

Two-Day National Conference  
On  
**Role of Law Enforcement Authorities  
and Government in Upholding Justice**  
(March 2-3, 2018)



*A Brief Report with  
Recommendations*

Venue:  
**Convention-cum-Cultural Centre**  
Pondicherry University

Organized by  
**School of Law**  
Pondicherry University  
(A Central University)  
Puducherry, INDIA

# Two-day National Conference on Role of Law Enforcement Authorities and Government in Upholding Justice

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**School of Law**

**Pondicherry University (A Central University)**

R.V.Nagar, Kalapet, Puducherry – 605 014, India

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**Prof. Gurmeet Singh**

**Vice Chancellor &**

**Chief Patron of the Conference**

### **Message**

I would like to congratulate the School of Law, Pondicherry University for having organized a Two-day National Conference on ***'Role of Law Enforcement Authorities and Government in Upholding Justice'***, during March 2-3, 2018 and a report is being released in this regard.

The broad theme of the Conference “Upholding Justice” had created an inspiring facet bringing together the students, research scholars, academics, lawyers, judges, government authorities and all other stakeholders. I was glad to see the response and happy to know that the participants were from diverse fields. It was inspiring to witness the deliberations of the Chief Guest, Special Guests and the Invited Speakers all at one platform. All arrangements to the event were well-organized and systematic; adding galore to the success of the event.

The release of this report is yet another welcoming step taken by the Organizing Committee of the conference. I strongly believe that this report shall enlighten the minds of the readers and shall be a motivational one for the aspiring participants in the future.

May the outcome of this report create a ripple of transformation among the future generations!

I once again congratulate the team including faculties, staff and students of School of Law, who have worked hard in bringing out this Report.

**Prof. Gurmeet Singh**

Vice Chancellor, Pondicherry University &  
Chief Patron of the Conference



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## **Acknowledgements**

Organizing a conference on such an important and sensitive topic is always a great challenge. However, support from all likeminded people, who really wish to have a better society for every individual, made the task of planning and organizing the conference quite easy and successful. I extend my gratitude to all the dignitaries in particular Justice N. Santosh Hegde, former Judge, Supreme Court of India, Justice Indira Banerjee, Chief Justice of Madras High Court, Chennai, Justice Ravi R.Tripathi, Member of Law Commission of India, Chief Minister of Puducherry, Mr.V.Narayanswamy, Sri Sunil Kumar Gautam, Director General of Police, for accepting our invitation and enlightening us with their practical expertise.

Prof. John Scott from the School of Justice, Queensland University of Technology, Brisbane, Australia and Prof. Kamala Sankaran, Vice-Chancellor of Tamil Nadu National Law School, Trichy, Tamil Nadu, the two keynote speakers of the conference, had created a wonderful academic ambiance. We are sincerely grateful to both of them. Invited speakers of the conference from diverse backgrounds further added value to the conference in addressing the main theme of the conference and we also thank the resource persons for accepting our invitation, attending the conference and sharing their valuable experience. We are indebted to all the invited speakers for sharing their teaching and practical experiences with the delegates which were eye-openers for all of us. Invited Speakers included Prof.V.S.Mallar, National School of Law of India University, Bangalore, Prof. M. K. Ramesh, National School of Law of India University, Bangalore, Prof. J.K Das, Dean, Faculty of Law, University of Calcutta, Mr. Sebastian Edassery, Director, Diolette Tohmastu India LLP, New Delhi, Mr.Parvesh Khanna, Senior Lawyer, Supreme Court of India, New Delhi and Mr. Pradip Banerjee, Secretary (Law), Andaman Nicobar Administration.

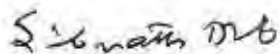
We strongly believe that after the deliberation of the speeches by all the resource persons, abstract presentations by scholars and academics and academic discourses all of us were benefitted and a better understanding of the situation was reached and in turn, this knowledge exchange platform would help us to think about the

issue from the right perspective and to take appropriate measures in due course in our daily lives and in our professional careers for creating a better society.

I express my sincere gratitude to Prof David Kennedy, Director, The Institute for Global Law and Policy at Harvard Law School, USA for sharing his valuable lecture which he had delivered in an international event in Thailand on 'Emerging Leadership Workshop' jointly organized by the Thailand Institute of Justice, Bangkok and The Institute for Global Law and Policy at Harvard Law School, USA in Bangkok during the period of Jan.6 - 11, 2018.

Finally, it was possible to organize the conference successfully because of the unconditional support of the Vice-Chancellor of Pondicherry University, Prof. Gurmeet Singh and from all other administrative and academic communities, scholars, students, volunteers and other support staff. Professional support from Prof. Nalini J.Thampi, Dean, School of Humanities, Pondicherry University, in organizing the cultural program of the conference is worth mentioning here.

The hard work of the Joint Secretaries of the conference viz., Dr.G.Subhalakshmi, Mrs. B. Sujatha and Dr. V. Kavida was instrumental in planning and organizing the conference successfully. Support from Kaustuv Chakraborti in taking notes of all the resource persons during the conference is highly appreciable. Finally, I thank the authorities of the Indian Council of Social Science Research, New Delhi, Indian Bank, Pondicherry University Branch and Pondicherry Gazetted Officer's Society for giving us partial financial support for organizing the conference successfully.



**Prof. Sibnath Deb**

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## **1. PREAMBLE**

One of the main features of the Indian Constitution is equity and equality. It indicates that every individual should enjoy equal opportunity in terms of sharing of natural resources, school education, health facilities, nutrition, participation in different decision-making bodies, representation from the community and expression of their views if their interest is not protected in any policy and programs. However, in reality, there is a gross violation of both equity and equality. People with good social network and money enjoy better facilities in all respects while the marginalized are deprived of their fundamental rights in terms of both civic and legal issues. In particular, a large number of children in the developing countries like India are deprived of primary education, nutrition, primary health care services, and they are vulnerable to abuse, exploitation and maltreatment while women, girl child, elderly and disabled people experience a lot of challenges. Unfortunately, a good number of rural schools do not have sanitation facilities. As a result, a good number of girl children discontinue education. In some schools, especially in the government schools, corporal punishment is highly practiced.

In general, there is a wrong perception among common people about the law enforcement authorities, the role of police, in particular. The responsibility of Police is to ensure safety for every individual and to maintain peace and harmony in the society. There exists a fear among common people about police. As a result, a good number of common people prefer not to report any untoward incident to police because of perceived persecution. Nevertheless, police play an important role for the protection of rights of the common people. Still, there is a need to sensitize the police to deal with common people in a friendly manner so that the notion among commons about police can be altered.

So far as legal justice is concerned, access for the poor to justice is a big challenge. Our judicial system is so complicated that it takes a long time to dispose of a case which discourages a large number of people from seeking justice.

Although there are certain challenges in implementing the laws, law enforcement agencies and governments are trying their level best to ensure effective implementation of laws and protect the rights of every individual. Some of the challenges for law enforcement agencies include lack of infrastructure, lack of trained manpower, increasing crime rate, change of the modus operandi of crime, caseloads, challenges faced due to false complaints, lack of knowledge among common people about legislative measures, interferences from certain sources, lack of a sense of responsibility/accountability on the part of some people, inaccessibility to the legal system and a compromise with ethics, honesty and integrity.

There is a range of social welfare measures adopted by both federal and local government in India for addressing various cross-cutting issues. For effective implementation of the same measures, there is a need to monitor the

implementation process and carry out a mid-term and end-term evaluation of the same for understanding the bottlenecks in the implementation, if any and taking corrective measures for realizing the maximum benefits of the schemes for the target population.

One of the latest international social policies is the Sustainable Development Goals, (SDGs) which has 17 well-defined goals. If every nation takes appropriate measures and aims to achieve all the goals by 2030, the fundamental rights of common people need to be addressed by the nations. It requires proper planning and coordination amongst all the implementing agencies. If all the social policies are implemented in the truest sense, people across the societies can live peacefully with self-respect and dignity.

In the present swift-shifting social situation, there is a need to inculcate values in terms of respectful relationship, honesty, integrity, hard work and a culture of tolerance among the younger generation from the early days of their life, through school education so that they behave in a responsible manner when they become older. During value education lessons, students should be reminded of their rights as well as responsibilities. As one wishes that their rights be protected, they should also be equally careful about their responsibilities and discharge them sincerely. In other words, it might be stated that if all of us are guided by responsible behavior, we do not need any law enforcement agencies to regulate our behavior. In turn, responsible behavior by each of us will ensure the quality of life for everyone and life will become more enjoyable and full of happiness. Let all of us call upon for such a society and start behaving in a responsible manner in our day to day lives.

Given this background, school of law proposed to organize the ‘*Two-day National Conference on the Role of Law Enforcement Authorities and Government in Upholding Justice*’, on the 2<sup>nd</sup> and 3<sup>rd</sup> of March, 2018 in Pondicherry University.

## **2. OBJECTIVES OF THE CONFERENCE**

The broad objective of the conference was to provide an interdisciplinary platform for scholars, academicians, law enforcement authorities, government officials, corporate sectors, human rights activists and other stakeholders for exchanging knowledge, experience and views on the theme while creating a network and collaborating among the participants.

## **3. SUB-THEMES OF THE CONFERENCE**

- Contribution of political parties in the welfare of the society
- Protection of the rights of men, women, children, aged and differently able individuals
- Protection of the rights of socio-economically thwarted individuals
- Access for the poor to justice: The role of Legal Aid Services.



- Challenges faced by the police for maintaining law and order, in crime investigation and disposal of cases
- Challenges for the judiciary for timely disposal of cases
- Ethics in the criminal justice system
- Responsibilities of the law practitioners in maintaining law and justice
- Role of the public in ensuring peace and harmony
- Accountability of the law enforcement agencies while discharging their duties
- Strengthening community policing

#### **4. INAUGURAL FUNCTION (DAY 1, MARCH 2, 2018)**

The School of Law, Pondicherry University, organized its first ever National Conference on “Role of Law Enforcement Authorities and Government in Upholding Justice” on the 2nd and 3rd of March, 2018. The Cultural and Convention Centre Auditorium of Pondicherry University was the venue for the inaugural function of the conference.



**Dr. G. Subhalakshmi**, Faculty Member of the School of Law, Pondicherry University, initiated the proceedings by inviting the guests on stage. The University Anthem was played and it was followed by the lighting of the lamp by the guests on stage, which symbolically denoted to the commencement of the Conference. This was followed by the presentation of

mementos to the dignitaries on stage by Prof. Sibnath Deb, Dean (I/C), School of Law, Pondicherry University. Prof. Nalini J. Thampi, Dean, School of Humanities, Pondicherry University, presented the memento to Prof. Deb.

The Welcome Address and the Objectives of the Seminar were then deliberated upon by **Prof. Sibnath Deb**. He began his address by welcoming all the guests on



the stage, the dignitaries, the participants, his colleagues and all other members, to the conference. He emphasized on the fact, how a small number of people in the school of Law had worked together towards achieving the target. He moved further to talk about the responsibilities of the public in maintaining law and order and how justice ensures everyone's happiness. He went on to talk about the laws of

nature and other international laws and how the bridge between the developed and developing countries continue to sustain. In this context, he also mentioned the importance of equality and equity. He moved further to discuss various social policies, with sustainable development goals being one of the latest. The Government of India must oversee that the goals are achieved, mentioned Deb.



Prof. Deb further mentioned how people were becoming more self – centric and their greed for more was affecting the society. There is a deficit in the supply whereas, the demand is more. As a result, corruption is creeping into the society. He felt that the masses need to be sensitized about their rights and duties. This was followed by a discussion about the many challenges that are prevalent before the law authorities. The

great population of the country is perhaps one of the greatest impediments before the law authorities. Other than that, the implementation of various schemes and monitoring them is another major concern. He further mentioned how the government tries to achieve multiple goals at one go.



Thereafter, he went on to talk about the twelve subthemes of the conference with, the contribution of the political parties, protection of the rights of the socially backward, role of legal services and role of the public in peace and harmony, being some of the prominent ones. He hoped that the deliberations of the conference would help the delegates to have a better perspective on the current scenario.

He followed this with a discussion about child rights and how their basic rights are denied in today's world. He felt the need to properly implement the Right to Education. In the same context, he cited the example of CBSE and how most of the CBSE schools have ineffective and temporary teachers. He stressed the importance of school education when he mentioned that the inculcation of proper behavior happens in the school education.



The rights of other people are important too, mentioned Prof. Deb. He also felt that proper behavior by every individual would remove the need for law enforcement agencies. He further shared his experiences of the conference he had attended in Thailand, which, according to Prof. Deb, had shown

how integrity, hard work and tolerance would help in achieving goals. He praised the efforts put in by Dr. Subhalakshmi, Mrs. B Sujatha and Dr. V Kavitha in finalizing and organizing everything. He left the lectern with the hope that the

conference would be beneficial for all the dignitaries. This was followed by the release of the abstract proceedings by the dignitaries.



**Justice N. Santosh Hegde**, Former Judge, Supreme Court of India, delivered the address by the Chief Guest after the proceedings were released. Justice Hegde commenced his address after greeting everyone on and off the stage. Before he started his discourse, he told the audience that he would be taking the stance of the *Lokayukta* of Karnataka. During his tenure, he felt

like a frog in a well. He followed it up with a brief deliberation of the process in which the constitution was made by the constituent assembly. He also mentioned how certain debates occurred when the discussion for the mode of the political system, to be adopted, has been initiated. During the debate, a very pertinent question was put up by one of the members of the assembly. He/She said that how could, only 20% of the country, i.e. the literates, rule the whole country. However, Democracy was the chosen form of government, a system by the people, of the people and for the people. The elected members of each constituency, in this system of governance, must understand the problems of the constituency and take it up for further deliberations. Thus, by the act of Constitution, the Legislative, the Executive and the Judiciary were formed. After this, Justice Hegde moved ahead to more present times to indicate the prevailing condition in the country, when, in 2016, the Lok Sabha was suspended for 14 days. He also critiqued the working of the parliament. He cited the example of the GST Bill, which was opposed by NDA in 2012 when the UPA had tried to introduce it. Later, on, in 2016, when NDA came to power, the GST Bill was passed. The opposition in this country seemed to oppose everything when the session is in progress. The Executive Wing, felt Justice Hegde, was meant to be the future of the nation. Thus, the Public Service Commission was made for everyone. When he took up the judiciary for discussion, he mentioned, how it takes about 15 to 16 years to decide a case.



