



SRM

INSTITUTE OF SCIENCE & TECHNOLOGY
(Deemed to be University u/s 3 of UGC Act, 1956)

Issue. No 3
Volume. No 3
December Edition.

THE LEX KHRONIKA

WHAT'S IN ?

NEWS ARTICLES:

1. Legality in Live In relationship.
2. People's Republic Of China - The New Nazi Germany?
3. India's New Flight Risk.
4. India - UK collaboration for green energy

PROFILES:

1. Nalini Chidambaram - The lady in black and white.
2. Ram Jethmalani - Flamboyant, controversial and what not?.

Legality In Live-In Relationship



Love is the most beautiful emotion between two people and to enhance this, everyone needs their own pace of time. Every journey has its destination. For a relationship, it could be either marriage or live-in relationship. But, In India, the latter is treated as a taboo and criticizes the ideology of virginity.

So, now, let's face the facts of the legality involved in a live-in relationship in India.

Live-In Relationship and Prevailing Laws:

No specific law governs the live-in relationship, but as per the judgments of the Supreme Court and its established guidelines, it's said to be legal. No law allows or denies such a relationship. In simpler terms, it is just a cohabitation for an undefined period of time between two people, who are not legally married but share a common household.

Mr. Badri Prasad v. Dy. Director of Consolidation is the 1st case where supreme court held that a live-in relationship is valid.

Under Article 21, it's a fundamental right to life and governs the live-in relationship, as per the judgments and guidelines, given from the case of *S.Khusboo vs. Kanniammal*. In this landmark case, the Supreme Court held based upon a fact which the framers of the Constitution also recognized: that is the importance of safeguarding the freedom of speech and expression, since the free flow of opinions and ideas is essential to sustain the collective of the citizenry. This led to more respectful treatment of premarital sex and live- in relationship.

The children born out of live-in relationships are not illegitimate, under code of criminal procedure, 1973 section 125 of the Cr.P. C.

Other Countries and their Statistics:

In other countries like the UK, it is governed by Civil Partnership Act, 2004 whereas, in Australia, Family Law Act recognizes live-in relationship. In Canada, such relationships are termed as Common Law marriages. An article by USA Today, states those 10 million people from 1996 to 2006 are in a live-in relationship. In Canada, 40% women aged 25 to 30 years are in live-in relationship (2006).

Conclusion:

The rise in divorce case rates, is an solid evidence that the young couple, must take time and know the partners completely to enhance a mutual understanding with each other. With relationship, comes high responsibility and its life's purpose. To make it count, lets make it both legal and moral.

Jayashree. M

People's Republic Of China - The New Nazi Germany ?.



China has been accused of committing genocide against the Uyghur population and other mostly-Muslim minority groups in the north-western region of Xinjiang province. China has also been accused of restricting and banning religious practices in the region by destroying mosques and tombs.

Who are The Uyghurs?

The Uyghurs are a Turkic ethnic group originating from and culturally affiliated with the general region of Central and East Asia. There are roughly about 12 million Uyghurs, mostly muslim living in Xinjiang province which is officially known as Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region. Uyghurs are the second-largest predominantly Muslim ethnicity in China, Islam is an important aspect of Uyghur identity.

Xinjiang Province and Conflict associated with it Xinjiang Province is a mostly a desert region lying in the north west region of china. It is the country's largest region. Though, theoretically Xinjiang province has the power of self governance, it practical it is subjected to major restrictions by the government. Xinjiang produces one fifth of the worlds cotton.This region is also rich in oil and natural gas.

Both the Uyghurs and the predominately Han Chinese government claim the ownership to the Xinjiang province.

Allegations Against China:

Amnesty International, a UK based international NGO focused on human rights claim that hundreds of thousand of muslim minority men and women are subjected to mass intermittent and torture. They are forced to abandon their religious culture and traditions. There are also various evidences that Uyghurs involved in forced labour and Uyghur women being forcefully sterilised in an attempt to suppress the Uyghur population and break the cultural traditions of the Uyghur group. There were several accusations from the former camp detained that they were sexually tortured and harassed. According to Herald Sun, the China's mass detention camp made the Xinjiang province a mass hub for organ harvesting and trading. According to report by Australian Strategic Policy Institute, more than 80,000 Uyghurs has been forced to work in factories across China, between the year 2017-2019. A recent report by RFA (Radio Free Asia) reveals the forced migration of Uyghur muslim in the name of contractual labour. As many as 3000 workers from Kashgar in the Xinjiang province were placed around the country to work in factories.It is alleged that in recent years, there is significant increase in the population of Han Chinese in the Xinjiang province as a result of organised and orchestrated migration act by the Chinese government. An UN human rights committee in 2018 stated that China is holding up to a million Uyghurs in the re - education so called detention camps.

