

VOLUME V

ISSUE-III (July-Sept 2019)



IILS QUEST

A Quarterly Journal authored by IILS Students
Published in the IILS Website



INDIAN INSTITUTE OF LEGAL STUDIES

Recognised under Section 2(f) & 12B of the UGC Act, 1956

UG & Post Graduate Advanced Research Studies in Law

Accredited by NAAC

Affiliated to the University of North Bengal

Approved by the University Grants Commission, New Delhi

Recognised by the Bar Council Of India, New Delhi

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FROM THE CHAIRMAN'S DESK



The Indian Institute of Legal Studies is devoted to the all round development of its students and our quarterly journal "QUEST" happens to be the most exemplary manifestation of their persistent cognitive efforts. Over the years our students' journal has presented pertinent issues which not only pertain to the legal sphere but also bear the stamp of succinct social awareness. It is heart-warming to witness the burgeoning evolution of our students, who are attaining new heights of finesse with each passing day. Their ever enthusiastic creative spirit is testament to the fact that "QUEST" indeed has been successful in its quest to recognize and nourish the powerhouse of talent that is our beloved students.

I would like to congratulate all the students who have actively taken upon themselves the responsibility to turn "QUEST" into something which everyone looks forward to. We, on our end, pledge to arrange and implement everything conducive to the wholesome enlightenment of our students.

Joyjit Choudhury

Founder Chairman

Indian Institute of Legal Studies

MESSAGE

FROM THE REGISTRAR'S DESK



I take immense pride to record my views in the 'IILS Quest', a students' journal which is authored, edited and published by students of the college. This initiative provides a platform for the students to present their multivocal talent for all to witness and recognize. IILS QUEST is an extension of our collective objective of devoting ourselves for everything 'of the students-by the students-for the students'. It not only aims at enhancing the writing skills of the students, but also awakens the shy embers of creative multiplicity and spirit of enterprise in them. This journal carries forward the contribution of the students thereby reflecting their ethos and aspirations. The articles, poems and photographs published here flaunt the poetic prowess, imagination, creativity, technical competence of our dear students teeming with talent. I congratulate my dear children and wish them all the success.



Sanjay Bhattacharjee
Registrar,
Indian Institute of Legal Studies

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ARTICLES



THE DEVELOPMENT OF RIGHT TO FREEDOM OF SPEECH AND EXPRESSION IN INDIA: WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO JUDICIAL PRECEDENTS



By Subhradeep Das
BBA LL.B, Semester V

ABSTRACT:

The ability to communicate ideas and views of an individual is what differentiates human beings from the other living organisms (flora & fauna) around the globe. The right to freedom of speech and expression is therefore a basic right which a person acquires on birth as it helps a person to convey his thought, sentiments & feelings to others by the means of speech, gestures or writing or any other mode. Now there are some countries which recognizes the individuality and the free expression of ideas and thus grants this right to its citizens without any restrictions. Whereas there are also countries which grant this right with different degrees of restrictions on it due to reasons like threat to national security or violence which may result into disagreeable opinions. In this article I will be dealing with the different disputes regarding this right which also lead to the evolution of different other rights under Article 19(1)(a) of the Constitution of India.

INTRODUCTION

Speech is God's gift to mankind through which we convey our thoughts, feelings and sentiments to other. Thus, it is a natural right which a human being acquires on birth.

*"Everyone has right to freedom of opinion and expression; this right includes freedom to hold opinions without interference and impart information and ideas through any media regardless of frontiers."*¹

The people of India declared themselves the liberty of thought, expression, belief, faith and worship. This resolve is reflected in the article 19 (1) (a) which deals with 'Right

¹Universal Declaration of Human Rights, 10th December 1948

to Freedom of Speech and Expression'. In India this right is not absolute. Absolute individual rights cannot be guaranteed by any modern State as there can't be any right which is injurious to the community as a whole.

The guarantee of this right is therefore restricted by the Constitution under Article 19 (2) in the larger interest of the community. John Milton justly said, ***“Give me the liberty to know, to utter, and to argue freely according to conscience, above all liberties”***. The essence of free speech is the ability of the citizens of a country to speak freely and obtain information from others through publications without any fear of restriction or punishment by the State. Through free speech people can come together to achieve political influence, it will also assist in healthy discussion and discourses, which in turn will serve as a ground of debates and effective decision making and per se, develops a stronger democratic institution

1. The importance of the Freedom of Speech in India

Freedom of speech offers humans with the right to voice his feeling to others, but this can not be the only purpose for the protection of this freedom. India is said to be the world's largest democratic and second largest populated state with a huge diversity in terms of language, religion, caste and creed, it is sensitive and essential right granted to the Indian citizens. For the proper functioning of the democratic process this freedom is essential. The freedom of speech and expression is considered to be the mother of all liberties. In *Maneka Gandhi v. Union of India*, Bhagwati J., has emphasized on the significance of the freedom of speech and expression in these words:

“Democracy is based essentially on free debate and open discussion, for that is the only corrective of government action in a democratic set up. If democracy means govt. of the people by the people, it is obvious that every citizen must be entitled to participate in the democratic process and in order to enable him to intelligently exercise his rights of making a choice, free & general discussion of public matters is absolutely essential.”

Four justifications for the need to protect Freedom of Speech and Expression are:

- i. If restrictions on speech are tolerated, society prevents the discovery and publication of accurate facts and valuable opinion. Therefore, Freedom of Speech and Expression helps in revealing truth by open discussion.
- ii. Freedom of speech is a necessary part of each individual's right as exchange of ideas and opinions effectively assists in the development and self-fulfillment of the citizen. Restriction on what we are allowed to say, write, hear and read will hamper citizen's personality and its growth.
- iii. Freedom of speech provides opportunity to express one's belief and show political attitudes. In a country with huge diversity freedom of speech provides a

mechanism to balance between stability and social change.

iv. Since democracy is most important feature of our country therefore freedom of speech is there to protect the right of all citizens so that they can participate in the smooth working of democracy by understanding political issues. So, freedom of speech and expression helps to strengthen the capacity of its citizens in participating in decision-making.

