



# THE LEX KHRONIKA



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# STUDENT SQUARE



Karthi Shankar & Shackthiya Mayuri from 5th Year B.com-“B” have won First prize in the Judgement Writing Competition and also, secured 4th place in Legal Drafting- "Special Power Of Attorney" Competition conducted by Shri Dharmasthala Manjunatheshwara Law College (SDMC), Karnataka. In the Law Quiz competition, they were the 2nd team to get qualified for Finals among 17 other teams.

It is a Pride moment to hold the medal.

Yasar Arafath, Second year Student of LLB (Hons.) SRM School of Law received YOUTH ACHIEVER SILVER AWARD from Dr T. R. Paarivendhar, Honourable Chancellor of SRM University on the occasion of 75th Independence Day on 15th August 2022.



*"Participation leads to Victory"*



## ***ENCOUNTER KILLINGS IN INDIA***

“I say this with all sense of responsibility, There is not a single lawless group in the country whose record of crime comes anywhere near that of the single organized unit called the Indian Police Force” - Justice A.N.Mulla, *The State Of Uttar Pradesh v. Mohammad Naim* (1963).

Encounter can be described as an act carried out by the police which is spontaneous, unintended or unplanned in the practice of their self-defence in which the alleged offenders or the wrongdoers are mostly killed invariably. But it truly becomes an issue when the concept of encounter is used by the police in utter disregard of the ‘rule of law’, which is essential to any democracy in the world. A fake encounter is when the police stages, an event by showing evidence of an artificial crossfire between the alleged offender and themselves, when in reality it is nothing more than an extrajudicial killing of a person or a group of persons in ignorance of the rule of law.



As per the National Human Rights Commission (NHRC)’s annual report, five years from 2013-14 to 2018-19, the number of yearly encounter deaths were 137, 188, 179, 169 and 164 respectively. An RTI inquiry revealed that the NHRC had registered a total of 1782 fake encounter cases from the year 2000 to 2017. The state of Uttar Pradesh, sadly ranking first was accounted for the highest number of fake encounter cases, almost 45.55% of the total cases registered. There has been a continuous increase in the rate of encounter cases in India and the numbers above serve as enough proof that it is high time that the matter is looked into with complete seriousness.

To eradicate the evil of fake encounters, it is important that we look into and understand the root causes of why an encounter is staged in most of the cases. There are many causes to it, but the core cause would firstly be the lack of autonomy to law enforcement agencies from the State governments and to tackle this the Supreme Court in the landmark judgement of *Prakash Singh v. Union of India* (2006), gave out seven directives to reform the police system. Second cause is the slow and time taking nature of the criminal judicial system of the country. Thirdly it is because of the lack of resources and personnel in the police department, the Centre for Developing Societies in its ‘policing in India’ report of 2019 claims that on average, a police officer in India works for 14 hours a day and the report also states that many police officers are not even imparted with sufficient training. Lastly, the media must avoid labelling these extrajudicial killings as some heroic acts as it shakes the faith of people in our justice system. Is the notion of instant justice blinding us from reality? Death from an encounter raises several

questions like what if those killed are innocents? What if these killings remove proof of some influential people involved? In my opinion the principle of ‘rule of law’ is absolute and a fake encounter is an act that degrades the said principle and this must be seen as something that is violative of not only the democracy of the country but also the human rights and the solution to such an imminent problem lies in the system itself. The whole system is to be improved and reformed in a proper manner where:

- The police department must be given more independent authority from the State Governments, so that they are not pressurized by the politicians and also to provide the police forces with better training, resources and adequate personnel.
- No promotion, gallantry awards or brag titles such as ‘encounter specialist’ should be bestowed to the police officer involved in encounter killings.
- In the case when death was the result of police encounter, investigation of the encounter must be done in accordance with the 16 point guidelines (which include preserving pieces of evidence, registering FIR without any delay, video graphing the post-mortem, independent investigation, conducting a magisterial enquiry, and ensuring an expeditious conclusion of a trial) given by the Division Bench of Supreme Court of India in the case of PUCL & Anr. v. State of Maharashtra & Ors. (2014).
- We must bring complete overhaul to the criminal justice system by rebuilding its lost credibility and fast track procedures.

Preserving the difference between ‘rule of law and ‘law for rule’ is essential for a strong democracy and in a strong democracy where people’s rights and freedom are protected, the exercise of power needs to be within the perimeters of the principle of rule of law.