China's Response to the Allegations:

China denies all the allegations of human rights.It claims that the objective of the re - educating camps is to combat separatism and Islamist militancy in the Xinjiang province. China says that the Uyghur muslims were organising a violent campaign for an independent state by bombing and other series of violent activities. But the world nations consider this statement as an exaggeration to justify its un human activities. China has claimed that all the allegations regarding sterilising women to reduce Uyghur population is baseless and completely fabricated.

Kameshwaran. R

India's Flight Risk.



As of December 15, Centre International will resume regular international flights, with limited service in 14 countries, people familiar with the development said on Friday. Sources said that the UK, France, Germany, Netherlands, Finland, South Africa, Brazil, Bangladesh, Botswana, China, Mauritius, New Zealand, Zimbabwe, and Singapore are among the "at-risk" countries and won't see 100% of international flights resumed.

Based on the Covid situation around the world, especially the emergence of new variants, the decision was made in consultation with the health ministry. An outbreak of a new variant of Coronavirus with more transmissibility and vaccine evasion has been detected in South Africa. Besides South Africa, the variant has been reported in Botswana and Hong Kong. Indian Airlines does not plan to resume regular international service to Botswana and South Africa.

According to officials, some of the countries on the list have travel bubbles that permit a certain number of flights each week, which will carry on in a different format. At-risk countries that have an air bubble agreement with India will be allowed to resume 75% of pre-Covid operations, while at-risk countries without an air bubble agreement will be allowed to resume 50% of pre-Covid operations.

In March 2020, regular international flights were suspended due to the Coronavirus pandemic. Civil Aviation Ministry started Vande Bharat flights to transport Indians stuck abroad during the pandemic. In the wake of the Vande Bharat flights, the ministry signed air bubble agreements with some countries, allowing international travel.

In light of the declining number of Covid cases and increased vaccine coverage in the country, the Centre was considering easing restrictions regarding international travel. According to civil aviation secretary Rajiv Bansal, the ministry plans to allow international passenger flights by the end of the year.

Varun Anand. A

India-Uk Collaboration In Green Energy.



On 25th of November 2021, Dr. Jitendra Singh, India's Science and Technology Minister conducted an online meeting with UK's Science Minister, George Freeman regarding the Green Energy Collaboration between the two countries and to report how far both the countries have progressed since their coalition. Before we know more about this meeting, let's rewind back to a couple of days ago.

In the COP26 (26th United Nations Climate Change Conference of Parties), at the Glasgow Summit, Indian Prime Minister Narendra Modi made a pledge that India would adopt a net zero target by 2070 which also includes a promise to get 50% of energy from renewable sources and to reduce carbon emissions by one billion tonnes and all these are to be done by 2030. This was a bold move by India as 50% of the country's electricity is taken from coal. Soon after, in the same meeting, India launched the OSOWOG (One Sun One World One Grid) initiative along with UK's Green Grids initiative – both of which are an evolution of ISA (International Solar Alliance) at a global scale. The main objective of this initiative was to enhance their ISA partnership connecting different parts of the world. According to Dr. Ajay Mathur, the Director General of ISA, two countries are mutually benefitting from the transfer of solar electricity which in time will reduce the costs of solar around the world. It is a huge opportunity to vitalize the greatest source of energy – The Sun.

Back to the meeting held between the two Science Ministers of India and the UK, they discussed how the collaboration has been growing at a rapid pace and the joint research programme has gone from zero to 300-400 million pounds. UK has become India's second largest International Research and Innovation partner. While pointing on the net target journey of India, Mr. Singh says that India has taken the lead by adopting various initiatives like India Solar Alliance, Clear Energy Mission and many more. He also said that four technology value chains contribute for half of the cumulative CO₂ savings, like advanced batteries, Carbon capture, Utilisation and storage, Hydrogen and hydrogen-related fuels and Bioenergy.

The UK's partnership with India is called the Newton-Bhabha Fund, one of the key bilateral initiatives in science, research, and innovation sector in the country. It has been instrumental in bringing together UK and Indian researchers to find joint solutions to global challenges and spiralling research and innovation capacity for long term sustainable growth and social welfare. The Newton Bhabha MoU helped India and UK to take their S&T cooperation to the next level across several research areas like energy security, water, health, food & agriculture, climate change, environmental studies and social & cultural changes.

Mr. Singh concludes the meeting by saying that India-UK and their partnership will definitely help their nations to rise to new heights together on the basis of research and innovation from discovery to development to translation. So, let's watch out for the results and the outcome in 2070 or hopefully before that.