Justice Hegde moved on to talk about the *Lokayukta* and corruption after the discourse on the Constitution. He mentioned how greed and inhumanism exist in the society, which only recognizes power and money as notable assets. The *Lokayukta* had the power to fight corruption with the help of local police, but, the *Lokayukta* scenario is not the same all over the country, observed Justice Hegde. He went on to mention how discontent in life was the root cause of greed. This was followed up by a chronological elaboration of a number of scams over the years, including the Bofors Scam, 2G Scam, Colgate Scam etc, which he cited to exemplify greed and its growth. This was mostly observed among the individuals holding certain positions of power. These individuals are never afraid to go to jail. Rather, they take pride in their imprisonment.



According to him, such individuals should be “boycotted”. This discussion is followed up by a few other examples which exemplified greed among various individuals.



He felt that the attitude of the society needed to change. Humanism is essentially needed to establish peace in the society. He cited another example,

in this context, to illustrate the inhumanism prevalent in the society. He mentioned how an old man carried his dead wife to the crematorium, while none came to help and the media stood there, reporting the whole incident, instead of helping him. He also discussed the extent of corruption prevalent in the iron ore industry and how he had uncovered the vicious circle of miscreants. He felt that a more responsible society is the need of the hour in order to bring a change in the lives of people. He also stressed upon the fact that, the society needed to inculcate certain social and moral values. He appreciated the University authority for the pain they had taken for organizing such a conference and ended his speech with an example of an International School in Bangalore, which had no specific subject to instill moral values in the children.



**Prof. John Scott**, School of Justice, Queensland University of Technology, Brisbane, Australia delivered the Keynote Address after Justice Hegde concluded his address. His address commenced after his expression of gratitude towards Prof. Sibnath Deb and Prof. Gurmeet Singh, Vice Chancellor, Pondicherry University. He went on to talk about his training in criminology and

how little he knew about the criminal justice situation in India. On a much lighter note, he briefed about the mention of scams in various tour guides about India. He also went on to deliberate upon the fact that there were no references to India and her justice system in any of the Australian, British or American text books. He had gathered vast experiences about the Global North, like the USA and the UK and he shared those experiences with the gathering. At present, he is working on Southern Criminology.

He went on to talk about knowledge and its distribution all over the world in the next segment of his address. He began by quoting the well-known legal scholar, Boaventura De Sousa Santos, who had said that, there is no global social justice without global cognitive justice. The access to knowledge and its method of dissemination is very important in a global context as, these days, it is treated more as a commodity. He went on to mention the disparity in terms of wealth and knowledge all over the world. The Anglo Americans control most of the knowledge production and emanation. This got further exemplified through his slide presentation showing the dominance of the Northern Hemisphere in terms of journal production. There is a lot of good work being done in many of the universities in the Southern Hemisphere but, it is limited



to some of the universities in the Far East countries, like China, Japan and Korea. Over 80% of the world population resides in the Global South and half of the world's prisoners reside here. Yet, the academic impact in these regions is pretty low.

Prof. Scott followed the above discourse with a brief exploration of the legacy of Criminology Departments in India. The first department of Criminology was established in Tata Institute of Social Sciences (TISS) in 1954. This was followed by another Criminology department at the University of Sagar, in 1958. In 1970, the Indian Society of Criminology was established. These developments prompted certain other developments too in the field of the study of Criminology. He further cited how Dr. G. S. Bajpai bemoaned the lack of the discipline of Criminology in India, citing certain problems that needed to be redressed.

He moved on to talk about how Criminal Justice had been centralized in the Global North. The role of the nation-state is very prominent there. In this context, he mentioned how the role of the state in criminal justice had weakened over the years and in the same context, how Australia's role in Criminal Justice was questioned at a certain point of time. He mentioned how crime prevention strategies developed over the years, like private security, privatization of criminal justice etc. He reflected upon the fact that the political parties should invest some energy in criminal justice. He ended his deliberation by talking about Restoration Justice, a move towards more holistic forms of justice, away from the state. In the same context, he mentioned the works of Latha and R. Thilagraj and the ways in which it had influenced India.



Prof. Scott's deliberation is followed by the Felicitations Address by **Prof. Nalini J. Thampi**, Dean, School of Humanities, Pondicherry University, who felt privileged to be a part of the conference. She went on to deliberate upon the spirit of the humanist, very much prevalent during Renaissance. Humanities comprise of languages, which is the forte of any

person of Law. It also includes Philosophy, which forms the basis of the justice. She also mentioned the need to have a certain sense of responsibility towards the profession, for the experts in this field.



She went on to talk about Hegde's address and Democracy in her subsequent discourse. She made a mention of the recent incidents of gang rapes and rued the absence of Value Education in most schools. She ended her deliberations by congratulating Prof. Deb and his team for organizing such a conference.

**Prof. V. S. Mallar**, Visiting Professor, National Law School of India University, Bangalore, delivered the Address after Prof. Thampi had completed her felicitations. He commenced his deliberations by referring to Justice. Hegde's address and how he had mentioned about the establishment of a secure constitution. Prof. Mallar further went on to deliberate upon the fact that the executive and legislative wings of the constitution are being dominated by the political parties. The powers of the executive and the legislative wings have thus been almost obliterated. The legislature must formulate the policies and bind them into laws. After the law is made, certain authorities enquire and investigate such laws. The administration also requires verifying the implementation of the legislative bills. These were some of his opening observations during the inaugural deliberations. He went on to mention how the legislature makes the law and the executive looks after it. Despite the validity of laws, there is inaction in the society, stated Prof. Mallar. He also mentioned how the political parties are entities outside the constitution. He also said that there is no accountability of the judiciary before anyone.

Prof. Mallar referred to Article 75.3, in his next discourse, which held the legislature and the council of ministers responsible to the people. Further he stated that the fundamental rights are a reservoir of inarticulate rights, with the help of certain examples, showcasing the way in which various violations occur in the society and how a simple act of theft gets defined in various ways. He also mentioned how various factors contribute to social justice. He felt that governance is the basic theme in upholding justice. If the governance is bad, the constitution would be of no consequence. He concluded his address by mentioning how the Supreme Court spent much time in deliberating over the exercise of power in various spheres.

This address is followed by the launch of the cover of the book on Distance



Education. Prof. Deb took to the lectern to talk about the conference on Distance Education, in brief. He also mentioned that the motive of that conference was to sensitize the society about the Distance Mode of Learning. He further mentioned the contributions of the people who had attended and helped at that conference.



**Dr. V. Kavitha**, Associate Professor, Department of Commerce, Pondicherry University, commenced the delivery of the Vote of Thanks by quoting Aristotle. She thanked Justice Santosh Hegde for accepting their invitation and delivering a wonderful speech. She also thanked Prof. John Scott and Prof. V.S. Mallar for coming to the conference and sharing their thoughts. She went on to thank Prof. Thampi for her speech.

She also thanked the Vice Chancellor, Prof. Gurmeet Singh, for encouraging the School of Law to organize such a conference. She expressed her gratitude towards Prof. Deb for his hard work, determination and execution. She also thanked her colleagues and other faculty members for their presence. She went on to thank the students at the School of Law, the Research Scholars of the Department of Commerce and Applied Psychology and other office staff involved in the process. She commenced her Vote of Thanks after expressing her gratitude towards the various granting authorities like ICSSR, Pondicherry University, Indian Bank etc. and the assembled guests on stage. This marked the end of the Inaugural Session.

## **5. LECTURE BY INVITED SPEAKERS, SESSION 1, DAY 1 (MARCH 2, 2018)**

**Prof. M. K. Ramesh** from the National Law School of India University, Bangalore, was invited to chair the session, consisting of two invited speakers. He was presented a memento by Prof. Sibnath Deb.

**Prof. V. S. Mallar**, Visiting Professor, National Law School of India University, Bangalore, was the first speaker of the session. His paper was titled, “Challenges for Judiciary in Timely Disposal of Cases.” He commenced his presentation by making a mention of the number of arrear cases before all the courts in the country. There were 4015000 cases pending in the High Courts of India. As of December 2016, 2.74 crore cases were pending in the subordinate courts and 55259 cases were pending in the Supreme Court, as of November 2017. He questioned the delay in the process of justice and further talked about certain suggestions and highlights, as far as the disposal of the cases is concerned. He referred to the constitution and the preamble, in this context, which spoke of justice and equal opportunity of status to all. He went on to discuss Part 3 of the Constitution, which talks about the Fundamental Rights. In this context, two examples are cited by him. The first one involved Maneka Gandhi while the other one was the 1954 case of A. K. Gopalan versus the State of Madras. The Maneka Gandhi case had prompted the formation of the Composite Court Theory as the law had to be both reasonable as well as substantial.



Prof. Mallar went on to quote Article 21 of the Constitution, which said that Speedy Trial was a Fundamental Right. He also mentioned that Article 21, read with Article 32, in a way, approaches justice. He further mentioned that the Directive Principles of State Policy must be applied in making law. He felt that, if the judicial system did not promote

justice, then, it had no meaning. In the same context, he cited Article 11(A) which was related to the administration of Justice.

Prof. Mallar further deliberated upon the timely disposal of justice. He felt that it was a difficult task to perform. The Supreme Court had various functions, as

mentioned under Articles 133, 134, 141, 317 and many more. It has a wide range of jurisdiction, serving many appellate functions too. He mentioned that a proper procedure is very necessary and the rule of law will only work properly if every individual works fairly and justly. He cited two examples to elucidate the fact that providing reasonable opportunities often delays justice. The examples he had cited were The Wealth Tax Amendment Case and the Ujagar Prints versus Union of India case. He cited Article 256 of the Constitution, which mentions that the exercise of Executive Power must comply with the law executed. Once the Supreme Court decides a case, it must be adhered to and not challenged any further. The Union Executive must comply with it too. He suggested that the number of judges needed to be increased and a broad litigation policy must be put to use. He mentioned the need for a much broader policy at this stage of his presentation. He further mentioned the importance of Lok Adalats. The clearances of the arrear cases were absolutely necessary according to him. In the process, the quality of judgment must not be compromised. He went on to talk about a few cases which often delayed the process of justice. These include the A. S. Gauraya Vs. S. N. Thakur case and Virendra Kumar Vs. the Union of India case.

He perceived that the confidence of the population will fall if the cases are not dealt with rapidly. There is a need for additional appointments if there is trouble within the system. He concluded his paper with a call for more infrastructures, more judges and more scientific methods of solving cases.

Prof. Mallar's paper was followed by the screening of a recorded presentation done by **Prof. David Kennedy**, Manley O. Hudson Professor of Law and Faculty Director of the Institute for Global Law and Policy, Harvard University, USA. His Keynote Lecture was delivered at the TIJ International Forum, which dealt with, "Converging Perspectives from Global to Regional on Rule of Law." The forum was held at Bangkok, Thailand in the month of January 2018. The paper was titled, "Rule of Law: Policy Perspectives."

Prof. Kenney stated that every nation's Rule of Law is incubated in the universities. Rule of Law is associated with good governance as well as a sound policy, said Prof. Kennedy. He also said that making and enforcing the law is a primary policy tool in every field of activity and, a more effective legal system will support a more effective policy. He discussed briefly, how the legitimacy of law and policy are tangled with each other, with the help of a few examples. In the process, he also talked about the potential of law as a strategically. Law, said Prof. Kennedy, is the writing hand of power. As a record of political choices, it provides an important foundation for accountability.





Prof. Kennedy explained how distribution lies at the core of all development policy. Law, he said, is an instrument of distribution, helping in allocation. He went on to talk about how the Development Policies always aim to direct opportunities and resources towards them who would use it for further development. It provides the foundation

for economic activity. Law creates, regulates, limits and sustains such activities in different ways. Prof. Kennedy mentioned that even if different Economies are put together, they operate differently. He mentioned how development is thought in terms of economic benefits only. This might easily underestimate the strategic significance of legal arrangements. He discussed the manners in which law often determines which sectors are more productive and which nations would have more power. He also said that legal rules affect the distribution of gains in trade and he followed it up with the examples related to America's Silicon Valley and the global competition related to it.

Prof. Kennedy felt that there is no one set of global or local legal arrangements. The Correct combination and provisions need to be chosen, for which, a careful strategic arrangement is mandatory. Every nation makes different choices so Rule of Law is different for every nation. Prof. Kennedy prompted the policymakers to ponder over the fact that, whether there is a good law for the set target. He also talked about the great debates among the legal experts about the choices of policies. These choices felt Prof. Kennedy, require economic and political strategy. According to him, building the Rule of Law must be a bottom-up process, which involves the citizens. For him, strengthening Rule of Law is strengthening each nation's citizens and leaders.

Prof. Kennedy progressed to talk about the manner in which analytic skills are taught at their institution how it helps the policymakers to harness law. He mentions four key skills, which are of primary importance for any policymaker. They are,

- a) Identifying the relevant law
- b) Identifying the points of choice
- c) Placing the law in its social context
- d) The skills of remaining sensitive to law's potential dark side.