**-DARSHAN A PARIKH**



# GAP UN-FILLED: MILES TO GO FOR INDIA

**The gender score** | India ranked 135 in gender parity out of 146 countries, according to the Global Gender Gap Report 2022 released by the World Economic Forum. A look at India's ranking in the four sub-indexes based on which the overall ranking was determined

India	Rank 2022*
Global gender gap index	135
Economic participation and opportunity	143
Educational attainment	107
Health and survival	146
Political empowerment	48

\*out of 146 countries

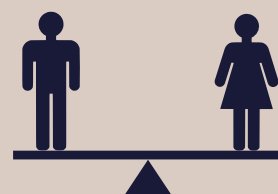


On 13th July 2022, The World Economic Forum (WEF) ranked India at 135th rank in terms of Gender Parity among 146 Nations. Though in the last 16 years this is the seventh highest rank India has achieved in this list, it still continues to rank among the worst performers on other parameters. Now, this sparks the question – Does the achievement of scoring seventh highest rank after 16 years is even enough for a massive workforce Nation like India to be proud off? The Global Gender Gap

Index covers various indicators such as Economic participation, Educational attainment, Health and Survival and Political empowerment for the countries to achieve the ranks every year. According to the WEF, India has shown the most positive change in its economic participation but, has a declining score in the health & survival, political empowerment along with an insignificant improvement in the Primary educational attainment. Even though the percentage of female legislators and managers rose from 14.6 to 17.6 per cent, the political empowerment of females due to lack of women heads of states served in our country from the past 50 years still has a diminishing score.

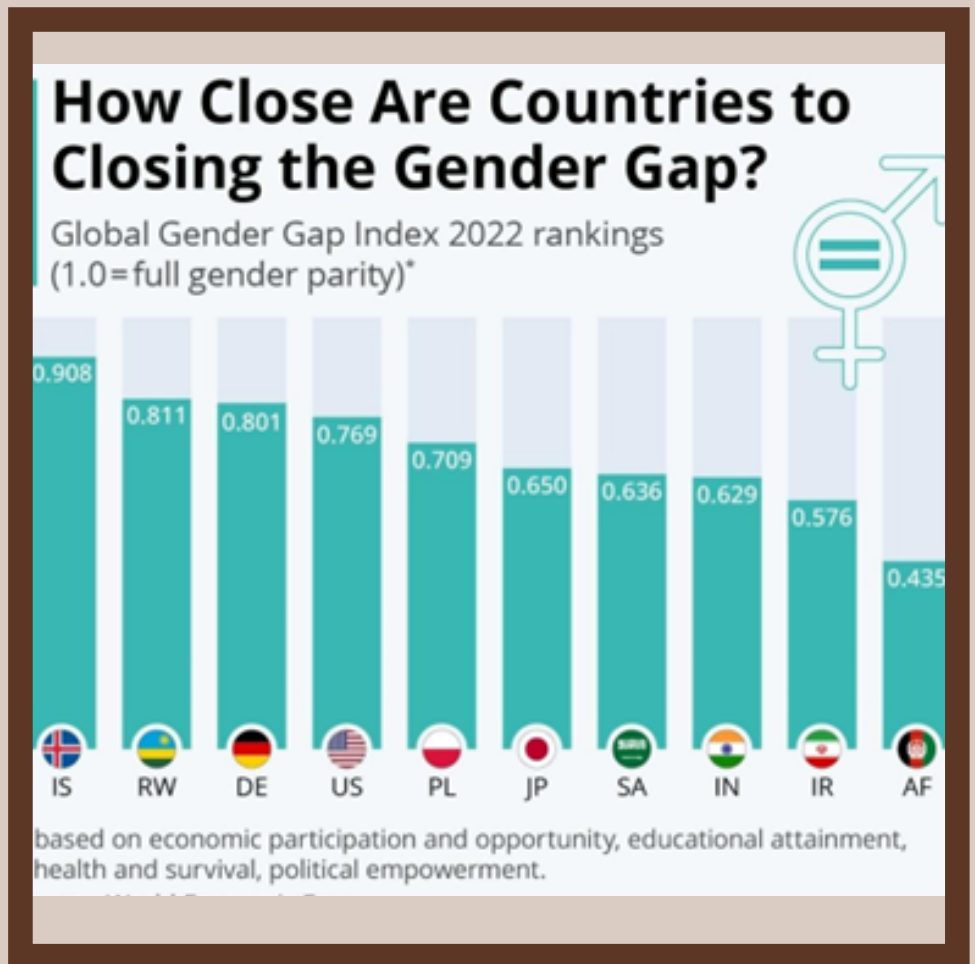
This year the gender parity for earned income has improved to an extent but at the cost of plunged values. Though, India recovered from the damage caused by the Covid-19 since 2021, the labour force participation for both men and women has declined in this year's report. India being one of the most populated nations has the least growth in the secondary and tertiary education for the women due to low sex ratio as a result of which there is still an extensive gap in our development as a Nation. Globally as a developing Nation, we can't expect India to compete with developed nations like USA at the moment. Yet, this year's report showed our neighbouring nations Bhutan, Bangladesh, Nepal above us which clearly shows a lack of efficiency and under utilisation in our country's axis to improvise in gender equality arena. The Forum stated that it would take around 155 years for India to close the gender gap and come at par globally with our current progress.