Thus, we find that protection of Art. 19 (1) (a) is very crucial. Time to time judicial precedents serve to reiterate the significance of this freedom of speech and expression which is enshrined in Part III of the Constitution of India.

2. Birth & Status of Freedom of Speech and Expression under the Constitution of India

During the colonial period, the liberties of the Indians were at a complete stake. The cruelties of the British Empire actually restrained the freedom of expression and speech of the Indian masses. From the Sedition laws imposed by the English in 1870 to Section 295A of the Hate speech law, the British took every possible way to restrain opinion making among Indians in order to suppress the revolutionary sentiments prevailing the masses to an independent struggle. The prevention of Seditious Meeting Act, 1907 which prevented open discussions and formation of Unions was also the driving force behind the very fundamental freedom of speech and expression being guaranteed to the citizens which they were earlier deprived of. The framers of the Constitution of India have also borrowed the idea of freedom of speech from the democratic ideas laid in the American Constitution which is its significant feature. As far as the status of the freedom of speech and expression is concerned, the following four points will give a brief about its status:

- Firstly, freedom of speech and expression in India can only be enforced by its citizens and not to an alien or foreigner.
- Secondly, this fundamental right under article 19 (1) (a) cannot be enforced by a company as given in *Shree Sidhali Steels Ltd. v. State of Uttar Pradesh*² which stated that company not being a citizen has no fundamental right but now the court has held that though a company cannot claim a right under Article 19, yet its shareholder who is a natural person can claim rights guaranteed by Article 19.
- Thirdly, there exists freedom of speech and expression on social media or internet also, where the Supreme Court struck down section 66A of the Information Technology Act which provided for police action for social media posts construed as “offensive” or “menacing”, in *Shreya Singhal v Union of India*³, thus fortifying article 19 (1)(a).

²*Shree Sidhali Steels Ltd. v. State of U.P.*, (2011) 3 SCC 193

³*Shreya Singhal v. Union of India*, (2013) 12 SCC 73

- Fourthly, the right to expression under Article 19 also involves the right not to express. The Supreme Court in *Excel Wear v Union of India*⁴ held that the fundamental right under Article 19 has reciprocal rights i.e. the “right to freedom of speech includes the right not to speak and the right not to form an association is inherent in the right to form associations”⁵.

3. Freedom of Speech and Expression in Indian perspective

Freedom of speech and expression is indispensable in a very democracy. Article 19(1)(a) says that every citizen shall have the right to freedom of speech and expression. But this right is subject to limitations levied under Article 19(2) that empowers the state to put ‘reasonable’ restrictions on the subsequent grounds, e.g., security of the state, friendly relations with foreign states, public order, decency & morality, contempt of court, defamation, incitement to offence and integrity & sovereignty of India. Simply it means the right to express one’s own conviction and opinions freely through any communicable medium or visible representation. It also indicates the liberty of publication and circulation and thus the freedom of press is included in this category. Liberty of circulation is necessary to that freedom as the liberty to publication as without circulation the publication is of little value.

The different judgements which interpret Freedom of Speech & Expression are:

- In *Indian Express Newspapers v. Union of India*⁶, the court observed that, Article 19 of the Indian Constitution does not use the phrase “freedom of press” in its language, but it is contained within Article 19(1)(a). There cannot be any interference with the freedom of press in the name of public interest as the purpose of press is to enhance public interest by publishing facts and opinions, without which a democratic citizen cannot take responsible decision. It is therefore the primary duty of the courts to uphold the freedom of press and invalidate all laws or administrative actions which interfere with it contrary to the constitutional mandate.⁷ Similarly, imposition of pre-censorship of a journal,⁸ or prohibiting a newspaper from publishing its own views about any burning issue⁹ is a restriction on the liberty of the press.
- Freedom of speech also includes the right to silence. In the National Anthem case,¹⁰ three scholars belonging to Jehovah’s witnesses were expelled from the school for refusing to sing the national anthem, although they stood respectfully when the same was being sung. They challenged the validity of their expulsion before the Kerala High

⁴1979 AIR 25, 1979 SCR (1)1009

⁵KavyaBharadwaj, *Evolution of Freedom of Speech under the Indian Constitution*, Ipleaders (Visited on Apr. 16, 2019, 02:49PM), <https://blog.ipleaders.in/freedom-of-speech-2/>

⁶(1985) 1 SCC 641.

⁷In *Re Harijai Singh*, AIR 1997 SC 73.

⁸*BrijBhushan v. State of Delhi* AIR 1950 SC 129.

⁹*Virendra v. State of Punjab* AIR 1957 SC 896

¹⁰*Bijoe Emmanuel v. State of Kerala*, (1986) 3 SCC 615

Court which upheld the expulsion as valid and, on the ground, that it was their fundamental duty to sing the national anthem. On appeal, the Supreme Court held that the students did not commit any offence under the Prevention of Insults to National Honour Act, 1971. Also, there was no law under which their fundamental right under Article 19(1)(a) could be curtailed. Accordingly, it had been held that the children's expulsion from the school was a violation of their basic right under Article 19(1)(a), which also includes the liberty of silence.

- In India, Section 124-A of the Indian Penal Code, defines the offence of sedition as follows: “Whoever by words either spoken or written, or by signs, or by visible representation or otherwise brings or attempts to bring into hatred or contempt or excite or attempts to excite disaffection towards the govt. established by law in India shall be punished.” In *Kanhaiya Kumar v. State of NCT of Delhi*,¹¹ students of JNU organized an event on the Parliament attack convict Afzal Guru, who was hanged in 2013 which was a protest through poetry, art and music against the judicial killing. Allegations for Anti-National sloganeering were made against the students. A case therefore was filed against several students who were protesting on changes of offence under Sections 124-A, 120-B & 34. Kanhaiya Kumar the president of the University's Students Union was arrested after allegations were made against him although he was released on bail by the Delhi High Court as the police investigation cannot clarify his exact role in the protest.