He also cited a few examples to illustrate how difficult these choices are. He also talked about how law provides links and obstacles which channel the



propensity for growth. Law also controls the speed of capital, which further influences growth. Prof. Kennedy observed that in order to employ law for sustainable developments, each society needs to make certain choices. The future impact of a legal change must also be kept in mind and this must not be limited to the impact on the environment but also on the patterns of inequality across the society as well as the continuous development of the society. Prof. Kennedy perceived Rule of Law to be the best promise for those who have been left behind in the society, securing their future as well as that of the others. Law also helps in building an effective and responsible state. In the same context, he also mentioned that a model state cannot be built in a few generations.

Prof. Kennedy stated how, many advocates of Rule of Law prefer to use it for Criminal Law and Anti – Corruption Law Development. He talked about how Criminal Law is a small part of a nation’s legal order with scarce links to the processes of development. The choice of prioritizing Criminal Law against other important state policies is an important decision which needs to be made by the stakeholders. He went on to mention, how anti-corruption is linked to good governance and how the link between corruption and development remains inconclusive till date. He stated the lack of a robust metric of comparing the costs and benefits of tolerable corruption with the costs and benefits of its successful elimination. There are only a set of political choices about what to prioritize. He mentioned that ending corruption is extremely difficult, as, in many countries, the Rule of Law institutions are controlled by those who “undermine the legitimacy” of these institutions. He also mentioned how corruption embedded in the political, economic and cultural life in ways considered normal, for various reasons. Corruption has also been a power-sharing arrangement to ensure political stability. These things are difficult to change and require time and a comprehensive context-sensitive approach, felt Prof. Kennedy.

Prof. Kennedy perceived that to strengthen Rule of Law, the courts and prosecutors must “withstand the pressure that they are unequipped to resist.” He also cited a few examples to illustrate the same. He felt that Rule of Law, for sustainable development, needs roots in the society and be built from that society up towards the leadership. The flexibility of choices is also needed in building Rule of Law. He concluded his discourse by praising the United Nations for the prominent inclusion of Rule of Law on the agenda for the International Community.

Prof. Ramesh, the chairperson for the session, concluded the session with his brief observations about the two presentations. Lunch was taken at the conclusion of this session.

## **6. LECTURE BY INVITED SPEAKERS, SESSION 2, DAY 1 (March 2, 2018)**

The Post-lunch Session of the Two Day National Conference commenced with the arrival of **Prof. John Scott**, the chairperson for the session, onto the stage. He invited the first invited speaker of the session to make his presentation.

**Prof. M. K. Ramesh** from the National Law School of India University, Bangalore, India commenced the proceedings of the session with his paper, “Holding Administration Accountable and Securing Justice.” He began his deliberations by talking about the need to understand the state and the law, properly. He cited the paradox which laid in the fact that, in spite of being the fastest evolving economy of the world, India still ranks 79<sup>th</sup> on the Global Economic Index. The system of government and the office of justice are expected to run parallel to what the Constitution aspires but, a growing inequity is noticeable in India, observed Prof. Ramesh. He referred to the statement made in the Constitution of India, saying that the people of India are Sovereign. These people seek to access and secure justice from the existing system.



Prof. Ramesh pointed to a very commonly committed mistake, where the Government is considered akin to the state but, the Constitution does not think so. The very foundation of the Administration was done for the welfare of the people and public interest. No discrimination on any basis was expected to take place. Prof. Ramesh further clarified that only the third and the fourth parts of the constitution consider the state and the government to be synonymous. The primary obligation of the government, stated Prof. Ramesh, is to secure the legal order. The working of the economic system must also be secured, mentioned Prof. Ramesh. In fact, he went on to specify the fact that the constitution amplifies the doctrine of public interest. He further mentioned that the role and responsibility of the government are that of a public trustee and this trust is reposed in the government. In the same context, Prof. Ramesh quoted the statements of Justice Kuldeep Singh. He also took up the mention of an internal grievance redressal system found in the Constitution.

Prof. Ramesh talked about the fact that the public servants are immune to all legal accountability and liability. He also suggested that each department needs to come up with a citizen's chart. The explosion of information due to technological developments would ease the process. He also went on to deliberate upon the Transparency Act and Prevention of Corruption Acts in due course of his presentation. He went on to ponder upon the fact that our nation is not adept enough to monitor administrative accountability. He felt that the governance was still in a bad shape. Frequent changes in administration, differing levels of the accountability of their actions and the lack of any institutional memory often help the administration to escape scot-free.

Prof. Ramesh suggested certain measures to rejuvenate and reactivate the administration. These included discharge of power vested upon a public office, professionalization of varied sectors, open decision making for public scrutiny etc. He stressed upon the fact that justice needed to be taken to the doorsteps of the common man. He cited the examples of the *Grama Nyayalays* and *Nyayadhikaris* in this context. Finally, he emphasized upon the fact that the administration needed to partner with the people for a smoother functioning. He felt that it needed to be people-centric.



**Mr. Sebastian Edassery**, Director, DioletteTohmastu India LLP, New Delhi, was the next speaker of the session. His presentation was on, "Challenges Posed by Digital and Cloud Environments to Forensic Investigation." He hailed from a law enforcement background and was an expert in technological crimes. He initiated the discussion by deliberating upon Digital Forensics, the youngest branch of forensics, which started

around the early 90s. He also mentioned how there are newer developments emerging everyday in the said branch of forensics. He talked about Cyber Forensics, which was "the art or science of finding, collecting, processing, analyzing and presenting" electronically stored information in a manner that is "admissible as evidence in court or any other proceedings." It should be understood easily and properly, said Mr. Edassery. He went on to mention the different branches of Cyber Forensics, which include, Desk, Network, System Applications etc. He also mentioned that every day, newer developments are taking place. Reliable tools are used here where the evidence is acquired in a forensically sound manner and then preserved.

He went on to talk about the various challenges faced in Digital Forensics. The conventional environment is the first of many challenges that he mentioned. The growing volume of data volume and the introduction of newer applications and operating systems are not helping the cause. The shortage of tools was another challenge that he talked about. This shortage made the task of handling the digital evidence a difficult task as they are extremely fragile and careful preservation is mandatory. The need to preserve log records for longer during was another drawback mentioned. He also mentioned the shortage in the number of trained resources and the shortage of resource support as other major challenges.

After talking about the challenges in Digital Forensics, he progressed to talk about the challenges posed by the Cloud Environment. These included no authorization and access to data, no recovery of deleted data, problems related to authentication, challenges posed by system architecture, jurisdictional and geolocational issues, dependencies with multiple cloud systems and other technical, legal and organizational challenges. He also spoke of the fact that data on virtual machine environments left no evidence for the investigation.

He concluded his presentation by exploring some of the possible solutions to these challenges. Forensic Readiness was the first possible solution that he spoke of. It referred to the capacity of effectively responding to incidents in future. Other than that, he spoke of minimizing costs and delays, demonstrating due diligence and regulations and adhering to the provisions agreed, listed and incorporated in the Service Level Objectives (SLO) and Service Level Agreements (SLA).



Mr. Edassery's Presentation was followed by the deliberations of **Mr. Pradip Banerjee**, Secretary (Law), Andaman and Nicobar Administration. His paper was titled, "Timely Disposal of Cases by Judiciary: Issues and Concerns." He began by talking about his 18 years of experience in the judiciary. He spoke of Article 227 of the constitution, which vested the judiciary with the

task of making policies. He questioned the value of justice and also mentioned that the judiciary is meant for the common man. He talked about his paper, which was a work of persuasive research. He took persuasive values from 250 individuals.

He questioned the competitiveness that arose in the judiciary as the judiciary was never made competitive by the constitution. Judiciary is the source of confidence for the commoners, mentioned Mr. Banerjee. The common people get connected to it at the district levels. The great arrear of cases is adding to the burden of the judiciary, observed Mr. Banerjee. He also perceived justice to be a reward and felt that if the reward is not given in time, its value erodes. In the same context, he mentioned the creation of the National Court Management System (NCMS), in 2012, which aimed to provide quality, inexpensive and timely justice. Yet, Mr. Banerjee regretted, the roadmap for the proper implementation of this body was absent.

He went on to deliberate about the methodology he had implemented for his research and clearly mentioned that he would be mainly talking about the District Judiciary. He also mentioned that the average time taken for the disposal of cases is uncertain and, as of the 27<sup>th</sup> of February 2018, there are 2.68 Crore cases pending in the courts of India. He started to elaborate upon his research by talking about the various problems that were faced by the stakeholders. These included the great number of arrear cases in courts, the uncertain length of trials, the workload of the courts that delay the timely disposal of justice, little scope of innovation at the lower judiciary, the absence of any measuring tool to assess the performance of the judges and the courts and so on.

He followed it up with some of the perspectives of the judges in this regard. These included, the training model of the judges did not suit their needs, there was little time for quality improvement for the judges, the policy for promotion was not transparent, the failure to deliver timely justice by the courts, the courts functioned without any vision statement and so on. He then moved on to elaborate upon the perspective of the lawyers. The major perspectives included the absence of a vision statement of the court, little time for the quality improvement and development for the judges, little scope of innovation in the lower judiciary and discrepancies in the transfer and posting policy. He also mentioned a few perspectives of the academicians too. These included, the lack of skill for recording evidence in trial courts, work is not done in a reasonable time in the courts and so on. He had also provided the perspective of the litigant, who mentioned unfriendly court environment, delay in justice delivery, high financial troubles and poor infrastructure as some of the major drawbacks of the courts.

According to Mr. Banerjee, the major areas of concern included poor court infrastructure, huge arrears, workload, delay in justice, lack of measuring tools for the courts and judges, unfriendly court environment and lack of leadership quality in some of the judges. He went on to talk about competitive advantage and said that the entire court session needs to be dedicated towards court excellence in order to prompt such an advantage. He referred to the creation of NCMS to denote how court excellence was created which made the court

constitutionally insulated. He also talked about the need to measure performances and the rewards should be based on the basis of the performances and not the needs of the judge or the court. There is also a need to incorporate policies that have Benchmark and Performance Monitoring systems. He also felt that the unit courts needed to formulate its own strategy after SWOT (Strength Weakness Opportunity and Threat) and VIRO (Valuation Inimitable Rare and Organizationally Fit) analysis. The strategies of the courts need to change according to its mission and vision. The presence of certain drivers like QASK (Quality, Attitude, Skill and Knowledge) is needed to include quality decision making and provide affordable and accessible court service.

He also suggested a few remedies at the conclusion of his presentation. These include the implementation of e-Court projects, the increase of the number of courts and judges, the presence of help desks at courts, greater innovations, the need to measure the efficiency and effectiveness of the judges, the presence of a suggestion box and the improvement of the legal and working languages of the judges.

This presentation was followed by an interactive session where many in the audience cleared their doubts. At the conclusion of this session, parallel sessions of abstract presentations took place at the conference venue, where many of the delegates presented and shared their ideas with the gathered audience and the many experts in the branch of Law Study.

## **7. ABSTRACT PRESENTATIONS, DAY 1**

Nearly 140 participants registered for the Conference and more than 120 participants presented their papers during different parallel sessions.

After the session by Invited speakers, parallel sessions for abstract presentations were carried out in three different halls. Two sessions were planned on the first day. And each session had three parallel sessions in different halls, making it a total of six sessions for the Day 1 (March 2<sup>nd</sup>, 2018). Each parallel session was chaired by one Chairperson.

The Chairpersons for the first (Abstract presentation) session were **Dr. K. Chandrasegaran** (Retd.) Associate Professor, Dr. Ambedkar Govt., Law College, Puducherry, **Dr. N. Ravi**, Associate Professor, Dr. Ambedkar Govt., Law College, Puducherry and **Mr. Sebastian Edassery** Director, DioletteTohmastu India LLP, New Delhi.

The Chairpersons for the second (Abstract presentation) session were **Mr. Pradip Banerjee**, Secretary (Law), Andaman and Nicobar Administration, **Prof. D. Sankar**, Dr. Ambedkar Law University, Chennai, and **Prof. Basant Tiwari**, Associate Professor, Dept. of Bio-informatics, Pondicherry University.



In every parallel sessions about 8-10 presenters were allowed to present their abstracts on diverse sub-themes like Community policing, Challenges and Role of Police in upholding Justice, Pendency of cases, Role of Political parties in the Welfare of the Society, Ethics in Criminal Justice System, Rule of law in crime investigation, Responsibilities of Law practitioners and so on.



At the conclusion of these parallel sessions, a short cultural program was organized under the guidance of Prof. Nalini J. Thampi, the Cultural Coordinator of Pondicherry University. The Vice-Chancellor of Pondicherry University, Prof. Gurmeet Singh, had attended this program and was enthralled by the performers. He was thrilled by the talent exhibited by the students. This was followed by dinner, which concluded the proceedings of the first day of the conference.

## **8. ABSTRACT PRESENTATIONS ON DAY 2**

The second day of the National Conference on “Role of Law Enforcement Authorities and Government in Upholding Justice” commenced with parallel sessions of abstract presentations happening at the conference venue, where many of the delegates interacted with the gathered audience, which included practitioners from within the field of Law and also outside it.

Two sessions were planned on the second day; one in the forenoon and one in the afternoon. Each session had three parallel sessions in different halls, making it a total of six sessions for the Day 2 (March 3<sup>rd</sup>, 2018). Each parallel session was chaired by one Chairperson.

The Chairpersons of parallel sessions were Dr. Lina Acca Mathew, Prof J.K Das, Mr.Parvesh Khanna, Mr.Pradip Banerjee,

Some of the interesting themes and titles of abstract presentations were Protection from enforced disappearance in India, Ethics in criminal justice system, Challenges for Judiciary in timely disposal of cases, Political parties: A path to a strong democracy, Accountability of Law Enforcement agencies, Rights of Senior Citizens, Right of Disabled persons, Judicial Police: Need of the hour and so on. During the second day a total of six parallel sessions were conducted wherein around 60 abstract presentations were made by students and scholars from different universities from across the country, advocates, police personnel, and representatives from NGOs.