The Government can ensure recovery from this report by initiating various efforts to focus attention towards a safe, equal and healthy environment at home and offices for the women to come forward and contribute. It is the obligation of the legislators to frame targeted policies supporting women's return to workforce and utilize their talents by providing equal pay and

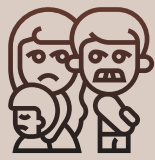


opportunity for development in the industries for the future by uplifting them. The Indian Government in the past few years have framed and released various policies to remove gender gap in all aspects to empower the women of our country, some of the prominent schemes are Beti Bachao Beti Padhao, Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana, Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana, Mahila e-Haat, Right to Education Act and many more in addition to reservation of seats in the governmental institutions to upsurge female participation and leadership politically. The

Citizens are to be held equally responsible as it is the duty of all of us to ensure in our households that we provide the girl child with the same facilities and aspirations as for the male child and also bestow a safe and secure environment for the women to have freedom to movement without any fear. Rather than being caged in their houses at any hour of the day to impart their contribution would be a great device of development for India. This Gender Gap issue can only be resolved if the Government and the Citizens join hands together towards a better equal and strong India.



-VISHAKA .S



# **CHILD CUSTODY IN US**

All positive beginnings aren't meant to have a positive ending. While relationships turn sour, resorting to divorce are indeed less complex in comparison to raising a child in complexity. After separation of a couple, it's impact on the child's life and they are several factors determining the Custody Rights of the Child.

In 1960's and 1970's most of the state applied "TENDER YEARS DOCTRINE" in which the mom is entitled to care a child until she is fit but, as years pass the principle of equality plays a role and the child custody depends on the Child's best interest. It's categorized into two Joint custody and Sole custody.

JOINT CUSTODY was developed in 1970's and also known as shared custody and it has two types namely joint legal custody and joint physical custody. Joint legal custody is the rights to each parent to make major decision from education to the age of date and drive of the kid. If any mislead happens the court can opt one of the parent to guide. In 2017, 25 states considered laws to promote joint custody after a divorce. The other Joint physical custody refers to the quality time spend by the parent to the child and this may accelerate and alternate.

SOLE CUSTODY means where the child spends more time and that parent takes charges in the child's life with sole rights. The other parent in US Law is vested with "VISITATION" right unless it is shown that harm will be caused to the child by the contact. 79.9% of the custodial parents in US were the mother. There is a landmark judgment for this child visitation and the case was TROXEL VS. GRANVILLE. In this case, Tommie Granville and Brad Troxel shared a relationship who were never married, but they had two daughters, Isabelle and Natalie. Jenifer and Gary Troxel are Brad's parents, and thus the paternal grandparents of Isabelle and Natalie. After a while, the pair separated and Brad lived with his parents and regularly brought his daughters to his parent's home for weekend visitation. Unfortunately, Brad died of suicide and although the Troxels at first continued to see Isabelle and Natalie on a regular basis after their son's death, Tommie Granville informed Brad's parents that she wished to limit their visitation with her daughters to one short visit per month. Hence, the case was filed. Jenifer and Gary Troxel petitioned a Washington Superior Court for the right to visit their grandchildren, Isabelle and Natalie.

