justice—even sometimes going beyond the traditional role of merely adjudicating disputes. Here's a breakdown of its role:

Ms. Khushi Narwani

Index Institute of Law



- Protecting Fundamental Rights:
 - Courts intervene when the legislative or executive branches fail to protect citizens' fundamental rights or when laws infringe upon those rights. Activist courts can expand the interpretation of rights to meet contemporary challenges.
- Ensuring Social Justice:
 - Judicial activism often steps in to correct social inequalities, promote welfare policies, and address issues like poverty, discrimination, and environmental protection.
- Filling Legislative Gaps
 - When laws are vague, outdated, or silent on certain issues, courts may interpret the law creatively or issue directions to fill those gaps.
- Keeping Checks and Balances:
 - It acts as a check on the other branches of government by reviewing and possibly invalidating actions that violate the constitution or principles of justice.
- Promoting Accountability and Transparency:
 - Courts may push for transparency in government functions and hold public authorities accountable through Public Interest Litigations (PILs).
- Responding to Emerging Issues:
 - Judicial activism helps adapt constitutional principles to new social, economic, and technological realities, ensuring the legal system remains relevant.

मौलिक कर्तव्य (Fundamental Duties)

भारतीय संविधान में 11 मौलिक कर्तव्य (Fundamental Duties) हैं, जो नागरिकों के नैतिक दायित्वों को दशित हैं। इन्हें 1976 में 42वें संविधान संशोधन द्वारा जोड़ा गया था (11वां कर्तव्य 2002 में 86वें संशोधन द्वारा जोड़ा गया)। इन कर्तव्यों में राष्ट्र के प्रति सम्मान, उसकी एकता और अखंडता की रक्षा, पर्यावरण संरक्षण और सार्वजनिक संपत्ति की सुरक्षा शामिल हैं। ये कर्तव्य गैर-न्यायसंगत (non-justiciable) होते हैं, जिसका अर्थ है कि इन्हें कानूनी रूप से लागू नहीं किया जा सकता, लेकिन ये नागरिकों को समाज के प्रति अपनी जिम्मेदारी याद दिलाते हैं।

मौलिक कर्तव्य

- संविधान का पालन करना और राष्ट्रध्वज व राष्ट्रगान का सम्मान करना
- स्वतंत्रता संग्राम के आदर्शों का पालन करना
- भारत की संप्रभुता, एकता और अखंडता की रक्षा करना
- देश की रक्षा करना और आह्वान पर राष्ट्रीय सेवा प्रदान करना
- समरसता और समान भाईचारे की भावना को बढ़ावा देना
- मिश्रित संस्कृति की रक्षा करना
- प्राकृतिक पर्यावरण की रक्षा करना
- वैज्ञानिक दृष्टिकोण, मानवतावाद और सुधार की भावना विकसित करना
- सार्वजनिक संपत्ति की सुरक्षा करना और हिंसा का परित्याग करना
- व्यक्तिगत और सामूहिक गतिविधियों में उत्कृष्टता के लिए प्रयास करना
- बच्चों को शिक्षा के अवसर प्रदान करना



Rahul Nayak

B.A.LL.B (Hons.) 1st Year Index Institute of Law

Student's Corner

Importance of Law in Society

Law is crucial for society because it maintains order, protects individual rights, resolves disputes, establishes standards of behavior, and promotes equality and justice. By providing a framework for societal interactions and ensuring accountability, laws prevent chaos, provide a basis for social and economic progress, and safeguard the fundamental freedoms and well-being of all citizens.

Some key reasons why law is essential:

- Maintains Order. Law provides a structured system of rules that help regulate behavior. Without laws, society would likely descend into chaos, where people act based on personal interest without regard for others.
- Protects Rights and Freedoms: Laws safeguard individual rights such as freedom of speech, religion, and privacy. They ensure that people are treated fairly and equally, and protect against abuses by individuals, organizations, or even governments.
- Provides Security and Safety: Criminal laws protect citizens from harm by deterring and punishing crimes like theft, assault, and murder. Laws regarding public safety (like traffic laws and health regulations) help prevent accidents and health crises.
- Establishes Standards: Law sets the minimum standards of behavior expected in society. For example, contract laws establish how businesses and individuals interact legally and ethically.
- Resolves Conflicts: Disputes are inevitable in society, and the law provides a structured process (through courts and other legal systems) to resolve them peacefully and fairly.
- Promotes Justice: Laws are meant to ensure fairness and justice. While no legal system is perfect, the law provides a framework to seek redress, appeal, and correction of wrongs.

Mahak Khan
Student- BA LLB (II Year)
Index Institute of Law

MALWANCHALMIRROR



AFFILIATIONS & ACCREDITAIONS



OUR GROUP VENTURES























