At the conclusion of these parallel sessions, a short refreshment break was observed. This was followed by the presentation of the first invited speaker of the day. Prof. V. S. Mallar was the chairperson for the session.

## **9. LECTURE BY INVITED SPEAKERS, SESSION 1, DAY 2 (March 3, 2018)**



**Prof. Kamala Shankaran**, Vice-Chancellor, Tamil Nadu National Law School, was the invited speaker for the session. Prof. Mallar introduced her to the audience and Prof. Deb honored her with the mementos. Prof. Mallar spoke briefly about the implementation of rights and directive principles, which was followed by Prof. Shankaran's deliberations. Her presentation was titled,

“The ‘Enforcement Crisis’ and Social Rights in India.” She opened her deliberations by mentioning the fact that the question of law enforcement is important in the Indian context. In this context, she mentioned Part 4 of the Constitution, which talks about the Directive Principles. She put up essential questions about the architecture and strategy related to the successful implementation of the law. She mentioned that a right needs to be realized by the right holder before it is enjoyed. She talked of a Scandinavian legal realist in this context. She went on to mention that the great divergence between words and deeds have caused a lot of problems in India. The law created a duty-bearer who has been vested the task of implementing the law.

She went on to mention that when the implementations are not done properly, enforcement comes into being. She also mentioned that there is an analytical difference between the two. In cases of lack of implementation, the authorities must see to it that the law gets implemented. She also mentioned that there

exists a rich body of literature regarding the reactive and proactive forms of enforcement. The external enforcement is the proactive form of enforcement while the internal one is the reactive form. She also mentioned that a complaint mechanism needs to be used through inspections and proper procedures associated with it. She also suggested that the state can externally exercise its own enforcement mechanism.

She went on to deliberate upon the fact that the concerns of the state are greater than that of any individual. The enforcement of the law, she felt, is absolutely essential or else, its validity would break down and it would lose its respect. After this, she looked at certain laws related to social rights, mostly dealing with livelihood and living conditions. She went on to mention how a number of legal changes had occurred in the Indian Legal System to ease international business and reduce transaction costs. She quoted the economist Arjun Sengupta who had mentioned that the country did not need, “Inspector Raj.” She also said that external inspections are crucial in checking the proper implementation of the laws. In due course of her discussion, she cites various examples from labor laws and wages to illustrate various aspects of her discourse.

Prof. Shankaran went on to talk about the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (NREGA) which talked about the self-selection of one hundred days of work. There is no avenue for any complaint in this act. There is also on a system of inspection here. There is just a national advisory council who would advise and act. She mentioned that very little has been done to implement this act. She went on to talk about another act, in this context, the Unorganized Workers’ Social Security Act. She mentioned that there are no social security benefits or grievance redressals. Prof. Shankaran further elaborated that the laws dealing with social security, education and labor do not have the strict nature of other laws. She also stated that the socioeconomic rights do not have the immediacy found in the other rights. These rights get gradually enforced.

In spite of so many drawbacks, she found Public Interest Litigation (PIL) as the only “silver lining.” She thought that it could do all of what the legislature and the executive failed to do. The PIL demonstrated the power and reach of the Judicial Review. In this context, she cited the example of the *Bandhua Mukti Morcha Vs. the Union of India* case, which dealt with the non-implementation of laws. The court had monitored the implementation of these laws. She also felt that the PIL still had a lot of scope. She went on to mention that greater attention must be paid to how the laws are structured. She concluded her presentation by saying that the coronation or crucifixion of the Constitution depends on the rapidity with which the Directive Principles are implemented. She ended her deliberation by mentioning how all the rights are meant for “us the people of this country.”

## **10. LECTURE BY INVITED SPEAKERS, SESSION 2, DAY 2 (MARCH 3, 2018)**

Justice Ravi R. Tripathi, Member, Law Commission, Government of India, presided over the session as the chairperson. Justice Tripathi honored the invited speakers with mementos. The first speaker was then invited to make his presentation.

**Mr. Parvesh Khanna**, Senior Advocate, Supreme Court of India, New Delhi was the first speaker of the session. His paper was titled, “Responsibilities of Law Practitioners in maintaining Law and Justice.” He greeted the gathered audience and began his deliberation by mentioning that the lawyers and law practitioners should take up newer roles as members of the society. He felt that earning money was not everything. He felt that social reforms needed to be done. If the common man is benefitted, he would hold the benefactor in high esteem. He also mentioned that hard work and patience were absolutely mandatory. He also talked about the need to help humanity.



Mr. Khanna went on to mention the essentiality of the dignity of the judicial office. The advocate must not alter court decisions by employing illegal means, observed Mr. Khanna. All unfair practices must also be avoided. He also instructed the advocate to appear in court in a presentable manner. He felt that the duty of the advocate was almost as important as that of a judge. He mentioned that the clients vest utmost

trust in the advocate. The advocate should also be diligent and must possess a good conduct. He/ She is under the obligation to uphold the Rule of Law. Mr. Khanna further noted that any violation of the professional ethics is totally unacceptable. The advocate must avoid any activity that would erode his/her credibility. He followed it up with an example related to the life of Guru Nanak. He felt that helping the needy is equivalent to worshipping God. He ended his deliberation by quoting a few verses from the Bhagavad Gita, which symbolically indicated to the establishment of the right in the society, whenever injustice tried to prevail in the society.



**Prof. J. K. Das**, Dean, Faculty of Law, University of Calcutta, was the next speaker of this session. He spoke about “Role of the Apex Court in Enforcing Human Rights in India.” He began his discourse by asking the basic questions about Human Rights and which rights might be considered to be among the Human Rights. He went on to quote Dr. D. D. Basu’s definition of human rights in this context. Dr. Basu defined Human Rights as

those, which every individual must possess, “against the state and authority.” He mentioned how Human Rights got greater prominence at the end of the Second World War when more than a hundred states gained independence. In the Indian context, Prof. Das mentioned that all law must be validated by the Constitution and in the very same scenario, he cited how the articles 51 and 253 of the Indian Constitution accepted International Law as law. Here, Prof. Das made a mention of the Australian legal philosopher, John Finnis, who had argued for the aesthetics of Human Rights. While talking about International Law, he had also quoted John Austin, who had rejected International Law as any kind of law. He further went on to elaborate on certain examples wherein he mentioned how the courts oscillated between matters like same-sex marriage and transgender rights in a country like India.

Prof. Das went on to talk about the UN charter and how it promised the Human Rights for all. He also emphasized the need of the rights to evolve. He went on to give an example from the Mahabharata, to elucidate methods in which rules and regulations need to be followed. He discussed the manner in which Bheeshma explained the rule of war in the great epic.

Prof. Das stated that more than a hundred instruments of Human Rights work in the world and only some of these rights get implemented in India. He went on to talk about Article 51 of the Constitution, which talks about the Directive Principles. He mentioned that the Directive Principles can be quoted but never enforced. He further cited Articles 14, 19 and 21, which talked about ways in which the Directive Principles may be implemented. He also cited Article 41 which said that the decision of the Supreme Court binds all the courts of India. He had also talked about Article 253 which vested the Parliament with the power to make law for the whole or a part of India.

He moved on to talk about the Right to Equality in the next part of his discourse. He mentioned how Articles 14 to 18 ensured the Right to Equality to the citizens



of India. It also mentioned that it was difficult to clearly explain the right due to various internal discriminations existing within it. He cited the case of Anwar Ali Sarkar versus the State of West Bengal, in this context, to exemplify his stance. He progressed to talk about various rights related to gender equality. He also talked about the detailed guideline that the Supreme Court had developed about the law of the land. These guidelines help them in various ways. He also appreciated the enactment of the law related to the Prevention of Sexual Harassment. In the process, he also appreciated the judicial interpretation of the Supreme Court.

He moved on to talk about the right to die in the next part of his deliberation. Here, he had mentioned the example of the Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights (TRIP) related to the World Trade Organization (WTO) to illustrate the methods in which various global companies exploit the access to life. He also mentioned how the Indian Penal Code labeled any attempt to commit suicide as an offense. Euthanasia is also not legal in India. He cited the 2011 case of Aruna Ramchandra versus Union of India, where the Supreme Court had provided a detailed guideline suggesting passive euthanasia.

Prof. Das further stated that every state must have a fair administration of justice. The rulemaking and justice dispensing aspects of the Judiciary needed to be reconsidered opined Prof. Das. The newer dimensions of the concept of justice in the 21<sup>st</sup> century needed this reconsideration. Otherwise, the administration of justice would be jeopardized. He also made a mention of the Right to Privacy. Yet, this right, he mentioned, is subject to public order and morality. In this context, he cited the example of the 1974 case involving the State of Madhya Pradesh and Govind. He also talked about the Right to Compensation in his presentation and cited the example of the case involving Nilabati Behera and the Supreme Court. He also referred to the Juvenile Justice Act and mentioned that the frequent changes in the legislation harm the mental setup of the society. He concluded his argument with the mention of the abolition of Capital Punishment in many states of the world after 1990 which served as an exemplary instance in upholding the Human Rights.

At the end of Prof. Das deliberations, Justice Tripathi rose to briefly talk about the two presentations. This was followed by the declaration of lunch on the second day of the conference.

## **11. VALEDICTORY FUNCTION (MARCH 3, 2018)**

The Valedictory Function of the two-day National Conference on “Role of Law Enforcement Authorities and Government in Upholding Justice” organized by the School of Law, Pondicherry University, commenced with the Welcome Address and Report of the Conference by **Prof. Sibnath Deb**, Dean (I/C), School of Law, Pondicherry University.





Prof. Deb greeted all upon his arrival and hoped that the deliberations of the two days would be beneficial for all. He mentioned the fact that the conference was a significant event for the School of Law, which was only three years old. He felt that every academic institution must have certain activities and he assured of the fact that he had a few more plans for this school in the future. He also shared the fact that the event had happened on a short

notice and in spite of that, they were able to attract good dignitaries, delegates and resource persons who could provide holistic approaches for everybody's observations. He also talked about all the invited speakers and how these presentations had influenced the gathered audience. He mentioned that there were six invited speakers who delivered their presentations on different dimensions. In due course, he also mentioned that 120 abstracts were presented over the course of two days. Prof. Deb observed that over the duration of these two days, new perspectives were presented on various issues which focused on many of the challenges that the Judiciary faces daily. He felt that the conference would help the gathered audience learn something about the Judiciary which would enable them to think about upholding justice from newer perspectives. He concluded his address by mentioning that the activities of the two days were both "enlightening" and "thought-provoking."



After Prof. Deb completed his address, he presented the gathered dignitaries with mementos. Prof. Gurmeet Singh, Vice Chancellor of Pondicherry University helped him in the process.



**Justice Indira Banerjee**, Chief Justice of Madras High Court took to the lectern to deliver the Address by Chief Guest. She greeted everyone in the auditorium and mentioned how there have been discussions about the role of law enforcement authorities and the government. She stated that justice administers fairness which is based on what is thought to be right. It tries to ensure all kinds of behavior or

treatment and also secures the rightful entitlements of the masses. She went on to talk about the Constitution, which secures social, economic and political justice. She also mentioned how the constitution is based on the edifice of the preamble.

Justice Banerjee moved on to talk about the universal adoption of Human Rights and also mentioned that all humans are born with equal dignity and rights. She regretted the fact that there are moments when humanity acts in an unreasonable manner and act without brotherhood. She went on to talk about the Articles related to Human Rights and how it is related to the philosophy of Articles 14 and 15 of the Indian Constitution. She further deliberated upon the



Fundamental Rights guaranteed by the Constitution and in course of her deliberations, she even called it “Woman Friendly” mainly due to the equality it meted out to the women.



She further talked about the misconception that people have about associating justice delivery with the courts. She mentioned that the courts alone are not responsible for the delivery of justice. The Legislature, Executive, Judiciary and the society at large are collectively responsible for the delivery of justice. Justice Banerjee opined that in a Democracy, it is the duty of the state to ensure rights and justice and also take care of the fact that the individuals who violate the law are appropriately dealt with. The state possesses the power to force action against the lawbreakers. In this context, she went on to mention that the various rights can protect the individuals only when law, order, peace and harmony are protected. This discussion is followed by a brief mention of communal disharmony that often occurs in our country. She opined that the enforcement agencies must prevent violence of any kind.

Justice Banerjee went on to talk about some of the problems in the judicial system of India. She talked about the delay in delivering justice and how it



plagues the judicial system. She also mentioned that the justice delivered must be of some quality, according to certain laws and conscience and the courts

need to be absolutely impartial, independent and industrious while delivering justice. She mentioned that a certain amount of discipline must be maintained by the judges. She stressed on the aspects of regularity, punctuality, erudition and integrity in this regard. She believed that the law schools of the country would prompt competition to bring better judges.

She also exclaimed that the courts alone are not responsible for the delay in justice. She talked about the lack of infrastructure in the system. There is only a small percentage of the lawyers who handle the bulk of the work. She also said that some of the litigants are not well versed in the law. In this context, she made a mention of adjournments and how they are sometimes required. She also followed it up by saying that judges may refuse repeated adjournments to avoid any delay. She also stressed upon the need to ensure the quality of judges. She also made a mention of how certain cases are unnecessarily fought in courts, even after the matter had been put to rest. She also stressed the importance of the rights of the marginalized and underprivileged and how the justice system needed to preserve it. She also talked about the role of the police in a speedy trial. She stressed upon the lack of coordination between the investing authority and the judging authority and emphasized upon the need for duty and accountability. She also mentioned that the courts needed a more service-centric approach rather than a power-centric one.