Section 26.10.160 (3) of the Revised Code of Washington permits "any person" to petition a superior court for visitation rights "at any time," and authorizes that court to grant such visitation rights whenever "visitation may serve the best interest of the child." The case ultimately reached the Washington Supreme Court, which held that Sec.26.10.160(3) unconstitutionally interferes with the fundamental right of parents to rear their children.





If so any modification was required, it can be agreed under two terms, one is substantial changes in circumstances and the other one is child's interest to modify. The judge can take initiatives and talks with the child without the presence of the parents and get to know the child's feeling about their choice of parenting and this choice depends on the age, maturity and the quality of reasoning.

The significant factor which determines the child's custody is, the parent must be the primary care-taker and they must be active in their daily responsibilities, proving to raise a child in an effective way. This same principle will be applied for the child who is born out of wedlock. Until the paternity is established, the mother is permitted to take possession. In 51% of child custody cases, both the parties agree for the mother to be the custodial parent.

The rigorous legal separation predominantly affects the child. The mental and physical trauma that the little human goes through is quite shaking.

Statistics from the UK, shows that half of the divorced population, has at least one child under the age of 16 and 20% of these children are under 5 years old. Children are often suffered academically, impacting their concentration on their studies. Especially, teens are much more likely to engage in drug, alcohol abuse, and to the worse also show erratic sexual behaviour. This proves a possibility to commit crimes leading them to juvenile prisons.

It's never bad to end a non destined relationship. But it is also important to think about the effects, such separation reflects over the life of the child. So, thinking twice and raising a kid under soul Custody seems as a better option and also holds the principle of legality.

**-JAYASHREE**





# **GRIEVOUS ACT- "SUICIDE AMONG YOUTH"**

*Courage does not always roar.*

*Sometimes courage is the quiet voice at the end of the day saying,  
'I will try again tomorrow'*

*-Maru Anne Radmacher*

The rise in Suicide cases among youth in India is rising drastically. Being a Youth in a fierce Indian society is stressful and hectic. India is topping the world in teen suicides with an increasing number of reported suicide cases due to depression and failure to manage with the expectation of the traditional view of society. According to the National Crime Record Bureau's report, more than 12,500 students died by suicide in the country at a rate of more than 34 a day. There cannot be any bigger wake-up calls for school authorities, parents, policymakers or the government. It is time to address the grave crisis and initiate suitable measures to prevent these deaths.

Did the youth commit suicide impulsively? Didn't they receive any Help from others? Their intention to commit suicide didn't come in a day and it is not impulsive. It is a prolonged process of pain and contemplation and Hopes to seek help. They didn't want to die, they just wanted to live a normal life. In this fast-paced world, parents often think about their own lives and career and this provokes feelings of alienation and rejection. As a result, these emotions can lead teenagers to commit suicide. Young people of this generation are not able to accept the setbacks. Youth Commit suicide considering it as the last step in an accelerated process of breakdown. The main reasons for suicide among youth around the age of 15- 29 years are

mental illness, depression caused due to stressful life, poverty, unemployment, loss of dear ones, sense of despair, bullying by fellow students or colleagues, separation of parents by divorce, child abuse, drug or alcohol intake, marginalized groups like LGBTQ, and sexual assault by a most trusted person. Unfortunately, most family members are unaware of the emotional distress in adolescents' minds. They fail to notice signs of their beloved who is suffering and it becomes taboo for young people to consult a therapist because of the stereotypic opinions of people regarding mental illness. Indian suicide laws make it even worse by giving punishments for the A person who attempts to commit suicide with one year of imprisonment or a fine or both (Sec.309 of IPC). In this matter, imposing penalties and punishment on them does not decrease the suicide rate. To solve this issue the Mental Health Care Act, 2017 was passed with the aim to "plan, design, and implement public health programmes to reduce suicides and attempted suicides in the country". Currently, India does not have any Suicide prevention policy and lacks infrastructure and monetary investments for health care purposes. It is highly necessary to create awareness among youths and build a protected environment for them by taking intervention at the required time.



**-AISHWARYA . G**

# PLACES OF WORSHIP ACT AND ITS CHALLENGES.



Recently, several controversies are revolving around the Places of Worship Act. From the Gyanvapi mosque case, Madura Shahi idgah mosque to Qutub minar case signifies that the relevance of the Places of Worship Act is growing. So what is that act and what does the law say? The former Narasimha Rao-led government brought in the places of Worship (special provisions) Act in 1991 to lighten the communal tension in the country when the Ram janmabhoomi movement was at its peak. The law prohibits any change in the religious status of a place of worship that existed since or before 15th August 1947.