Dackshata Srihari.

LEX: PROFILES

Nalini Chidambaram was born in the year 1946 in Chennai, Tamil Nadu. She pursued her undergraduate in Mathematics from Madras University. Her father P.S Kailasam was a retired Supreme Court judge. He motivated her to pursue law from Madras Law College.

Nalini met P. Chindambaram in the University of Madras. They fell in love and got married. P.Chidambaram later became the Finance Minister of India.

After completing her studies, she wanted to practice law. She approached many senior advocates, including her uncle. But, they all turned her down saying that they don't want a lady junior. Later, she and her husband were trained by advocate Dr. K.K Venugopal.

She was not a very successful lawyer during her initial days of practice as there were distractions in raising the family.

She took a break and then resumed her career. She worked hard and later became the first woman to be designated as a Senior Lawyer in the Madras Bar Association. Soon, she began to practice law in the Supreme Court of India. She specialises in cases related to income tax and finances. She likes to appear in writ petitions rather than civil matters.

In 2005 she was appointed as a senior legal counsel for the Central Board of Direct Taxes. On September 2021, Nalini Chidambaram had won a pro-NEET case in Supreme Court on behalf of Tamil Nadu students from CBSE schools who were against the decision to reserve 85 per cent seats in medical college for state board students.

Nalini loves politics. She had the vided opportunity to be a Judge several times, but she refused the offer. She stated once that if she had become the judge, she would have lost her freedom to speak freely about politics.

In an interview, she told, "I ENJOY CONTROVERSY, SO I DECIDED TO BE A LAWYER, NOT A JUDGE."



Mrs. Nalini Chidambaram.

Kameshwaran.R

A man of many odds, Ram Jethmalani, received his LLB degree at the age of 17 from the Government Law College at Mumbai. A special resolution was passed so that he could earn this degree, because at that time, the minimum age to become a lawyer was 21 years.

He later earned his LLM degree from SC Shahani Law College, Karachi. He had served as India's Union Law Minister and as Chairman of Bar Council Of India. In 2010, he was elected as the President of Supreme Court Bar Association.



Ram Jethmalani

He was known for his quick wit and sharpness to handle any situation with calm, Ram Jethmalani has fought much high profile as well controversial cases such as KM Nanavati vs. State of Maharashtra case, Jessica Lall murder case, defended Rajiv Gandhi and Indira Gandhi's killers, underworld don Haji Mastan's case, Afzal Guru's case, Sohrabuddin fake encounter case, Spectrum 2G case and many more.

Human Rights Award by World Peace Through Law awarded in 1977, International Jurist Award. The famous defence lawyer who fought high profile cases only charged around Rs 40 lakh for an appearance. Commenting on charging high fees he said - *"When I see a man coming into my office with his pockets bulging with smuggling money, I consider it my duty to relieve him of his wealth"*

An advice by Mr. Ram Jethmalani for budding lawyers is *"Avoid unnecessary histrionics and be straightforward in your submissions"*.

Some of the notable works by Mr. Ram Jethmalani are Big Egos - Small Men and Conscience of a Maverick.

Guna Roobene Sivakumar.



1. On 28 January 1950, the Supreme Court of India superseded the Federal Court of India which was set up by the Government of India Act 1935 and the Privy Council, which was the most noteworthy legal body in the nation during the British period.

2. The first woman Judge and the first woman SC Judge of India were from the literate state Kerala. The first one was Ms. Anna Chandy who became a Judge in Kerala HC in the year 1959. Second one was Fatima Beevi in 1983. Fathima Beevi was later appointed as a Judge in the Supreme Court in the year 1989.



OUR TEAM:

PATRONS:

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

ADVISORS:

- VIDYA MENON, ASSISTANT PROFESSOR, FACULTY OF LAW, SRM IST.
- LAKSHMI KRISHNAKUMAR, ASSISTANT PROFESSOR, FACULTY OF LAW, SRM IST.

STUDENT EDITORS:

- JAYASHREE. M - 3rd Year, BA, LL.B Hons (B)
- AMIRTHA . M. R - 1st Year, B.Com, LL.B Hons (A).
- VARUN ANAND. A - 1st Year, LL.B HONS (A).
- DACKSHATA SRIHARI - 1ST Year, LL.B HONS (B)
- KAMESHWARAN. R - 1st Year, LL.B HONS (A).
- GUNA ROOBENE SIVAKUMAR - 1st Year, LL.B Hons (A).

TECHNICAL TEAM:

- GUNA ROOBENE SIVAKUMAR - 1ST Year, LL.B Hons (A)