Justice Banerjee shifted her focus to the role of the police in the next segment of her deliberation. She mentioned that the police needed to function within the laws. They need to gather intelligence, prevent crime, enforce laws and bring the perpetrators to justice. She also opined that the police stations need to have a more empathetic approach towards the victims. She also talked about the need to note down the FIR without any delay. This was followed by certain guidelines that she prescribed for ensuring better justice. She noted that the enforcing authorities need to investigate properly. The examination of witnesses and others need to be done properly. Technology must put to use wherever necessary and the statements need to be electronically recorded, she opined. She also referred to the guidelines which the authorities need to keep in mind. She concluded her address with the hope that the deliberation of the two days would help in better mitigation of criminal justice.

This address was followed by the release of the cover of the book on child abuse by the guests on the stage. Prof. Deb provided a briefing about the content of the book before the esteemed delegates.





**Mr. V.Narayanswamy**, the Chief Minister of Puducherry delivered the address by Guest of Honor. He initiated his address by greeting the gathered audience. He talked about the subject of the conference, the Law Enforcement Authorities and the Government, and considered it to be a wide portion of the Judicial System. He went on to mention that every judiciary faced gender bias.



He went on to deliberate upon the fact of the government being the largest litigant and the courts have a number of cases due to the government's litigation. He also mentioned how most of the individuals studying law end up outside the spheres of administrative jobs. He stated that unless impartiality gets preserved and law and order are maintained, the state would not be peaceful. In this context, he talked about the responsibilities of his government in maintaining law and order to ensure the safety and security of the people of Puducherry. He praised the Director General of Police (DGP), Puducherry for maintaining law and order in the union territory. He further mentioned how Puducherry stood out in the country as the best state for tourism, the state with best law and order and the best state among the smaller states of India. He also mentioned how the intelligence agencies worked in Puducherry to prevent crime.

Mr. V. Narayanswamy went on to talk about the university and mentioned how the arrival of Prof. Gurmeet Singh had brought back peace in the university. He made a mention about the increase of faculty posts in the university and also assured that he would request for more funds for the University from the Central Government. He mentioned that he wants Pondicherry University to be one of



the best universities in the country and he also felt that the university had the potential to achieve such a feat. He was of the opinion that, if people work with dedication, commitment and integrity, any pressure from any group could be withstood. In this context, he mentioned that public support is also very necessary. He ended his deliberation by talking about the various hazards of law and crime in today's society and also mentioned that students involved in the field of law have the potential to do well.



**Mr. Sunil Kumar Gautam**, the Director General of Police, Puducherry took to the lectern after the Chief Minister's departure. He expressed his pleasure of being at the conference at the onset of his speech and he also congratulated the organizers of the seminar. He talked about the importance of police in the judicial system. They are the first agency to come in

contact with the crime. He went on to talk about how the First Information (FIR) is registered in Puducherry and what steps are followed in evidence gathering. He then mentioned the manner in which the Charge Sheet for the case gets prepared. He also noted the importance of forensic science labs. He also said that every case was different and a different methodology would be needed for each unique case.

He also talked about media trials and child abuse cases, which are very sensitive cases in different ways. He also talked about instances of bails, where the police



need to work more proactively. He also went on to talk about the prevention of crime. He mentioned the importance of patrolling and the manner in which information is gathered from the public. He also noted that police presence often helps to reduce crimes. He talked about the scheme for Women Awareness and the Smile Scheme, which are put to use in Puducherry. He also briefed mentioned preventive acts like the Gunda Acts. He concluded his address with the hope that some of the members in the audience would go on to join the police service in the future.



This address was followed by the Valedictory Address, delivered by **Justice Ravi R. Tripathi**, Member, Law Commission, the Government of India. He began his deliberations by praising Prof. Deb for the selection of the topic for the conference. He referred to Prof. Shankaran's presentation and discussed labor laws in brief. He mentioned how justice

changed in various situations and talked about his experiences with students in Nagpur to provide an example about the same. Yet, he mentioned that the way justice gets defined by a Supreme Court judge is understandable for everyone. He went on to mention how the topic of the conference touched upon every single aspect of justice.

He felt that every citizen needed to discharge their duties properly. This would enable the justice to spread out and the government would be able to mobilize more welfare schemes. He also mentioned that the government cannot be blamed for every wrongdoing and the role of the police force is essential in upholding justice. He stressed on the contribution of each and every individual in the society to contribute to upholding justice. Only then can the dream of a just society be realized. He also cited a few examples to emphasize his argument. He hoped to see some of the audience members in the judiciary and finally, he left the stage ruing the fact that the profession of law did not mandate that reputation, which was found in the bygone era.



Justice Tripathi's address was followed by a short feedback session where many of the delegates were asked to come forward and share their experiences of attending the conference. Prof. John Scott was the first delegate to share his experiences. He thanked the organizers for organizing such an event. He loved the diversity of India and was humbled by the friendship of many. He presented Prof. Deb and Prof. Singh with tokens of appreciation.

Prof. Mallar was the next delegate to share his experiences. He mentioned how Prof. Ramesh had convinced him to attend the conference. He was surprised by the multidimensional and multidisciplinary approach of the conference. He also applauded the diversity in the university. He appreciated the manner in which the programs were conducted and congratulated the organizing group. He also made a special mention of the cultural program that he had greatly enjoyed.

**Prof. J.K. Das** was the next delegate to provide his feedback about the seminar. He began with the mention of the Law Department at the University of Calcutta, the oldest Law Department in Asia. He found the presentations to be excellent



and he also felt that the conference met the "International Standard." He felt that the 3-year-old Law Department of Pondicherry University was excellent.

**Dr. Chandrasekhaiya** was the next delegate to talk about his experiences of the conference. He felt associated to be part of such a conference. He congratulated the organizers and praised the cultural sessions. He also mentioned the

manner in which the presenters delivered their speech with enthusiasm.

Prof. Deb concluded the feedback session by appreciating the praises showered upon the conference and its organizers. He also talked about Prof. Gurmeet Singh's role in improving the conditions of the University. He also promised to respond to any call made by the government for any help, as and when required.



**Prof. K. Tharanikkarasu**, Registrar (I/C), Pondicherry University, delivered the felicitations address. He expressed his pleasure at being a part of the valedictory session of such a conference. Talking about his profession of a chemist, he mentioned that the conference provided him the opportunity to learn more about the field of Law. He congratulated Prof. Deb for organizing such a conference. He also felt that the topic of the

conference was an evolving field of study. He also went on to compare the Constitution with the Periodic Table of elements. He mentioned that a stable country would have a stable constitution and a stable law, just like the elements on the Periodic Table. He concluded by citing an example from the post world war period when the government played an important role to establish justice in the field of medicines. The incident involved 5000 children from West Germany.

**Prof. Gurmeet Singh**, Vice-Chancellor, Pondicherry University, reached the lectern to deliver the address by the Vice-Chancellor. He initiated his address on a light note and went on to address the misconception that people have about the police and the judiciary as many believe that the individuals involved in these fields are negligent of their duties. He mentioned that the judges believe that no one should be punished wrongly and they perform under pretty difficult circumstances. False egos and political interests often increase their burden. He



also mentioned that the police and the judiciary need to work in unison. He further observed that the legislature must make such laws that are convenient for the judiciary to deal with. He ended his address by thanking everyone for their efforts and praising the young volunteers for undertaking and performing the difficult jobs.



The Vote of Thanks for the Valedictory Session was proposed by **Dr. G Subhalakshmi**. She began by thanking everyone for their presence. She thanked Justice Indira Banerjee and Mr. V. Narayanswamy for accepting the invitation to attend the program. She thanked Justice Tripathi for his wonderful speech. She also thanked Mr. Sunil Gautam for accepting the invitation to



attend the program. She thanked all the speakers for sharing their personal knowledge and experiences. She also thanked Prof. Gurmeet Singh for helping in the proper coordination of the program. She further went on to thank all the other dignitaries gathered in the hall and the organizers and volunteers associated with the organization of the conference.

The National Anthem was played at the end of the Vote of Thanks, marking the conclusion of the conference.





## **12. FEEDBACK FROM THE DIGNITARIES AND PARTICIPANTS**

Dear Sibnath,

Thank you for your mail. Believe it or not, I just reached home from two functions in two different venues hence this belated reply hope you will read this tomorrow morning. I must say your program was one of the best of the over thousand College programs I have attend. I met so many interesting people and learnt a lot. I must thank you for inviting me for such an interesting program. God bless you.

Santosh Hegde  
Chief Guest of the Inaugural Function of the Conference  
Former Judge, Supreme Court of India

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Dear Sibnath Deb ji,

Trust you were able to get some relief after the organisation of the wonderful conference on 2nd and 3rd March, 2018 that was quite hectic and demanding.

It was a spectacular effort by you and your entire team comprising of Subhalakshmi and Sujatha and a small group of student volunteers. 120 odd papers, 10 invited presentation and taking care of each of the invited guests, with great courtesy and affection, is both mind-boggling and endearing. Words fail me in thanking you for the courtesies extending to me and my wife, Anita. We had a great time. If anybody had asked me or anybody, before the event, "whether a small dept. of just 3 members of Faculty and a little over a dozen students could organise a program of this size?", the answer would have been a definite, "NO.IMPOSSIBLE!". It speaks volumes of your organisational skills and ability to take everyone along, besides every member of your team by your own example, to have pulled it off in style and aplomb. HATS OFF. You have raised Bar for others and hope for those who are similarly positioned as you were. Please convey our, (-self and Anita,) HEART-FELT THANKS, to every member of your team, for having made our visit memorable and worthy to cherish for a long time to come. May God Bless You, Subhalakshmi, Sujatha and every member of your team (- special thanks to Saurav, who spent a lot of time with us taking care of our requirements).

Warm Regards,

Sincerely,

Dr. M. K. Ramesh  
Invited Speaker of the Conference  
Professor of Law, National Law School of India University, Bangalore, India

Dear Professor Deb

Thanks so much for the photos. I will write a blog today and have it posted by the end of the week.

I had a wonderful time attending the conference and was very humbled by the warmth and collegiality shown towards me. The hospitality and generosity of spirit were exceptional features of the event and made my stay in India a truly memorable experience.

Here is some formal feedback that you may be able to use:

Professor Deb and his team did an exceptional job of organizing this inaugural event. The program provided a diverse overview of contemporary justice issues in India and the mix of practitioner, students and scholars gave voice to these issues through critical reflection and empirical research. The speakers were of the highest quality and included internationally renowned justice advocates.

The atmosphere of the conference was vibrant, warm and collegial, allowing numerous opportunities for networking and informal exchanges among the diverse groups in attendance. I consider it to have been the friendliest conference I have had the opportunity to attend and a conference of the highest quality by any measure. The spirit of the conference was well-captured in the cultural event organized on the first night, where students provided a stunning array of traditional and contemporary performances that highlighted the rich and varied cultural traditions of India.

I only hope that this might be the first of many conferences offered by the school of Law and that future conferences can build further on the rich strands of thought ignited at this inaugural event. I look forward to furthering many of the exchanges commenced at this conference in coming months.

I hope the above is useful, but happy to add and/or further any comments. I look forward to keeping in touch with you and your School and hope that we might consider further exchanges in the future.

All the best

Prof. John Scott  
Keynote Speaker of the Conference<sup>4</sup>  
School of Justice, Faculty of Law  
Queensland University of Technology, Brisbane, Australia

Dear Prof. Sibnath Deb,

It was an opportunity for me to associate myself with the conference on a very apt subject having very wide amplitude. The warmth with which I was received by one and all is memorable for me. The two researchers, Sachin Nagle and Subro had taken personal care and made my visit very comfortable. You have an excellent VC who was so very caring that I felt being in the midst of my own loved ones.

My visit to University campus with SayunktaMem, Prof Mallar, Prof Ramesh and Law Secretary Pradip Banerjee will remain in my memories for long.

I thank you for the invitation and opportunity given to share my thoughts with participants and students. Looking forward to seeing you soon.

Justice Ravi R. Tripathi  
Valedictory Speaker of the Conference  
Former Judge, Gujarat High Court & Presently Member of Law Commission of India

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Respected Sir,

Heartiest congratulations. It was a pleasure participating in the conference. I had a great a learning experience. Thank you for the opportunity. Everything was commendable.

Regards

Aditi Tulshyan  
Student, Symbiosis Law School, Pune

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Dear Professor Deb,

I would like to state that the National Seminar on the Role of Law Enforcement Agencies and Government in Upholding Justice on March 2-3, 2018 was an excellent effort on the part of you and your team at the School of Law in Pondicherry University. It was very well organised, and each session was conducted in a professional manner. The tremendous inputs to knowledge on the subject made it a two-day intellectual feast. My accommodation was comfortable. On the whole, I had a very pleasant experience.

Best regards,

Dr. Lina Acca Mathew  
Assistant Professor, Government Law College, Kozhikode, Kerala State

## **13. RECOMMENDATIONS**

After careful review of all the deliberations made by the dignitaries, resource persons, academics and scholars, the issues which came up again and again have been highlighted in the following sections for attention of all stake holders, that is federal and local government and law enforcement authorities including common people of the society for ensuring equity, equality and justice for all so that every individual can live in the society with self respect and dignity.

### **13.1 Inculcating Values among Younger Generation**

It is very important to inculcate human values among children so that they behave in a responsible manner when they grow. For this, school could be a good platform. Along with regular curricula pertaining to various subjects, special emphasis should be given on human values. This issue should be taken up by the various States and Central Boards of education and introduce it officially. Introducing such an issue might take little time, but the authorities of the schools can introduce some lessons on ethics and values right from the primary level. If ethics and values are introduced at the school levels, it will have a great impact on each and every student, and indeed shall be deciphered in their behavior helping to create a better and healthy society.

Developing good habits and inculcating good values are much easier at an early stage than changing the undesirable behavior of an individual at later stage.