- Advertisement is also a form of speech, but every advertisement is not a form of speech or expression of ideas. When any advertisement is commercial in nature will no longer fall within the ambit freedom of speech. In *Hamdard Dawakhana v. Union of India*,¹² the validity of the Drug and Magic Remedies (Objectionable Advertisement) Act, which put restrictions on advertisement of drugs in certain cases and prohibited advertisements of drugs having magic qualities for curing diseases was challenged on the ground that the restriction on advertisement abridged the freedom. The Supreme Court held that an advertisement is no doubt a form of speech but in the present case the advertisement is held to be dealing with commerce or trade and not for propagating ideas. Hence, advertisement of prohibited drugs will not fall within the scope of Article 19(1)(a).

- In *People's Union for Civil Liberties v. Union of India*,¹³ public interest litigation (PIL)¹⁴ was filed under Article 32¹⁵ of the Constitution of India by PUCL, against the frequent case of telephone tapping. The validity of Section 5(2)¹⁶ of The Indian

¹¹*P. (CLR) 558/2016*

¹²*AIR 1960 SC 554*

¹³*AIR 1997 SC 568*

¹⁴*It is a legal contest fought judicially for the protection of public interest.*

¹⁵*Remedies for enforcement of rights conferred by Part III of the Constitution of India.*

¹⁶*Section 5(2), The Indian Telegraph Act: This section permits the interception of messages in accordance of the provisions of the section.*

Telegraph Act, 1885 was challenged. It was observed that “occurrence of public emergency” and “in the interest of public safety” is the *sine qua non*¹⁷ for the application of the provisions of Section 5(2). If any of these two conditions are not present, the govt. has no right to exercise its power under the said section. Therefore, telephone tapping violates Article 19(1)(a) unless it comes within the reasonable restrictions under Article 19(2).

- In *K.A. Abbas v. Union of India*,¹⁸ was the first case in which the issue of prior censorship of films under Article 19(2) came into consideration of the Supreme Court of India. The petitioner challenged the validity of censorship as violative of his fundamental right of freedom of speech and expression as according to him it imposed an unreasonable restriction. Under the Cinematograph Act, 1952, films are divided into two categories- ‘U’ films for unrestricted exhibition, & ‘A’ films that can be shown to adults only. The Petitioner’s film was refused the ‘U’ certificate. He contended that no other form of speech and expression was subject to such prior restraint, and therefore, he demanded equality of treatment with such forms. The Court however held that motion pictures are able to stir emotions more deeply than any other forms of art. Hence, pre-censorship and classification of films between ‘U’ & ‘A’ was held to be valid and was justified under Article 19(2) of the Constitution of India.

- In *Sakal Papers Ltd. v. Union of India*,¹⁹ the validity of the Daily Newspapers (Price and Control) Order, 1960, which fixed a minimum price and also the number of pages which could be published by a newspaper was challenged. This was said to be unconstitutional by the petitioner on the ground that it violated the liberty of press which is guaranteed by Article 19(1)(a) of the Constitution of India. The govt. raised the contention that fixing the newsprint would help in the growth of the small newspapers as well as prevent monopoly in the trade. It also justified its order of reduction of page level on the ground that big dailies devote a very high percentage of space to advertisements, and therefore the cut in pages will not affect them. The Court held the newsprint policy to be an unreasonable restriction and observed that the policy abridged the petitioner’s right of freedom of speech and expression. The Court also held that the fixation of page limit will have a twofold effect-

First, it will deprive the petitioners of their economic viability, and secondly, it will restrict the freedom of speech and expression as compulsorily reducing the page limit will lead to reduction of circulation and area of coverage for news and views.

Hence, any restriction on the number of the pages or fixation of page level of a newspaper invalid and violate of Article 19(1)(a).

¹⁷(Latin); *Black’s Law Dictionary: Without which not, meaning something that is absolutely essential.*

¹⁸AIR 1971 SC 481; *Life Insurance Corporation of India v. Mahnu Bhai D. Shah, (1992) 3 SCC 637*

¹⁹AIR 1962 SC 305

4. Ground for Restriction under Article 19(2)

It is crucial to preserve the freedom of speech and expression in a democracy, so it is necessary to impose some restrictions on this freedom for the maintenance of social order as no freedom can be absolute since it may violate others right to freedom. Under Article 19(2) of the Constitution of India, the State may make law imposing 'reasonable restriction' on the exercise of the 'right to freedom of speech and expression' in the 'interest of the public' on the subsequent grounds:

- Security of State- Security of State is of sheer importance and a govt. must have the power to impose a restriction on the activity which affects it. Under Article 19(2) a State can impose reasonable restriction in the interest of the 'Security of the State' which implies serious and aggravated forms of public disorder like rebellion, waging war against the state, insurrection and not ordinary breaches of public order and public safety e.g. unlawful assembly, riot, affray.
- Friendly Relations with Foreign States- In the present age of globalization a country has to maintain a good and cordial relationship with other countries. Something which is likely to disturb such relationship should be checked by the government. Keeping this in mind this ground was introduced by the Constitution (1st Amendment) Act, 1951. The object of this provision is to prohibit any malicious propaganda against a foreign friendly state, which may threaten the maintenance of good relations of India with other States.
- Public Order- Public order is something more than ordinary maintenance of law & order. This ground was added by the Constitution (1st Amendment) Act, 1951, in order to meet the situation arising from the Supreme Court's decision in *Romesh Thapper's case*²⁰ where it was held that ordinary or local breaches of public order were no grounds for imposing restriction on the freedom of speech & expression guaranteed by the Constitution of India. 'Public order' is synonymous with public peace, tranquility & safety. It follows that-

In the interests of the public order, the State may impose restrictions on- The incitement of:

- i. Withholding of services by public employees or by persons engaged in any employment which is essential for securing the public safety or for maintaining services essential for the life of the community,²¹ or by members of the police forces.²²
- ii. Committing breach of discipline amongst employees of the class referred to above.²³

²⁰ AIR 1950 SC 124.