The important object of this Act is to ban on conversion in places of worship. Sec.4(2) of the Act says, the religious character of the place of worship that existed on 15th August 1947 shall continue to remain the same and no further changes should be made and it also imposes a bar on the filing of fresh suits or legal proceedings seeking such conversion. But the law exempted the disputed mosque at Ayodhya as it was under legal scrutiny. Currently, the Act itself is in trouble as many right-wing groups were called for the repeal of the act as they feel it affects the Right of Hindus, Jains, Buddhists and Sikhs to pray, profess, practice and propagate the religion (Article 25) and it is infringing their Right to manage, maintain and administer the places of worship and pilgrimage. The Pleas were filed to question the constitutional validity of the Act on the above grounds. It is also challenged on the grounds that it bars judicial review and imposes an arbitrary irrational retrospective cut-off date. Many historians claim this is a weak law as it contains ambiguous provisions. The contemporary issue is how the courts are allowing suits seeking alterations to religious structures and adjudicating them. The petitioners claim that they are covered under

Section 4(3) of the Act which exempts structures that are ancient and Historical Monuments, archaeological sites, or are covered by the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological sites and Remains Act, 1958 or any other law for the time being in force.

The court also observed while maintaining these cases that endeavours must be made to enforce the objective of the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Sites and Remains Act. The purpose of the Places of Worship Act, 1991 was to maintain the secular character of India. This harmonious construction should be given to full force the objective behind the Act.

Doesn't it seem unconventional with the intended purpose of the act? **The Supreme Court in Ramjanmabhoomi judgement stated that the Places of Worship Act, 1991 is to protect and secure the fundamental values of the constitution.** Further, observed that this law was a vital step taken by the government to protect the secular feature of the Indian polity.

While the basic thing here is Every generation of kings, and conquerors, are built on top of the other. Is the question of which came first a licence to entitlement? In a country with a mixed religious identity brought on by migrations, invasions and trade. Thus, placing one religion against another is wrong.

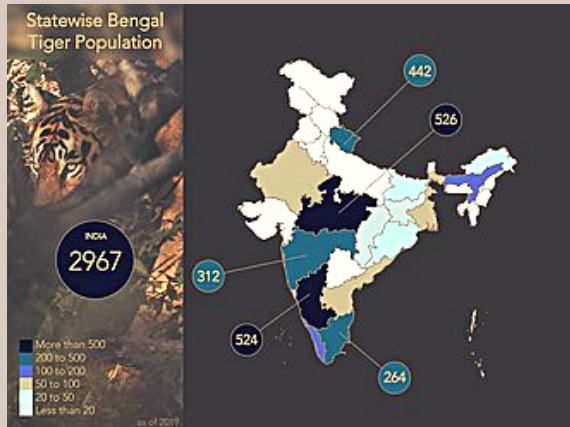
Therefore, India is a country with rich places of history, traditions and race, religion and to maintain communal harmony between them, certain things need to remain unchanged and the legislature should be prudent about Acts and Policy framing.

**-JAWAHAR SURIYA**

# PROJECT TIGER: Save our National Animal

The tiger (*Panthera tigris*) is the largest living cat species and a member of the *Panthera* Genus. It is an apex predator that mostly targets ungulates like deer and wild boars. Tiger is a social predator that is territorial and typically lives alone. To meet its food needs and to raise its young, it needs a huge contiguous habitat. Tiger cubs spend their first two years with their mother, after which they get separated to create their own home range.

In 1758, the tiger was first described scientifically. Tiger populations from huge portions of Southeast and South Asia, China, Western and Central Asia, the islands of Java and Bali, and at least 93% of their original range since the early 20th century are declining. The remaining tiger habitat is fragmented, ranging in some places from temperate forests in Siberia to subtropical and tropical forests in Indochina, the Indian subcontinent, and the Indonesian island, Sumatra. Tigers are the national animals of multiple countries like South Korea, Bangladesh, Malaysia, and India. The IUCN Red List declares the tiger as Endangered.



Reasons for Endangerment: Poaching, habitat destruction, and habitat fragmentation are the main causes of population reduction. Due to encroachment in nations with a high human population density, tigers are frequently victims of conflicts between humans and wildlife.