### **13.2 Social Consciousness**

Creating social consciousness among people at large is essential for social change and for a better society. In early days an honest person with human values was highly respected and people used to become his follower and enjoy his company and presence. Over a period of time with changing social and political scenario across the society, there is a paradigm shift of human values. People respect an individual who possess more money and power undermining their basic human qualities, that is, honesty and integrity. There is an urgent need to restore the earlier values in the society creating social consciousness among the people and this approach would ensure better society. In this regard, media can play a significant role. Electronic media can promote small documentary highlighting the importance of human values and its impact on mental health of people. In the schools and colleges, special lectures could be arranged on the same issue.

### **13.3 Role of Family**

Family plays an important role in shaping the character and outlook of the children. So there could be school-based program for parents for inculcating human values among their children. Parents are aware of these values and it

needs reinforcement to reestablish the practice. Quality parenting and strengthening parent-child relationships would bring positive change in the outlook of children.

### **13.4 Responsible Behavior**

All members of the society should behave in a responsible manner for creating a better society. Not lodging false complaints against another individual, respecting others' views, accepting others, being more tolerant and extending all cooperation to local government in implementation of government policies for welfare and well-being of common people, not taking the advantages of any situation will have tremendous impact on the society. People should discharge their responsibilities in whatever position they are with full honesty and integrity. Criticism of any unlawful activity or injustice is essential but it should be done in a constructive manner so that others feel like changing their behavior.

### **13.5 Role of Government**

Any government whether at the Centre or State level should function in the interest of common people without any bias or discrimination. For implementing the welfare schemes and programs, existing government should take opposition in confidence through their involvement from the beginning. While implementing welfare schemes, common people should be made aware of the benefits of the schemes to enable them to they extend their support for implementation. There should be a room for redressal of complaints made by common peoples instead of denying their rights and suppressing complaints. It is also the responsibility of the opposition parties to extend full support to the elected government for ensuring effective implementation of the schemes. Good governance, transparency and accountability are prerequisite for effective implementation of welfare schemes.

The local as well as federal government should uphold the human rights to freedom of speech and expression, health, security and development in order to ensure the protection of the rights to privacy, protection of personal data, information and internet access. Otherwise, it would result in denying justice to an individual in this era of rapid expansion of new technologies.

### **13.6 Role of Police**

The prime objective of police is to ensure peace and harmony in the society in addition to taking cognizance of undesirable behavior of some people, arresting them after preliminary investigation if found guilty and producing them in the court. For faster investigation and supervision of the society, police department needs more manpower with a regular training along with good infrastructure



facilities. Adequate budget should be sanctioned for police department to equip them to cope-up with the latest technological challenges.

Organizing periodic orientation program for the police personnel on new legislative measures would update them and in turn it would help them in their effective application. Besides, special orientation on methods of interrogation and counseling would be helpful for police officers to extract the truths from the suspected offenders in an effective manner.

Strengthening community and police network would facilitate the crime prevention in an effective manner. Therefore, police should also take part in local sports and cultural activities to remove the dread from the minds of the members of the society.

### **13.7 Role of Investigating Agencies**

The role of investigating agencies is very crucial in the process of investigation. The Investigating agencies should be modernized with the changing mode of crime and personnel working in the investigating agencies should be well trained so that they can assist the judiciary producing genuine evidence. Frequent orientation on latest technological and ICT developments should be carried out in order to facilitate the investigating agencies which in turn will play a greater role in completing the process of investigation expeditiously.

### **13.8 Role of Judiciary and Lawyers**

There is an urgent need for strengthening judiciary by appointing required number of competent judges with more infrastructure facilities for faster disposal of cases. Appointment of a single inefficient judge at any level would be disastrous as it would tarnish the image of judiciary and people asking justice will be deprived of timely and quality justice. Judges' behavior should also be monitored and evaluated for further promotion. Unreasonable delay in the process affects the timely disposal of cases. Thus, timely and quality judgments are essential to ensure real justice to the victim.

For faster disposal of cases, lawyers should follow certain ethics and behave in a responsible manner in the court room, instead of delaying the process buying more time from the judges in the name of producing further evidences. There should be time limit for disposal of cases. It should not be indefinite. Time line for various categories of cases would increase the efficiency of courts and that will benefit the justice seeking people by getting their grievances redressed.

It is relevant to mention here that the Government of India proposes to introduce the 'Justice Clocks', an electronic LED display message board in all the 24 High Courts across India to show daily disposal of cases and pendency besides ranking each of these courts based on performance. The idea of 'Justice Clocks'

was floated by Prime Minister of India last year to rank the performance of each of the High Courts in India and other subordinate courts for creating competition among them. Another objective of ‘Justice Clocks’ is to create awareness among common people about disposal and pendency of cases. Undoubtedly this initiative will bring radical change in the justice system in terms of disposal of cases. However, for fast disposal of cases cooperation from the lawyers is prerequisite.

### **13.9 Coordination between Law Enforcement Authorities and Government**

Proper planning and coordination is the key behind successful implementation of any legislation and program. In reality, in most of the States, coordination among the allied department is missing because of various reasons and the officials of various departments work in isolation. There should be a meeting or discussion among the officials of two departments on common issues which is highly appreciable as it helps a lot for clearing confusion and planning for proper roadmap for addressing any challenge. But it is a rare practice. If mechanism is put in practice to have periodic meeting among all the allied agencies engaged in implementation of laws and government policies may be once a month to consider the situation concerning the challenges, it would be immensely beneficial for the society in delivering timely and quality justice.

### **13.9 Periodic Revision of Laws and Policies**

On a law being enacted by the Parliament, there is no provision for orientation of the law enforcement authorities. As a result, front desk police officers who take the FIR fail to apply the law for lack of information about it. Therefore, there is a need to orient all the police officers once a law is made by the parliament so as to familiarize them with the same.

There is also a need to revisit the laws and policies from time to time to verify the feasibility of application and for taking corrective measures if required.

Monitoring and periodic evaluation of effectiveness of laws would ensure proper implementation. Finally, it is very important to have political will for effective implementation of the laws and policies to ensure that its fruits reach to the society.

### **13.10 Research and Documentation**

Finally, there is a need to carry out more quality research and documentation on various issues related to crime, human rights, knowledge of common people about legislative measures, reporting of crime, and perception of common people about law enforcement authorities, that is, police and judiciary,

evaluation of various welfare schemes and so on. Findings and recommendations of research would help to take corrective measures for improving the situation.

### **13.11 Mechanism for Interactions between Investigating Officers and Experts**

Creation of a mechanism for facilitating interaction between investigating officers with Forensic and Legal experts, so that, right from the initial stages of investigation, the Investigating Officers have the support of Forensic and Legal experts. This will help to complete the investigations and filing of charge sheets with appropriate evidences quickly and chances for acquittals are minimized.

ANNEXURE I: MEDIA COVERAGE

**CAMPUS CONNECT**  
 THE HINDU MAR-6, 2018 Pg. 2

# CM all praise for police chief

Chief Justice speaks about problems in delivering timely and quality justice

A two-day national conference on 'Role of Law Enforcement Authorities and Government in Upholding Justice' was organised by the School of Law, Pondicherry University, recently. Prof. Gurmeet Singh, Vice Chancellor of Pondicherry University presided over the function.

In her special address, Chief Justice of Madras High Court Indira Banerjee and Chief Minister V. Narayanasamy released a booklet at a conference in Pondicherry University. • SPECIAL ARRANGEMENT

This was followed by a feedback session where delegates spoke about their experiences.

Prof. K Tharanikkarasu, Registrar (in charge), Pondicherry University, offered felicitation. Subhalakshmi, faculty, School of Law, delivered the vote of thanks.



Chief Justice of Madras High Court Indira Banerjee and Chief Minister V. Narayanasamy releasing a booklet at a conference in Pondicherry University. • SPECIAL ARRANGEMENT

Justice Ravi R. Tripathi, Member, Law Commission, Government of India, spoke about the importance of every citizen in the country and the role they are expected to play in the society.

THE NEW INDIAN EXPRESS  
 MAR. 6, 2018 (Pg. 2)

## Two-day national conference held at PU

EXPRESS NEWS SERVICE  
 @ Pudukcherry

A TWO-DAY national conference on the role of law enforcement authorities and government in upholding justice was held at Pondicherry University on Saturday and Sunday. Prof Sibnath Deb, dean-in-charge of the School of Law, gave the welcome address at the valedictory function held on Sunday.

Justice Indira Banerjee, Chief Justice, Madras High Court, was the chief guest. She held a discussion on the problems faced by the judiciary in delivering timely and quality justice. Chief Minister V Narayanasamy, who took part in the function, termed the Pondicherry University as one of the best in India.

Justice Ravi R. Tripathi, Member, Law Commission, Government of India, spoke about the role of every citizen has to play in society. During his felicitation address, Vice-Chancellor Prof Gurmeet Singh talked on the various misconceptions about the police and the judiciary.

THINA NALAR MAR-5, 2018 Pg. 1

## புதுச்சேரி பல்கலைக்கழகத்தில் 2 நாள் தேசிய கருத்தரங்கம்



புதுச்சேரி பல்கலைக்கழகத்தில், நடந்த அட்டம் குறித்த இரண்டு நாள் தேசிய கருத்தரங்கில் சென்னை ஐகோர்ட் தலைமை தீயிதி பாண்டி. முதல்வர் நாராயணசாமி, டி.ஜி.பி., என்ஐசி குமார் கவுதம், துணை வேந்தர் குர்மித் சிங் ஆகியோர் பங்கேற்றனர்.

புதுச்சேரி, மார்ச் 5- புதுச்சேரி பல்கலைக்கழகத்தில், அட்ட அமலாக்க அலுவலர்கள் மற்றும் நீதி நடவடிக்கைகளில் அரசாங்கத்தின் பங்களிப்பு குறித்து இரண்டு நாள் தேசிய கருத்தரங்கம் நடந்தது.

புலத்தலைவர் சிபநாத் தேவ் வரவேற்றார். சென்னை ஐகோர்ட் தலைமை தீயிதி இந்திரா பாண்டி, நியாயத்தீர்ப்பு மற்றும் தரமான நீதி வழங்குவதில் எதிர்கொள்ளும் பிரச்சனைகள் குறித்தும், காவல்துறையின் பங்கு குறித்தும் பேசினார்.

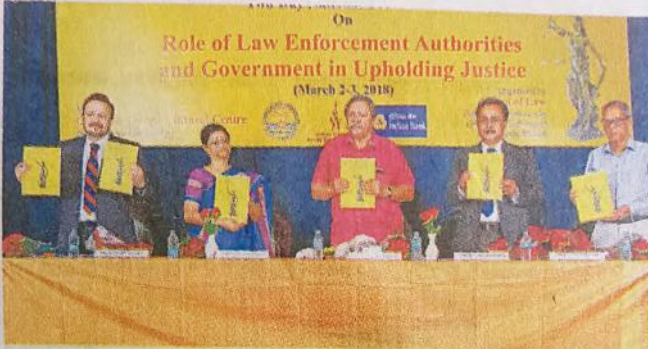
முதல்வர் நாராயணசாமி பேசுகையில், புதுச்சேரி பல்கலைக்கழகத்தில் துறைகளில் நாட்டில் முன்னோடியாக உள்ளது. இதேபோன்று, புதுச்சேரி பல்கலைக்கழகம் சிறந்து விளங்குவதாகவும், பாராட்டினார். டி.ஜி.பி., என்ஐசி குமார் கவுதம், யூனியன் பிரதேசத்தில் அட்டம் மற்றும் குழுக்கை பராமரிப்பதில் காவல்துறையின் முக்கிய பங்கு குறித்து பேசினார். இந்திய அரசு அட்ட ஆணைய உறுப்பினர் தீயிதி ராஜ் திங்காஜி கோசைகும், நாட்டில் உள்ள ஒவ்வொரு குழுக்களின் முக்கியத்துவத்தை அளிக்க ஒவ்வொரு குழுவும் தன்மைக்காக தங்களுடைய பங்களினை வழங்கித் தரும் ஆற்றவேண்டும் என தெரிவித்தார்.

பல்கலைக்கழக துணை வேந்தர் குர்மித் சிங், நீதித் துறை மற்றும் காவல்துறை பற்றிய தவறான புரிதலை சமூகத்தில் மாற்ற வேண்டும், என்று கூறினார்.

தீயிதி ராஜ், பல்கலைக்கழக பதிவாளர் போலிசியர் தரணிக்ரக, அட்டக்கலை முனைவர் கவல்து உட்டட்ட பங்கு கவர்த்துகொண்டவர்.



# புதுச்சேரி பல்கலையில் கருத்தரங்கம் துவக்கம்



புதுச்சேரி பல்கலைக்கழகத்தில் சட்ட புலம் சார்பில், இரண்டு நாள் தேசிய கருத்தரங்கம் நடந்தது.

**THINA MALAR, MARCH-3, 2018, (2)**

புதுச்சேரி, மார்ச் 3- புதுச்சேரி பல்கலைக்கழகத்தில், 'சட்டம் ஒழுங்குமுறை ஆணையங்கள் மற்றும் அரசியலமைப்பில் நீதித்துறையின் பங்கு' என்ற தலைப்பில் இரண்டு நாள் கருத்தரங்கம் நேற்று துவக்கியது. துவக்க விழாவில், சட்ட புலத்தின் புல முதன்மையர் மற்றும் அமைப்புச் செயலர் பேராசிரியர் சிப்பந்தி தெப் வரவேற்றார். ஆஸ்திரேலியா நாட்டை சேர்ந்த குயின்ஸ்லேண்டு பல்கலைக்கழக சமூக நீதித்துறை பேராசிரியர் ஜான் ஸ்காட் முன்னிலை வகித்தார். சுப்ரீம் கோர்ட் முன்

னாள் நீதிபதி சந்தோஷ் ஹெக்டே, கருத்தரங்கை துவக்கி வைத்தார். கலைப்புல புல முதன்மையர் நளினி ஜே தம்பி வாழ்த்துரை வழங்கினார். பேராசிரியர் மல்லர், விளக்கவுரையாற்றினார். கருத்தரங்கில், பேராசிரியர் சிப்பந்தி தெப் மற்றும் பேராசிரியர் விமலா வீரராகவன் ஆகியோர் இணைந்து தொலைத்துரை கல்வி இயக்கக மாணவர்களுக்காக உருவாக்கிய நூல் வெளியிடப்பட்டது. கருத்தரங்குகளில் பல்வேறு சட்டக் கல்லூரிகளை சேர்ந்த பேராசிரியர்கள் பங்கேற்றனர். முனைவர் கவிதா நன்றி கூறினார்.