²¹ *Dalbir v. State of Punjab*, AIR 1962 SC 1106

²² *Dalbir v. State of Punjab*, AIR 1962 SC 1106

²³ *Dalbir v. State of Punjab*, AIR 1962 SC 1106

iii. Feelings of enmity or hatred between different sections of the community or insulting their religious feelings.²⁴

A. The use of loudspeakers likely to cause a public nuisance or to affect the health of the inmates of the residential premises, hospitals and the like.²⁵

B. On the other hand, the following cannot be restricted or penalized in the interest of 'public order': advocacy of non-payment of govt. dues without resorting to violence.

ii. Decency or Morality- The way to express something or to say something should be a decent one. It must not have an effect on the morality of the society adversely. The words 'decency and morality' are words of wide meaning. Sections 292 to 294 of Indian Penal Code provide instances of restrictions on the freedom of speech and expression in the interest of decency or morality. These sections prohibit the sale or distribution or exhibition of obscene words in the public places. Although there is no fix standard as to what is moral and decent it varies from time to time and place to place.

iii. Contempt of Court- In a democratic country judiciary plays a vital role. In such a situation it is essential to respect judiciary and its order. Thus, restriction on freedom of speech and expression can be imposed if it exceeds the reasonable and fair limits and amounts to contempt of court. According to Section 2,²⁶ 'contempt of court' maybe either 'civil contempt' or 'criminal contempt'. Indian Contempt Law was amended in 2006 to make 'truth' a defense. Therefore, while exercising the right to freedom of speech and expression, nobody can be allowed to interfere with due course of justice or to lower the prestige or authority of the court, even in the garb of criticizing a judgement.²⁷ But, because it constitutes a restriction on the freedom of expression, this jurisdiction should be sparingly exercised.²⁸

iv. Defamation- A statement which injures a man's reputation amounts to defamation. Defamation consists in exposing a person to hatred, ridicule or contempt. In India, Section 499 of the I.P.C., contains the criminal law relating to defamation also it recognizes no distinction between libel and slander. Just as every person possess the freedom of speech and expression, every person also possesses a right to his reputation which is regarded as property. Hence, nobody can use his freedom to injure someone's reputation.

²⁴*Virendra v. State of Punjab*, AIR 1957 SC 896; *Ramji Lal v. State of U.P.*, AIR 1957 SC 620.

²⁵*State of Rajasthan v. Chawla*, 1959 Supp (1) SCR 904

²⁶*Contempt of Court Act 1971*.

²⁷*Daphtry v. Gupta*, AIR 1971 SC 1132 (1145).

²⁸*Rama Dayal v. State of M.P.*, IR 1978 SC 921 (para 11)

v. Incitement to an offence- this ground will permit legislation not only to punish or prevent incitement to commit serious offence like murder which lead to breach of public order, but also to commit any 'offence', which according to General Clauses Act, means 'any act or omission made punishable by any law for the time being in force'. Hence, it's not permissible to instigate another to do any act that is prohibited and punished by any law.

vi. Sovereignty and Integrity of India- This ground has been added as a ground of restriction on the freedom of expression by the 16th Amendment of Constitution. The object was to enable the State to combat cries for secession and the like from organizations such as the Dravida Kazhgam in the South and the Plebiscite Front in Kashmir, and activities in pursuance thereof which could not presumably be brought within the fold of the expression 'security of the State'.

5. Conclusion

Expression through speech is one of the basic rights guaranteed by the civil society. However, in the modern world Right to freedom of speech and expression is not limited to express one's conviction through words but it also includes circulating one's views through any medium. It comprises of right to information, freedom of press, freedom of silence to name a few.

There are two big democracies of the world i.e. America & India and both have remarkably protected this right. As far as India is concerned, Right to Freedom of Speech and Expression is enshrined in Article 19(1)(a) in Part III of the Constitution of India. After the analysis of the judicial precedents it can be said that Indian Courts have always placed a broad interpretation on the value and contents of Article 19(1)(a) making it subjective only to the restrictions permissible under Article 19(2). Article 19 also focuses on achieving the reasonable and proper nexus between the restriction and public order.

Freedom of Speech and Expression is the defensive wall of the democratic government. This freedom is essential for the proper functioning of democratic process also it is regarded as the first condition of liberty. This right is rightly been said to be the mother of all liberties which includes the right to acquire and disseminate the same.

A CRITICAL STUDY OF THE ROLE OF AGRICULTURE IN ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT



By Kritika Deb
B.A., L.L.B. Semester V

INTRODUCTION

The history of Agriculture in India dates back to Indus Valley Civilization Era and even before that in some parts of Southern India¹. Today, India ranks second worldwide in farm outputs. agriculture and allied sectors like forestry and fisheries accounted for 13.7% of the GDP (gross domestic product) in 2013², about 50% of the workforce^{3,4}. The economic contribution of agriculture to India's GDP is steadily declining with the country's broad-based economic growth. Still, agriculture is demographically the broadest economic sector and plays a significant role in the overall socio-economic fabric of India.

One report from 2008 claimed India's population is growing faster than its ability to produce rice and wheat⁵. Other recent

¹Brese, White (1993). "Agriculture"

²Agriculture's share in GDP declines to 13.7% in 2012-13

³"CIA Factbook: India". CIA Factbook. Central Intelligence Agency. Archived from the original on 10 th June 2008. Accessed October 10,2018

⁴Staff, India Brand Equity Foundation Agriculture and Food in India Accessed October 10,2018

⁵Sengupta, Somini (22 June 2008). "The Food Chain in Fertile India. Growth Outstrips Agriculture". New York Times.

studies claim India can easily feed its growing population, plus produce wheat and rice for global exports, if it can reduce food staple spoilage, improve its infrastructure and raise its farm productivity to those achieved by other developing countries such as Brazil and China⁶⁷.

India exported \$38 billion worth of agricultural products in 2013, making it the seventh largest agricultural exporter worldwide and the sixth largest net exporter⁸. Most of its agriculture exports serve developing and least developed nations⁹. Indian agricultural/horticultural and processed foods are exported to more than 120 countries, primarily in the Middle East, Southeast Asia, SAARC countries, the EU and the United States¹⁰¹¹.

According to some scientist's agriculture was widespread in the Indian peninsula, 10000–3000 years ago, well beyond the fertile plains of the north. Some claim Indian agriculture began by 9000 BC as a result of early cultivation of plants, and domestication of crops and animals¹². Settled life soon followed with implements and techniques being developed for agriculture¹³¹⁴. Double monsoons led to two harvests being reaped in one year. Indian products soon reached trading

⁶⁷Rapid growth of select Asian economies". Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations. 2009.