The Government of India had launched “Project Tiger” on 1st April 1973 to promote the conservation of the tiger Jim Corbett National Park, Uttarakhand under the leadership of Indira Gandhi. The initiative seeks to maintain a healthy

population of Bengal tigers in their native habitats, safeguard them from extinction, and protect biologically significant places as a natural legacy that reflects the diversity of ecosystems found throughout the tiger's range in the nation. Project Tiger has been the largest species conservation initiative of its kind in the world. In the 20th century, the estimated population of Tiger in India placed the figure at 40,000. However, around the 1970s, the population was only around 1,200 but, according to the recent census, it has increased to 5,000. There has been a thirty per cent rise in the population in the last eight years. The major goals of Project Tiger:

- Reduce the causes of habitat loss for tigers and take appropriate management measures to counteract them. To repair habitat degradation must be repaired to allow ecosystem recovery.
- Maintain a healthy tiger population for ecological, scientific, cultural, and aesthetic reasons.

M-STripES (Monitoring System for Tigers: Intensive Protection and Ecological Status), a monitoring system, was created to help patrol and safeguard tiger habitats. Forest guards can enter sightings, events, and changes while patrolling and it draws out patrol routes. Based on these data, it provides protocols that enable management decisions to be modified.

Project Tiger's execution over the years has brought attention to the requirement for a formal body with the legal backing to maintain tiger protection, which has been accomplished by an amendment to the Wild Life (Protection) Act of 1972, adding enabling provisions to reflect the urgency of the situation, converting Project Tiger into a statutory authority (NTCA).

Hence Save the tiger, Save the Environment to Save our Planet

**-ALAMELU MANGAI**



# LEX FOCUS

## **SOLI JEHANGIR SORABJEE**



*Soli Sorabjee is an outstanding personality who was a Former Attorney General, Indian jurist, Padma Vibhushan awardee, and jazz lover. He was one of the most expensive and famous lawyers.*

*Soli Sorabjee: "Life and Times: an authorized biography was written by Abhinav chandrachud.*

*Soli Jehangir Sorabjee was born on 9 March 1930 in Bombay to a Parsi family in Mumbai. He did his schooling at Bharda New High School, Mumbai. He studied at St. Xavier's in the city and*

*thereafter pursued a law degree from a government law college in Mumbai. He was acknowledged at the bar in 1953. He was established as a senior lawyer of the Bombay High Court in 1971. Significant works are, In his distinguished legal career Sorabjee was involved in some of the biggest Constitutional law cases in Indian history including the landmark Kesavananda Bharathi case in 1973, before 13 judges of the SC on the basic structure of the Constitution including the Maneka Gandhi case in 1978 which expanded the scope of Article 21 of the Indian Constitution which entitles the Right to life and personal liberty. His Dedicated work in the SR Bommai case during 1994 is consistently used to address questions about State government formation.*

*"Once you choose law as a profession, you don't retire till you die: Soli Sorabjee"*

*Sorabjee served as the solicitor general of India from 1977 to 1980 and as the Attorney general from December 1989 to 1990 and also from 1998 to 2004. He is the only individual to have carried the responsibility of Attorney General of India for two-year terms.*

*Sorabjee was rewarded the Padma Vibhushan in March 2002 for his defence of Freedom of expression and the protection of Human Rights.*



*After developing an admiration for jazz at the young age of 12 so he moved on to become a Patron of the music genre in India. Eventually, he headed jazz India's Delhi chapter. The jurist also enjoyed playing the clarinet, piano, and saxophone.*

*When "Me too" movement was at its peak, few women lawyers filed a PIL in the Supreme Court accusing Sorabjee of being a serial sexual harasser. Later, Sorabjee trashed the allegations as baseless, absurd, and bizarre. He was outspoken, staunchly liberal, and a secularist. Sorabjee expired on 30th April 2021 at the age of 91 while he was being treated at a Delhi hospital.*

*Thus, Sorabjee was a renowned Human Rights Lawyer and Dedicated Attorney General. Above all these, his contributions are enormous and remarkable.*

**-CHELSANA S.S**

# FALI SAM NARIMAN



*"I have lived and flourished in a secular India. In the fullness of time, if God wills, I would also like to die in a secular India".*