கருத்தரங்கில் விழா மலரை ஐகோர்ட்டு தலைமை நீதிபதி இந்திரா பானர்ஜி வெளியிட்ட போது எடுத்த படம். முதல்-அமைச்சர் நாராயணசாமி, நீதிபதி ரவி ஆர்.திரிபாதி, பல்கலைக்கழக துணைவேந்தர் குர்மீத்சிங், போலீஸ் டி.ஜி.பி. கனில்குமார் கவுதம் மற்றும் அதிகாரிகள் அருகில் உள்ளனர். THINA THANTHI, MARCH 5, 2018, Pg. 10

# நீதி நடவடிக்கைகளில் அரசின் பங்களிப்பு குறித்த கருத்தரங்கு

ஐகோர்ட்டு தலைமை நீதிபதி பங்கேற்பு

புதுச்சேரி, மார்ச் 5- நீதி நடவடிக்கைகளில் அரசாங்கத்தின் பங்களிப்பு குறித்த சென்னை ஐகோர்ட்டு தலைமை நீதிபதி இந்திரா பானர்ஜி கலந்து விருந்தினராக கலந்துகொண்டு விழா மலரை வெளியிட்டார். அவர் பேசும்போது, தீயாயமான தீர்ப்பு மற்றும் தரமான நீதி வழங்குவதில் எதிர்கொள்ளும் பிரச்சினைகள் குறித்தும், காவல்துறையின் பங்கு பற்றியும் எடுத்துரைத்தார். நாராயணசாமி முதல் - அமைச்சர் நாராயணசாமி பேசும்போது,

# புதுச்சேரி பல்கலையில் சட்டம் பற்றிய தேசிய கருத்தரங்கம்

புதுச்சேரி பல்கலைக்கழகத்தில், சட்ட அமலாக்க அலுவலர்கள் மற்றும் நீதி நடவடிக்கைகளில் அரசாங்கத்தின் பங்களிப்பு பற்றிய இரண்டு நாள் தேசிய கருத்தரங்கம் நடைபெற்றது. புலத்தலைவர் பேராசிரியர் சிப்பந்தி தெப் வரவேற்றார். இந்தி கழ்ச்சியில் சென்னை உயர்நீதிமன்ற தலைமை நீதிபதி இந்திரா பானர்ஜி பேசுகையில், தீயாய தீர்ப்பு மற்றும் தரமான நீதி வழங்குவதில் எதிர்கொள்ளும் பிரச்சினைகள் குறித்தும் மற்றும் காவல்துறையின் பங்கு பற்றியும் எடுத்துரைத்தார். புதுச்சேரி முதல்வர் நாராயணசாமி பேசுகையில், "யூனியன் பிரச்சேதங்கள் சட்டம் மற்றும்

யூனியன் பிரச்சேதங்கள் சட்டம், ஒழுங்கு பரமரிப்பதில் டிஜிபி செயல்பட்டு சிறப்பாக உள்ளது. புதுச்சேரி பல்வேறு துறைகளில் நடவடிக்கை மேற்கொள்ள உள்ளது.

எது. புதுச்சேரி பல்கலைக்கழகம் சிறந்து விளங்குகிறது" எனத் தெரிவித்தார். புதுச்சேரி டிஜிபி கனில்குமார் கவுதம், இந்திய அரசு சட்ட ஆணைய உறுப்பினர் நீதிபதி ரவி திரிபாதி, புதுச்சேரி பல்கலைக்கழக துணைவேந்தர் பேராசிரியர் சூர்மீத்சிங், பஞ்சேரி பல்கலைக்கழகம், முன்னோடியாகவும் இந்த மாநாடு நடைபெற்றுள்ளது. இந்த மாநாட்டில் தெரிவிக்கப்பட்ட கருத்துகளை மத்திய மாநில அரசுகள், அனைத்து நீதிமன்றங்களும் பின்பற்ற வேண்டும் என்றார் அவர். தொடர்ந்து, ஆய்வுக் கூட்டுரை மலரை நீதிபதி இந்திரா பானர்ஜி வெளியிட்ட. அதை முதல்வர் நாராயணசாமி பெற்றுக்கொண்டார். காவல் துறை இயக்குநர் கனில்குமார் கொள்தம், மத்திய அரசின் சட்ட ஆணைய உறுப்பினர் நீதிபதி ரவி ஆர்.திரிபாதி, புதுவை பல்கலைக்கழகத்தின் துணைவேந்தர் குர்மீத்சிங், பதிவாளர் தானிக்க ரசு, சட்டக்கலைப் பேராசிரியர் சுபாட்சுமி என்பட பலர் கலந்து கொண்டனர்.

# புதுவை மாநிலம் முன்மாதிரியாக திகழ்கிறது

THINA MANI MARCH 5 Pg. 3

## முதல்வர் நாராயணசாமி பெருமிதம்



கருத்தரங்கு நிறைவு விழாவில் ஆய்வுக் கூட்டுரை மலரை வெளியிட்ட சென்னை உயர்நீதிமன்ற தலைமை நீதிபதி இந்திரா பானர்ஜி. உடன் புதுவை முதல்வர் வே. நாராயணசாமி, மத்திய அரசின் சட்ட ஆணைய உறுப்பினர் நீதிபதி திரிபாதி, புதுவை பல்கலை. துணைவேந்தர் குர்மீத்சிங் உள்ளிட்டோர்.

புதுச்சேரி, மார்ச் 4: புதுவை மாநிலம் முன்மாதிரியாகத் திகழ்வதாக முதல்வர் நாராயணசாமி பெருமிதத்துடன் கூறினார். புதுவை மத்திய பல்கலைக்கழகத்தில், 'சட்ட அமலாக்க அலுவலர்கள் - நீதி நடவடிக்கைகளில் அரசாங்கத்தின் பங்களிப்பு' என்ற தலைப்பில் தேசிய கருத்தரங்கம் மார்ச் 2, 3-ஆம் தேதிகளில் நடைபெற்றது. இதன் நிறைவு நாள் நிகழ்ச்சிக்குத் தலைமை வகித்த முதல்வர் வே. நாராயணசாமி பேசியதாவது: புதுவை யூனியன் பிரச்சேதத்தில் சட்டம் - ஒழுங்கு சிறப்பாக உள்ளது. ரௌடிகள் ராஜ்யம் ஒழிக்கப்பட்டு, புதுவை அமைதிப் பூங்காவாகத் திகழ்கிறது. இதற்காக காவல் துறை தலைவர் டி.ஜி.பி

கனில்குமார் கொள்தம் பாராட்டுகிறேன். புதுவையில் தொடர்ந்து சட்டம் - ஒழுங்கை நிலைநாட்டத் தேவையான அனைத்து நடவடிக்கையையும் அரசு எடுக்கும்.

புதுவை பல்வேறு துறைகளின் நாட்டில் முன்னோடி மாநிலமாகத் திகழ்கிறது. புதுச்சேரியில் உள்ள மத்திய பல்கலைக்கழகம் சிறந்து விளங்கி வருகிறது என்றார் முதல்

வர் நாராயணசாமி. சிறப்பு விருந்தினராகப் பங்கேற்ற சென்னை உயர் நீதிமன்ற தலைமை நீதிபதி இந்திரா பானர்ஜி பேசியதாவது: நாட்டின் சட்டத்தைப் பின்பற்ற



## ANNEXURE II: A GLIMPSE OF THE CONFERENCE













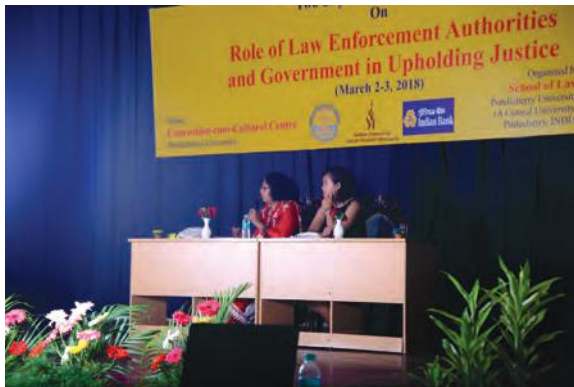














### ANNEXURE III: A GLIMPSE OF CULTURAL PROGRAM

Cultural event in any conference add additional value in terms of refreshment of minds of the academics and distinguished participants since whole day they remain engaged in academic discourses. An effort was made to present various events keeping the cultural diversity of India in mind for entertainment of the delegates. Following is the glimpse of cultural event organized on the first day night of the conference in the Convention-Cum-Cultural Centre of Pondicherry University.







## ANNEXUTE IV: PROGRAM SCHEDULE



**Two-day National Conference**  
on  
**Role of Law Enforcement Authorities and Government**  
**in Upholding Justice**

*(March 2-3, 2018)*

Organized by: **School of Law, Pondicherry University (A Central University)**

**Venue:** Convention-cum-Cultural Centre

Oppo. to PEC, Kalapet, Puducherry – 605 014, India

### ***Program Schedule***

#### **Inaugural Function (March 2, 2018)**

**Venue:** CCC Auditorium, Pondicherry University

10.00 – 10.05	University Anthem	
10.05 – 10.15	Welcome address and objectives of the conference	<b>Prof. Sibnath Deb</b> Organizing Secretary of the Conference & Dean (I/C), School of Law, Pondicherry University
10.15–10.20	Lighting of Lamp	
10.20– 10.50	Address by Chief Guest	<b>Justice N. Santosh Hegde</b> Former Judge, Supreme Court of India
10.50 -11.20	Keynote Address	<b>Prof. John Scott</b> , School of Justice, Queensland University of Technology, Brisbane, Australia
11.20 – 11.30	Felicitation	<b>Prof. Nalini J. Thampi</b> , Dean, School of Humanities, Pondicherry University
11.30– 11.50	Address by Special Guest	<b>Prof. V.S. Mallar</b> , Visiting Professor, National Law School of India University, Bangalore
11.50 – 12.00	Vote of Thanks	School of Law, Pondicherry University

**12.00 - 12.15 pm TEA BREAK**



**DAY 1: MARCH 2, 2018 (FRIDAY)**

12.15 – 1.00 pm	Lecture by Invited Speakers Chairperson: <b>Prof. M. K. Ramesh</b>	Title
Venue: CCC Auditorium, PU	<b>Prof. V.S. Mallar</b> , Visiting Professor, National Law School of India University, Bangalore	Challenges for Judiciary in Timely Disposal of Cases
	<b>Prof. David Kennedy</b> , Director, The Institute for Global Law and Policy, Harvard Law School	Rule of Law: Policy Perspectives

**LUNCH BREAK (1.00 – 2.00 pm)**

2.00 – 3.00 pm	Lecture by Invited Speakers Chairperson: <b>Prof. John Scott</b>	Title
Venue: CCC Auditorium, PU	<b>Prof. M.K. Ramesh</b> , National Law School of India University, Bangalore	Holding Administration, Accountable and Securing Justice
	<b>Mr. Sebastian Edassery</b> , Director, Diolette Tohmatsu India LLP, New Delhi	Challenges Posed by Digital and Cloud Environments to Forensic Investigations
	<b>Mr. Pradeep Banerjee</b> , Secretary (Law), Andaman and Nicobar Administration	Timely Disposal of Cases by Judiciary: Issues and Concerns

**PARALLEL SESSIONS FOR ABSTRACT PRESENTATION**

**Parallel Session I** (3.00 – 4.30 pm; Venue: CCC Auditorium); Chairperson: **Dr. K. Chandrasegaran**

1	Challenges for police in maintaining law and order, in crime investigation and disposal of cases	Saurabh Ojha
2	Community's perception about law enforcement agencies	Fredalynn Kyndiah
3	Challenges caused by false complaints and political turmoil situation for police	Jagan C & Ragul. N
4	Trends in community policing with special reference to Meghalaya	L. Mac Mewan Ammiel Rymbai
5	Pendency of cases: Does it have a connection with the present court room practice - a case study with special reference to small causes court and city civil court, Chennai	Fathimath Mansura. U
6	Upholding the rights of senior citizens: A critical analysis	E.Vidhya Dr.G.Subhalakshmi
7	Political Parties in India and its Role in Welfare of the Society	Jostna Kumar Gantepogu
8	Desideratum to strengthen community policing in India	Gokul Sundar K Ravi
9	Obstacles for the police in crime investigation	Vetri & Mrs. Sujatha
10	Sexual Harassment of Men in Society: An unnoticed crisis	<u>Thiruvarasan</u> <u>K.Meenatchi</u>

**Parallel Session II** (3.00 – 4.30 pm; Venue: Lecture Hall I, Ground Floor, CCC); Chairperson: **Dr. N. Ravi**

Sl.No.	Title of the Paper	Speakers
1	Rights of differently-abled person to access higher education and employment:An appraisal	Dr.Sanjeevegowda G.S
2	Effect& efficiency of law relating to Equal justice and free legal Aid in Indian legal perspectives	Abhisikta Basu
3	Justice delayed is Justice denied	Prasudha.S & Karthiklal
4	A study based on violation of child rights and their protection: A matter of concern in India	Aeshan Ahmad Dar
5	Challenges for police in maintaining law and order in crime investigation and disposal of cases	Arushi Jain & Rajesh Vaishnav
6	Goal set&difficulties congregate by the legal aid system in India	Jeyaprasath.A
7	Protection of rights of aged persons in India -An analysis towards implementation and awareness	Dr.Manjula.S
8	Ethics in criminal justice system: A study on victims of wrongful prosecution & incarceration in India	Ms. Golda Sahoo
9	Responsibilities of law practitioners in maintaining law and justice	Mahak Mittal Thejashree
10	Separation of judiciary and avoidance of delayed justice problems and perspectives.	N.Jayakumar