⁷¹India Country Overview 2011". World Bank. 2011.

⁸India's Agricultural Exports Climb to Record High, United States Department of Agriculture (2014)

⁹India's Agricultural Exports Climb to Record High, United States Department of Agriculture (2014)

¹⁰<http://www.ibef.org/exports/agriculture-and-food-industry-india.aspx>, Accessed October 10,2018

¹¹<http://www.agriexam.com/?m=1>, Accessed October 10,2018

¹² Gupta, Page 57

¹³Harris & Gosden, page 385

¹⁴Lal, R. (August 2001). "Thematic evolution of ISTRO: transition in scientific issues and research focus from 1955 to 2000". Soil and Tillage Research. 61(1–2): 3–12 [3]. doi:10.1016/S0167-1987(01)00184-2.

networks and foreign crops were introduced¹⁵¹⁶. Plants and animals—considered essential to survival by the Indians—came to be worshiped and venerated¹⁷.

The middle ages saw irrigation channels reach a new level of sophistication, and Indian crops affected the economies of other regions of the world under Islamic patronage¹⁸¹⁹. Land and water management systems were developed with an aim of providing uniform growth²⁰²¹. Despite some stagnation during the later modern era the independent Republic of India was able to develop a comprehensive agricultural programme²²²³.

India has shown a steady average nationwide annual increase in the kilograms produced per hectare for some agricultural items, over the last 60 years. These gains have come mainly from India's green revolution, improving road and power generation infrastructure, knowledge of gains and reforms²⁴. Despite these recent accomplishments, agriculture has the potential for major productivity and total output gains, because crop yields in India are still just 30% to 60% of the best sustainable crop yields achievable in the farms of developed and other developing countries²⁵. Additionally, losses after harvest due to poor

¹⁵agriculture, history of. Encyclopædia Britannica 2008.

¹⁶Shaffer, pages 310-311

¹⁷Gupta, page 57

¹⁸Iqtidar Husain Siddiqui, "Water Works and Irrigation System in India during Pre-Mughal Times", *Journal of the Economic and Social History of the Orient*, Vol. 29, No. 1 (Feb., 1986), pp. 52–77.

¹⁹Shaffer, page 315

²⁰Palat, page 63

²¹Kumar, page 182

²²Roy 2006

²³Kumar 2006

²⁴"Handbook of Statistics on Indian Economy". Reserve Bank of India: India's Central Bank. 2011.

²⁵"World Wheat, Corn and Rice". Oklahoma State University, FAOSTAT.

infrastructure and unorganized retail cause India to experience some of the highest food losses in the world^{26,27}.

As per the 2010 FAO world agriculture statistics India is the world's largest producer of many fresh fruits like banana, mango, guava, papaya, lemon and vegetables like chickpea, okra and milk, major spices like chili pepper, ginger, fibrous crops such as jute, staples such as millet and castor oil seed. India is the second largest producer of wheat and rice, the world's major food staples²⁸.

India is currently the world's second or third largest producer of several dry fruits, agriculture based textile rawmaterials, roots and tubercrops, pulses, farmed fish, eggs, coconut, sugarcane and numerous vegetables. India ranked in the world's five largest producers of over 80% of agricultural produce items, including many cash crops such as coffee and cotton, in 2010²⁹. India is one of the world's five largest producers of livestock and poultry meat, with one of the fastest growth rates, as of 2011³⁰.

RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN AGRICULTURE AND ECONOMICS

"Civilisation as it is known today could not have evolved, nor can it survive, without an adequate food supply" -Norman Borlaug (the father of Green revolution). Forget economy the

²⁶"Indian retail: The supermarket's last frontier". The Economist.

²⁷Sinha, R.K. (2010). "Emerging Trends, Challenges and Opportunities presentation, on publications page, see slides 7 through 21", National Seed Association of India. Archived from the original on 15 November 2011. Retrieved 28 October 2018.

²⁸"FAOSTAT, 2010 data". Faostat.fao.org. Retrieved 2018-10-06.

²⁹"FAOSTAT, 2010 data". Faostat.fao.org. Retrieved 2018-10-06.

³⁰"Livestock and Poultry: World Markets & Trade"(PDF). United States Department of Agriculture. October 2011.

very existence of humans on earth requires our hunger to be satisfied.

"Man's survival, from the time of Adam and Eve until the invention of agriculture, must have been precarious because of his inability to ensure his food supply" -Norman Borlaug.

So, we can agree to disagree but as long as the human stomach feels hunger, agricultural will continue to be a sunrise industry. Well it may not be new to the world but it definitely demands new innovations, more research and more development. As far as its effect on economy is considered it depends on the type of economy and magnitude of labour force involved in agriculture and allied activities. Answering from Indian perspective, India is an agrarian economy. 54% of the total labour force is in agriculture. It is the livelihood to majority of our population. Prior to 1960s India depended on foreign imports and aids to meet domestic requirements but following the drought in mid 1960s our agricultural policies were reformed and we became self-sufficient by 1970. Now around 40% of our exports are related to agriculture.

Agricultural sector holds 13.9% share in GDP. Agricultural sector or the primary sector has a lot of importance indirectly on the manufacturing sector. Food security can be achieved only by emphasising on agriculture. So, the better our agriculture the better our economy. But Indian agriculture faces several pre and post cultivation problems like high fragmentation of lands, lack of proper irrigation, lack of infrastructure, illiteracy among farmers, lack of proper marketing, proper storage and many other non-technical issues.

Most countries have an economy that is dependent on agriculture – either in a small or big way. From employment

generation to contribution to National Income, agriculture is important. In 2010, around 25 million persons were regularly engaged in agricultural work in the European Union. 58% men were working on full time in farms.

2013 saw 77% of the total men were working full time. In case of contribution towards National Income, agriculture contributes more than 50% in developing countries and normally a smaller percentage in developed countries. Agriculture as a concept has grown as well. A decade or two back, it was associated solely with the production of basic crops. Modern agriculture includes forestry, bee keeping, fruit cultivation, poultry, and even dairy farming. Webster's Dictionary says, "agriculture is the art or science of production of crops and livestock on farm." Increasing population means that there has to be an increased focus the primary sector. World Bank Report states that three out of four people in developing countries live in rural areas and earn as less as \$2 a day. European Countries do not face a similar problem but innovation in agriculture remains a must. This ensures that the country can focus more on developing the economy.