*These wise words have been narrated by the award-winning Fali Sam Nariman.*

*Born on 10th January 1929 he is an epitome in the history of Indian law, securing the first rank in the Advocate's examination after pursuing his Law*

*degree from the Government Law College, Mumbai in 1950. He won various awards in the field of law such as the Kinlock Forbes Gold Medal and Prize for Roman Law & Jurisprudence. He is extremely disciplined in his profession, as one should be and has exceeded in his career with the utmost dignity and set a great precedent for how we must flourish in our professional careers.*

*Mr Nariman's father wanted him to pursue civil services, but he finally pursued law because the family could not afford it. Even so, Nariman has been practicing law since 1971 and was Named as the President of the Bar Association of India in 1991. He was named the Additional Solicitor General of India from 1972-1975 and resigned from that post due to the declaration of emergency. He has made his mark through his high-profile cases which he fought for Golak Nath, SP Gupta and in TMA Pai foundation.*

*He is the recipient of the Padma Bhushan Award in 1991, Padma Vibhushan award in 2007, Gruber Prize for Justice awarded in 2002 and is a published author of numerous worthy reads such as God Save the Hon'ble Supreme Court, Main Bhool Na Jaon, The State of the Nation, Before Memory Fades: An Autobiography, India's Legal System, Courts, Legislatures, Media Freedom. He has left an impeccable mark in the world of Indian law.*

**-MRINALINI MENON**

# PULSE: THE INSIDERS

A wellness initiative.

## BEHAVIORAL PSYCHOLOGY

*“Anxiety does not empty tomorrow of its sorrows, but only empties today of its strength.”*

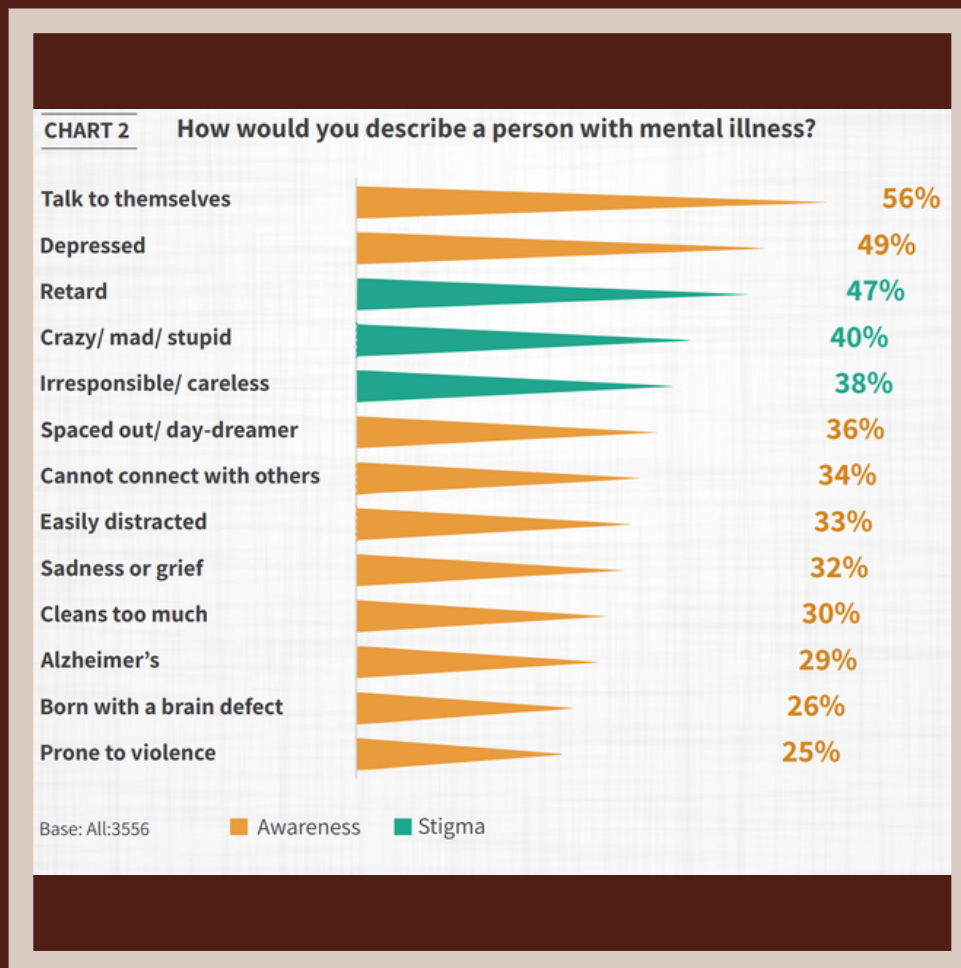
*—Charles Spurgeon.*



Mental health refers to a state of emotional, cognitive and behavioural wellbeing. It is all about the individual's thought process and how it reflects feelings and behaviour. Anxiety disorders are one of the most common psychological disorders among students worldwide.