**Parallel Session III** (3.00 – 4.30 pm; Venue: Lecture Hall 1, First Floor, CCC); Chairperson: **Mr. Sebastian Edassery**

Sl. No.	Title of the Paper	Speakers
1	Contribution of political parties in welfare of society	Mahesh Raj J K & Vinay Datta G
2	Urban refugee and their rights as human beings	Steffi Ebnett
3	The Unmet need of the poor: Access to justice	M. Reshma Menon
4	Cyber violence against women in India need: A need for comprehensive law	Chitra B.T
5	A general study on the efficiency of multi-party democracy in enforcement of laws	Navinaa P.N. & Rittika. M
6	Revolutionizing community perspectives about Indian Police	Aiswarya Ravikumar & Rahmathullah
7	Ethics in criminal Justice system	Devika Praveen & Karun Sajaya
8	The role access to legal aid in the present day: An analysis	Nithi
9	Timely disposal of cases-challenges for judiciary in upholding justice	A.Vidhya
10	Rule of law in crime investigation-A distant reality	S.Arrivazhaguy

**Tea Break (4.30 to 4.45 pm)**

## PARALLEL SESSIONS

**Parallel Session I** (4.45 – 6.00 pm; Venue: CCC Auditorium); Chairperson: **Mr. Pradip Banerjee**

Sl. No.	Title of the Paper	Speakers
1	Challenges for Judiciary in timely disposal of cases	Shruti.P & Sangavi R
2	The law of sedition in India	P.Jayarani
3	Need for pro-bono Justice and Role of legal aid service- National & international perspective	Kowshith.M & Dughasree
4	Challenges for Judiciary in timely disposal of cases	K.Palaniswamy & Manikandan
5	Introduction of information & communication technology in Indian judiciary	Ashwinnanda.A
6	Challenges for judiciary in timely disposal of cases	G.Santhosh Kumar
7	Current threats to human rights-challenges in upholding justice	Dr. Lina Acca Mathew
8	Role of law enforcement authorities & government in upholding justice	Mariya Graciya & Vivek Anand
9	Role of law enforcement authorities & government in upholding justice	Ananthadev

**Parallel Session II** (4.45 – 6.00 pm; Venue: Lecture Hall I, Ground Floor, CCC); Chairperson: **Prof. D. Sankar**

Sl. No.	Title of the Paper	Speakers
1	Decoding Indian judiciary's inefficiency in timely disposal of cases: A brief analysis	Sneha Patra & Sibadutta Dash
2	Justice delayed is democracy denied-issue of delayed disposal of cases by the judiciary affecting the Indian democracy	Prernamitra & Vidit Yadav
3	An analysis on the status of socially and economically backward people	K.Farzana Begum
4	Justice for socio-economically backward classes: Still an alien concept	Ahammad Sachin.K & Amrita Arun
5	Challenges for judiciary in timely disposal of cases	Akshay Jain & Margdwitee
6	Bahujan political parties and social welfare	Fayiz A.H & Alex Kevin George
7	Role of Lok Adalat in speedy trial	C.Manju & C.Mahesh
8	Protection of rights of men, women, children, aged and differently-abled persons	Bathsheba Vanathi K.M. & V.Rakshana
9	Constitutional approach towards the protection of rights of socio-economically backward people	Karun Roy & P. Lakshmipriya
10	Access of poor people to justice: The role of legal aid services	Shefali.S. & Sitara Ayanna

**Parallel Session III** (4.45 – 6.00 pm; Venue: Lecture Hall 1, First Floor, CCC); Chairperson: **Prof. Basant Tiwari**

Sl.No.	Title of the Paper	Speakers
1	Complete justice by restitution	S.Vijayan
2	Role of legal aid to maintain access to justice in Indian society	SanjeevSaurav & Rozlina Hussain
3	Role of legal aid & assistance: access to equal justice - opportunities contemporary challenges and solutions	AthiraVarma & Viswan K.V.
4	Protection of Rights of socio economically backward people	Muhammed Hussan Abdurrahman & Sheheen Marakkar
5	Protection of Rights women - A comparative analysis in digital era	Vijaylakshmi Raju
6	Maintaining Law & order , crime investigation, disposal of cases: challenges for police	AniketThul & Jaya Verma
7	Ethics in Criminal justice system	S. Nida & S. Nishanth
8	Public participation as the cornerstone of successful justice administration: a study on community policing	Abhijidh.S. & Kumar Cindia.S
9	Law enforcement agencies: a helping hand in upholding Criminal Justice	V.Subalakshmi & Divya Kanjee

**CULTURAL PROGRAM (6.30 – 7.30 PM);** Venue: CCC Auditorium, PU

**Dinner (8.00 pm – 9.30 pm)**



***Two-day National Conference***  
***on***  
**Role of Law Enforcement Authorities and Government  
in Upholding Justice**

(March 2-3, 2018)

Organized by: **School of Law**

*Pondicherry University (A Central University)*

*R.V.Nagar, Kalapet, Puducherry – 605 014*

**Day 2: March 3, 2018**

**PARALLEL SESSIONS**

**Parallel Session I** (9.30 – 10.45 am; Venue: CCC Auditorium); Chairperson: **Dr. Lina Mathew**

Sl. No.	Title of the Paper	Speakers
1	Ethics in criminal justice system: An analytical study	Syantika Sengupta Ankitakar
2	Challenges for police in maintaining law and order in crime investigation and disposal of cases	S. Keerthishree M. Sripadmapriya
3	Side effects in advancing towards Capitalism: The case of (Dis) Honour Killings in Tamil Nadu: A Legal Perspective	Nuzhath Khanam Shar Mathi
4	Violence against religious minorities in contemporary India	FadilFazil Derick Mathai Saji
5	Problems of disposing cases in current judicial system	Gautham Krishnan Neeraja Ajith
6	Challenges for Judiciary in timely disposal of cases	Kalashparnami Rupesh Choudhary, Vasanth.S
7	Roles and functions of various agencies in conducting POSCO cases: Judiciary, Prosectors, Police & CWC	Chemmalar
8	CRPD the enforcement on rights of Disabled people	Vineesha A.M
9	Access to Justice to the poor: Role of Legal Aid Services & other state factors	R.Sathya



**Parallel Session II** (9.30 – 10.45 am; Venue: Lecture Hall I, Ground Floor, CCC); **Chairperson:**  
**Prof. M.K. Ramesh**

Sl.No.	Title of the Paper	Speakers
1	Access of poor people to justice: The role of legal aid services	Rushabh Gurav & ShivanisuryAvanshi
2	Political parties : A path to a strong democracy	K.Vinita Varshini
3	ICT based social policy for Swatchh Digital India	N.Santhoshi
4	Ratification of convention against torture - the challenges ahead	Dr. B. Muthu Kumar
5	Ethics in Criminal Justice System: A study on Victims of Wrongful prosecution and incarceration in India	Golda Sahoo
6	Political Parties: Pitch in or plunder the social welfare	G.S. Suvethan & MeenaAnnamalai
7	Offence relating to Hindu temples in TN prevention and prosecution	Gowthaman.N & Sandhya.R
8	Access to Justice for Women with disabilities	Dr. Vidyaa Ramkumar Ms. Chitra Shah
9	Cyber crimes grounds and challenges in achieving Scwatch Digital India using Public cloud: A case study	Ravi Kumar

**Parallel Session III** (9.30 – 10.45 am; Venue: Lecture Hall II, First Floor, CCC); **Chairperson:**  
**Mr. Pradip Banerjee**

Sl. No.	Title of the Paper	Speakers
1	Modernisation of the judiciary to reduce backlog of cases	S.K. Kashyap & Riya Jacob
2	Inefficacy of children custody under the present socio-economic& the legal conditions in India	A.Anitha
3	Economics of legal aid services	Hari Prakash K.V & Buvaneshkumar
4	Legal aid services authorities and their aid to people for accessing justice	M.Kannappan
5	Protection from enforced disappearance in India	Asawari Abhyankar & AditiTulsyan
6	Upholding justice-Challenges for Judicairy in timely disposal of cases	Mainak Biswas & Aditya Mishra
7	Contribution of political parties in the welfare of the society	R.Srinath
8	Accountability of Law Enforcement agencies in India while discharging their duties-A study	Meikeerthi Sivabalan & V.Mutharasan

11.00- 11.45 pm	<b>Keynote Address</b> Chairperson: <b>Prof. V.S. Mallar</b>	Speakers
Venue: CCC Auditorium, PU	<b>Prof. Kamala Shankaran</b> , Vice Chancellor, Tamil Nadu National Law School	The 'Enforcement Crisis' and Social Rights in India

### **Tea Break (11.45 – 12.00 Noon)**

12.00- 1.00 pm	Lecture by Invited Speakers Chairperson: <b>Justice Ravi R. Tripathi</b>	Title
Venue: CCC Auditorium, PU	<b>Mr. Parvesh Khanna</b> , Senior Advocate, Supreme Court of India, New Delhi	Responsibilities of law practitioners in maintaining in law and justice
	<b>Prof. J.K.Das</b> , Dean, Faculty of Law, University of Calcutta	Role of the Apex Court in Enforcing Human Rights in India

### **LUNCH BREAK (1.00 – 2.00 pm)**

#### **PARALLEL SESSIONS**

**Parallel Session I** (2.00 – 3.30 pm; Venue: CCC Auditorium); Chairperson: **Prof. J.K. Das**

1	Existing Gender Inequality in Indian legal system: a critical study	Dr. K. <u>Sangeetha</u>
2	Right of Disabled persons: A legal Analysis	V. Shyam Sundar
3	Impact of RTI Act within a Public Authority Organization towards Employer-employee Engagement: A Case Study	K. Madam Mohan
4	Unethical Employment: Need for an indispensable paramount March of execution	Kamban Socrates
5	Human Rights of persons with Disability A socio legal perspective	Dr.S.K Ramani
6	Rights of Senior Citizens in India: Legal Outlook	Dr. E.Prema
7	Ethics and Good Governance: Administrative Reforms to Combat Corruption	Dr.D. Uma Maheswari
8	Ethical Issues in Sentencing Jurisprudence	Dr.S. Rajalakshmi
9	Power of Police Officer in Criminal Investigation: A Herculean Task	Dr. P.R.L. Raja Venkatesan

**Parallel Session II** (2.00 – 3.30 pm; Venue: Lecture Hall I, Ground Floor, CCC); Chairperson:  
**Mr. Parvesh Khanna**

1	The Legal Clock to clear the backlog and delay	Janakidevi & M. Muthuyazhini
2	Perception of marginalized families towards child rights	Priyanka Moola
3	Legal Aid: The messiah of the poor	Gabriela Michael & Rohan Vidwans
4	Efficacy of Children Custody under the present socio-economic and legal conditions in India	A.Anitha
5	A friend and foe: Bridging the trust deficit between the Public and Police	S.Karthikeyan Bharath Asaithambi
6	Community policing ad challenges in India	G. Selvi
7	Domestic abuse & exploitation of children: An issue of humans rights violation	B.Vetrivel
8	Judicial Police: Need of the hour	Gowthaman.N T Thamodharan

**Parallel Session III** (2.00 – 3.30 pm; Venue: Lecture Hall II, First Floor, CCC); Chairperson:  
**Ms. Chitra Shah**

Sl. No.	Title of the Paper	Speakers
1	Legal services to mentally ill and mentally disabled: A critical analysis of government schemes	Vanitha Ojha & Abhishek Anand
2	Legal aid: A path to justice for poor	Tharini.R & Sri Ramakrishna.P
3	Green federalism & environmental justice: Issues and challenges	Niranjana E.V & Rohan Ross
4	Is the Supreme Court of India going through a civil war?	Ayush Sharma & Manansharma
5	Child abuse	Lakshipriya & Sophia Stella Sargunam W.V
6	Challenges for police in maintaining law and order in crime investigation and disposal of cases	Aditya Sharma
7	Protection of rights of men, women & children	Syed Iqbal Ahmad
8	Challenges for Judiciary in timely disposal of cases	B. Siva Prasad

**Tea Break (3.30 – 3.45 pm)**



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**Valedictory Function (March 3, 2018)**

Venue: CCC Auditorium, Pondicherry University

4.00 - 4.10	Welcome address and report of the conference	<b>Prof. Sibnath Deb</b> Dean (I/C), School of Law Pondicherry University
4.10 – 4.30	Address by Chief Guest	<b>Justice Indira Banerjee</b> , Chief Justice of Madras High Court, Chennai, India
4.30 – 4.45	Address by Guest of Honour	<b>Mr.V. Narayanswamy</b> Chief Minister, Puducherry Union Territory, India
4.45 – 5.05	Valedictory Address	<b>Justice Ravi R. Tripathi</b> Member, Law Commission of India, Government of India
5.05 – 5.10	Special Address	<b>Sri Sunil Kumar Gautam, IPS</b> Director General of Police Puducherry Union Territory
5.10 – 5.15	Feedback from Delegates	
5.15 -5.20	Felicitation	<b>Prof. K. Tharanikkarasu</b> Registrar (I/C), Pondicherry University
5.20- 5.25	Address by Vice Chancellor of Pondicherry University	<b>Prof. Gurmeet Singh</b> Vice Chancellor Pondicherry University
5.25– 5.30	Vote of Thanks	School of Law, Pondicherry University
	National Anthem	