SCENARIO OF INDIAN AGRICULTURE IN THE PRE-INDEPENDENCE ERA

The condition of agriculture, before independence, was somewhat pathetic since- Feudalism and sub-feudalism were prevalent. Also, in some cases, there were as many as 50 intermediaries between the peasants and the Government. Around 4/5th of the produce was taken from the peasants as

taxes, which in turn led to impoverishment of farmers. Focus was not on new ways and bringing the technology in agriculture. Many farmers lost their lives to famine. Jajmani system was quite prevalent during that time. Britishers brought about commercialisation of agriculture and Tinkathia system, too was in the trend. It was hard for peasant communities, at large, to arrange food for themselves throughout the year, though they were the real producers of the food. Measures to improve agriculture were not momentary that could be all done, all of sudden, in 1947, rather these measures were brought about throughout the journey of Independent India.

THE PRE-COLONIAL SCENARIO OF INDIAN AGRICULTURE

During the pre-British era, a major part of India's population was dependent on agriculture. The farming technologies and irrigation facilities were not satisfactory. However, agriculture in villages was self-sustaining and independent.

The village communities either purchased or consumed the raw materials and articles directly. Consequently, starvations and famines were rare if not frequent. Of course, agricultural practices remained primitive, but the villages functioned independently and were self-sufficient. All of this went for a toss when the Britishers set feet on the Indian subcontinent.

INDIAN AGRICULTURAL SCENARIO DURING THE COLONIAL INVASION

Britishers were keen on establishing a monopoly in India. They saw India as a means to drive their home country towards a state of unmatched power. Colonisers drew out every ounce of Indian resource and every drop of Indian blood for their selfish motives. Such was the state of exploitation.

During the British rule also, the Indian economy remained agrarian. Rough estimates claim that about 85% of the economy derived their livelihood directly or indirectly from agriculture. Though, unlike the pre-colonial India, the feature of self-sufficiency vanished in the colonial state. This led to various famines which the colonizers paid no heed to provided it didn't affect their profit margins. Effectively, the agricultural sector continued to experience deterioration and stagnation, particularly marked by low levels of agricultural productivity.

THE STAGNATED INDIAN AGRICULTURAL SCENARIO DURING THE COLONIAL RULE

The Indian agricultural sector, which supported almost the entire economy, went towards stagnation. There was a negligible introduction of reforms to ensure an increase in productivity. On the contrary, the Britishers continued to extract profits which broke the knees of Indian agricultural sector.

The major cause of this sorry state of Indian agriculture was the various land settlement systems of the colonial government. The highlight of this was the **zamindari system** which was practiced in the then Bengal presidency. Under this, the majority of profits went to the zamindars instead of the cultivators, ultimately filling up the pockets of their colonial bosses.

Just like their colonial masters, the zamindars did nothing to improve the state of agriculture. They were only concerned with collecting rent despite the economic condition and the plight of the cultivators. However, the revenue settlement policy particularly fuelled this ruthless nature adopted by the zamindars. Under this, the rent can be paid until a fixed date, failing which their colonial masters would take away all their rights.

FACTORS WHICH FURTHER ADDED TO THE ADVERSE AGRICULTURAL SCENARIO

Agricultural technologies remained primitive with no efforts to improve conditions from the British side. Even after the introduction of fertilizer technology farmers used natural manure, which resulted in low yields. This coupled with lack of proper irrigation facilities aggravated the misery.

The motive behind agricultural activities shifted from self-sustainability to commercialization focused upon the increase of profits of colonials. As a result, there was an increase in the yield of cash crops, but it helped the farmers in no way. Farmers were now mass-producing cash crops instead of food crops, which were ultimately used for the benefit of British industries. These cash crops include cotton, jute, oilseeds, sugarcane, tobacco etc.

Additionally, at the time of partition, a large portion of fertile and highly irrigated land went to Pakistan, especially the jute producing areas that went with East Pakistan (now Bangladesh). Hence, the jute industry received a heavy setback. By and large, the Britishers further added to the plight of Indian agricultural system and left with an enormous task ahead of us.

SCENARIO OF INDIAN AGRICULTURE DURING THE POST-INDEPENDENCE ERA

When India became independent in 1947, the agricultural productivity was very low (about 50 million tonnes). The agriculture was mainly rainfed and was being done as a subsistence farming using mainly animate sources of farm power and traditional tools and equipment's. More than 80% of the population living in rural areas was dependent on agriculture for their livelihood.

Before the mid-1960s India relied on imports and food aid to meet domestic requirements. However, two years of severe drought in 1965 and 1966 convinced India to reform its agricultural policy and that they could not rely on foreign aid and imports for food security. India adopted significant policy reforms focused on the goal of food grain self-sufficiency. This ushered in India's Green Revolution. It began with the decision to adopt superior yielding, disease resistant wheat varieties in combination with better farming knowledge to improve productivity. The state of Punjab led India's green revolution and earned the distinction of being the country's bread basket³¹. The initial increase in production was centred on the irrigated areas of the states of Punjab, Haryana and western Uttar Pradesh. With the farmers and the government officials focusing on farm productivity and knowledge transfer, India's total food grain production soared. A hectare of Indian wheat farm that produced an average of 0.8 tonnes in 1948, produced 4.7 tonnes of wheat in 1975 from the same land. Such

³¹The Government of Punjab (2004). Human Development Report 2004, Punjab (PDF)(Report). Archived (PDF) from the original on 8 July 2011. Retrieved 10 October,2018. Section: "The Green Revolution", pp. 17–20.

rapid growth in farm productivity enabled India to become self-sufficient by the 1970s. It also empowered the smallholder farmers to seek further means to increase food staples produced per hectare. By 2000, Indian farms were adopting wheat varieties capable of yielding 6 tonnes of wheat per hectare³²³³. In the years since its independence, India has made immense progress towards food security. Indian population has tripled, and food-grain production more than quadrupled. There has been a substantial increase in available food-grain per capita.