Findings disclosed that 37.7%, 13.1%, and 2.4% of the students were suffering from moderate, severe, and extremely severe anxiety. UNICEF conducted a 21-nation survey on help-seeking behaviour and found out that only 41 per cent of young people in India seek support for mental health problems, compared to an average of 83 per cent for 21 countries. These numbers are concerning!

Anxiety makes it difficult to get through each day. Symptoms include feelings of nervousness, panic, fear as well as sweating and a rapid heartbeat. Not knowing what will happen can make the human mind fill in the gaps. Sometimes they're manifested as hopes and dreams, whereas other times they end up with fear and emotional breakdowns. Overthinking is a kind of drug which slowly triggers human beings and ultimately, affects their mental health. College frequently causes overwhelming anxiety because it's so new and different from any life experience before it, and students' minds are overloaded. Living away from home for the first time perhaps feeling homesick, managing difficult course work and schedules, increased social pressures, independent self-care routines, the pressure to succeed on your own, and financial responsibilities are all stressors that make college students more vulnerable to anxiety and burnout. These are the major reasons for anxiety amongst students. The majority of the search results (more than 80% of the search results and more than 88% of applicable search results) were from 2000 to 2020, which indicates the importance of mental health issues and increased awareness over the past two decades.



Campus counselling centres are a great first step, as they are available to provide assessments, treatments, and referrals for the college community's mental health needs. Therapy, Medication, Exercise, and Natural Remedies for anxiety such as yoga, meditation, mindfulness practice, good nutrition, support groups, and spirituality can all aid in the treatment of anxiety.

But still, the stigma is due to lack of awareness, denying mental health symptoms, and poor or inadequate treatment among college students. Healing takes time but it takes courage to give priority to our Mental Health. One must NEVER GIVE UP because,

***NEVER -ENDING SKY SIGNIFIES NEVER-ENDING HOPE.***

**-AKSHYAA. K**





## PATRONS

**PROF. DR. C. MUTHAMIZHCHELVAN - VICE CHANCELLOR, SRMIST.**  
**PROF. DR. C.A. GURUDATH - DEAN, SRM SCHOOL OF LAW**


## ADVISOR

**VIDYA MENON - ASSISTANT PROFESSOR, FACULTY OF LAW, SRMIST.**

## STUDENT EDITOR

**GUNA ROOBENE SIVAKUMAR - 2ND YEAR, LL.B (HONS.)**  
**SONALI.S - 5TH YEAR BA.LLB (HONS.)**

## STUDENT WRITERS

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1. ENCOUNTER KILLINGS IN INDIA - DARSHAN A PARIKH 5TH YEAR B.COM.LLB-A
  2. GAP UN-FILLED: MILES TO GO FOR INDIA - VISHAKA 5TH YEAR BA.LLB-B
  3. CHILD CUSTODY IN US - JAYASHREE 5TH YEAR BA.LLB-A
  4. GRIEVOUS ACT- "SUICIDE AMONG YOUTH"-AISHWARYA .G 5TH YEAR BA.LLB -B
  5. PLACES OF WORSHIP ACT AND ITS CHALLENGES.  
-JAWAHAR SURIYA 5TH YEAR BA.LLB-B
  6. PROJECT TIGER: SAVE OUR NATIONAL ANIMAL  
-ALAMELU MANGAI 5TH YEAR BA.LLB-B
  7. SOLI JEHANGIR SORABJEE - CHELSANA 5TH YEAR BA.LLB -B
  8. FALI SAM NARIMAN - MIRNALINI MENON 5TH YEAR BA.LLB- B
  9. BEHAVIORAL PSYCHOLOGY- AKSHYAA 5TH YEAR BA.LLB-B



## TECHNICAL TEAM

**SONALI.S - 5TH YEAR BA.LLB-B**