Efforts were then concentrated mainly to develop labour saving manual and animal drawn implements. Later, with the starting of B.Sc. Agricultural Engineering Programme at Allahabad Agricultural Institute during 1942, establishment of Agricultural Engineering Division at TART in 1947, Agricultural Engineering Department at IIT, Kharagpur in 1954, and colleges of Agricultural Engineering and Technology at Pantnagar, Ludhiana, Jabalpur, Udaipur, Coimbatore. 1960s gave an impetus to agricultural engineering research programmes.

Besides these research-cum-academic institutions, a good amount of research opportunity was opened up in the soil and water engineering with the establishment of the 1st river valley project, the Damodar Valley Corporation in 1949, to tackle the problems of soil and water conservation in Bihar and West Bengal.

This was followed by the Government of India's initiative in establishing soil conservation centres at different regions of the

³²"Rapid growth of select Asian economies". Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations. 2009.

³³"Brief history of wheat improvement in India". Directorate of Wheat Research, ICAR India. 2011.

country from the First Five-Year plan. Subsequently all these centres were administratively combined together as a Central Soil and Water Conservation Research Institute at Dehra Dun under the ICAR in 1975, with 6 regional centres.

More recently, organizations other than the ICAR have shown interest in sponsoring research in different areas of agricultural engineering, either by giving financial support or as integral part of the activity of these organizations. Some of these organizations are Ministry of Non-conventional Energy Sources; Department of Electronics; Department of Science and Technology; Department of Agriculture and Co-operation; Tata Energy Research Institute and the Indian National Committee of Irrigation and Drainage etc.

The ICAR has however remained the most important organisation in the country supporting the research in all areas of agricultural engineering and technologies, primarily through the Division of Agricultural Engineering and in some aspects also through the Division of Natural Resource Management, Crop Science and Horticulture.

Early farm machinery development in India was greatly influenced by technological developments in England. The horse drawn equipment imported from England were suitably modified to suit Indian draught animals, and thus as a result, mould board ploughs, disc harrow and cultivators were introduced in India. In 1954 the ICAR for the first time sponsored a scheme to conduct state-wise survey of the existing tools and implements used by farmers.

During 1960 indigenous production of tractors started in India with a production of a few hundred tractors year which has now reached to a production level of more than, 2,00,000 tractors / year and India has emerged as number one tractor producing country in the world.

During sixties and seventies, the indigenous production of

power tillers, stationary engines, power threshers, plant protection equipment and other agricultural equipment were started and expanded to cope up with the increasing demand of improved agricultural machinery for crop production and processing.

After independence when Five Year Development Plans were prepared in 1950, agriculture was given priority as a result of which agricultural research was also given priority. However, it was only during sixties, when a number of Agricultural Engineering Colleges were started in the country and trained manpower was made available, the research activities in the field of agricultural engineering picked up and got a boost during the last two and a half decades.

GREEN REVOLUTION AND ITS IMPACT ON AGRICULTURE AND INDIAN ECONOMY

Green revolution during the mid-sixties was the outcome of new agricultural technology. The new agricultural technique was introduced as a package programme to include HYV seeds, fertilizers and pesticides. This new technology laid emphasis on the adoption of the whole package simultaneously. To increase agricultural production and productivity, the Government of India invited a team of experts sponsored by the Ford Foundation. The team submitted its report entitled India's Food Crisis and Steps to Meet It. in April 1959. This report suggested the means of improving production and productivity of the country with stress on modern inputs, especially fertilizers, credit, marketing facilities etc.

On the basis of the recommendation of this team Government introduced Intensive Area Development Programme (IADP) in 1960 in seven selected districts. The seven selected districts were West Godavari (AP), Shahabad (Bihar), Raipur (Chhattisgarh), Thanjavaur (T.N.), Ludhiana (Punjab), Aligarh

in U.P. and Pali (Rajasthan). As a result of high-yielding varieties of wheat the production of wheat rose to high level of 5000 to 6000 kg. These seeds required proper irrigation facilities and extensive use of fertilizers, pesticides and insecticides. This new 'agriculture strategy' was put into practice for the first time in India in the Kharif season of 1966 and was termed HIGH-YIELDING VARIETIES PROGRAMME (HYVP)³⁴. This programme was introduced in the form of a package programme since it depended crucially on regular and adequate irrigation, fertilizers, high yielding varieties of seeds, pesticides and insecticides.

As a result of new agricultural strategy, food grains output substantially increased from 81.0 million tonnes in the Third Plan (annual average) to 203 million tonnes in the Ninth Plan (annual average) and further to 212. 0 million tonnes in 2003-04. HYVP was restricted to only five crops – wheat, rice jowar, bajra and maize³⁵. Therefore, non- food grains were excluded from the ambit of the new strategy.

Wheat has made rapid strides with its production increasing from 11.1 million tonnes (Third Five Year Plan) to 71.3 million tonnes in the Ninth Plan. The production of wheat touched a high level of 72.1 million tonnes in 2003-04, the overall contribution of wheat to total food grains has increased from 13 per cent in 1950 – 51 to 34 per cent in 2003-04. The average annual production of rice rose from 35. 1 million tonnes in the Third Plan to 87.3 million tonnes in the Ninth Plan. It stood at 87.0 million tonnes in 2003-04.

ISSUES AND CHALLENGES OF INDIAN AGRICULTURAL SECTOR

³⁴"Rust-resistant Wheat Varieties. Work at Pusa Institute". *The Indian Express*. 7 February 1950. Retrieved 11 October 2018.

³⁵"About IARI". *IARI*. Retrieved 11 October,2018.

India is a global agricultural powerhouse. It is the world's largest producer of milk, pulses, and spices, and has the world's largest cattle herd (buffaloes), as well as the largest area under wheat, rice and cotton. It is the second largest producer of rice, wheat, cotton, sugarcane, farmed fish, sheep & goat meat, fruit, vegetables and tea. The country has some 195 m ha under cultivation of which some 63 percent are rainfed (roughly 125m ha) while 37 percent are irrigated (70m ha). In addition, forests cover some 65m ha of India's land.

Three agriculture sector challenges will be important to India's overall development and the improved welfare of its rural poor:

1. RAISING AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTIVITY PER UNIT OF LAND: Raising productivity per unit of land will need to be the main engine of agricultural growth as virtually all cultivable land is farmed. Water resources are also limited and water for irrigation must contend with increasing industrial and urban needs. All measures to increase productivity will need exploiting, amongst them: increasing yields, diversification to higher value crops, and developing value chains to reduce marketing costs.

2. REDUCING RURAL POVERTY THROUGH A SOCIALLY INCLUSIVE STRATEGY THAT COMPRISES BOTH AGRICULTURE AS WELL AS NON-FARM EMPLOYMENT: Rural development must also benefit the poor, landless, women, scheduled castes and tribes. Moreover, there are strong regional disparities: the majority of India's poor are in rain-fed areas or in the Eastern Indo-Gangetic plains. Reaching such groups has not been easy. While progress has been made - the rural population classified as poor fell from nearly 40% in the early 1990s to below 30% by the mid-2000s (about a 1% fall per year) – there is a clear need for a

faster reduction. Hence, poverty alleviation is a central pillar of the rural development efforts of the Government and the World Bank.

3. ENSURING THAT AGRICULTURAL GROWTH RESPONDS TO FOOD SECURITY NEEDS:

The sharp rise in food-grain production during India's Green Revolution of the 1970s enabled the country to achieve self-sufficiency in food-grains and stave off the threat of famine. Agricultural intensification in the 1970s to 1980s saw an increased demand for rural labour that raised rural wages and, together with declining food prices, reduced rural poverty. However agricultural growth in the 1990s and 2000s slowed down, averaging about 3.5% per annum, and cereal yields have increased by only 1.4% per annum in the 2000s. The slow-down in agricultural growth has become a major cause for concern. India's rice yields are one-third of China's and about half of those in Vietnam and Indonesia. The same is true for most other agricultural commodities.

Policy makers will thus need to initiate and/or conclude policy actions and public programs to shift the sector away from the existing policy and institutional regime that appears to be no longer viable and build a solid foundation for a much more productive, internationally competitive, and diversified agricultural sector.

PRIORITY AREAS FOR SUPPORT

1. ENHANCING AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTIVITY, COMPETITIVENESS, AND RURAL GROWTH:

Promoting new technologies and reforming agricultural research and extension: Major reform and strengthening of India's agricultural research and extension systems is one of the most

important needs for agricultural growth. These services have declined over time due to chronic underfunding of infrastructure and operations, no replacement of aging researchers or broad access to state-of-the-art technologies. Research now has little to provide beyond the time-worn packages of the past. Public extension services are struggling and offer little new knowledge to farmers. There is too little connection between research and extension, or between these services and the private sector.

Improving Water Resources and Irrigation/Drainage Management: Agriculture is India's largest user of water. However, increasing competition for water between industry, domestic use and agriculture has highlighted the need to plan and manage water on a river basin and multi-sectoral basis. As urban and other demands multiply, less water is likely to be available for irrigation. Ways to radically enhance the productivity of irrigation ("more crop per drop") need to be found. Piped conveyance, better on-farm management of water, and use of more efficient delivery mechanisms such as drip irrigation are among the actions that could be taken. There is also a need to manage as opposed to exploit the use of groundwater. Incentives to pump less water such as levying electricity charges or community monitoring of use have not yet succeeded beyond sporadic initiatives. Other key priorities include: (i) modernizing Irrigation and Drainage Departments to integrate the participation of farmers and other agencies in managing irrigation water; (ii) improving cost recovery; (iii) rationalizing public expenditures, with priority to completing schemes with the highest returns; and (iv) allocating sufficient resources for operations and maintenance for the sustainability of investments.

Facilitating agricultural diversification to higher-value

commodities: Encouraging farmers to diversify to higher value commodities will be a significant factor for higher agricultural growth, particularly in rain-fed areas where poverty is high. Moreover, considerable potential exists for expanding agro-processing and building competitive value chains from producers to urban centers and export markets. While diversification initiatives should be left to farmers and entrepreneurs, the Government can, first and foremost, liberalize constraints to marketing, transport, export and processing. It can also play a small regulatory role, taking due care that this does not become an impediment.

Promoting high growth commodities: Some agricultural sub-sectors have particularly high potential for expansion, notably dairy. The livestock sector, primarily due to dairy, contributes over a quarter of agricultural GDP and is a source of income for 70% of India's rural families, mostly those who are poor and headed by women. Growth in milk production, at about 4% per annum, has been brisk, but future domestic demand is expected to grow by at least 5% per annum. Milk production is constrained, however, by the poor genetic quality of cows, inadequate nutrients, inaccessible veterinary care, and other factors. A targeted program to tackle these constraints could boost production and have good impact on poverty.

Developing markets, agricultural credit and public expenditures: India's legacy of extensive government involvement in agricultural marketing has created restrictions in internal and external trade, resulting in cumbersome and high-cost marketing and transport options for agricultural commodities. Even so, private sector investment in marketing, value chains and agro-processing are growing, but much slower than potential. While some restrictions are being lifted, considerably more needs to be

done to enable diversification and minimize consumer prices. Improving access to rural finance for farmers is another need as it remains difficult for farmers to get credit. Moreover, subsidies on power, fertilizers and irrigation have progressively come to dominate Government expenditures on the sector, and are now four times larger than investment expenditures, crowding out top priorities such as agricultural research and extension.

2. POVERTY ALLEVIATION AND COMMUNITY ACTIONS: While agricultural growth will, in itself, provide the base for increasing incomes, for the 170 million or so rural persons that are below the poverty line, additional measures are required to make this growth inclusive. For instance, a rural livelihoods program that empowers communities to become self-reliant has been found to be particularly effective and well-suited for scaling-up. This program promotes the formation of self-help groups, increases community savings, and promotes local initiatives to increase incomes and employment. By federating to become larger entities, these institutions of the poor gain the strength to negotiate better prices and market access for their products, and also gain the political power over local governments to provide them with better technical and social services. These self-help groups are particularly effective at reaching women and impoverished families.

3. SUSTAINING THE ENVIRONMENT AND FUTURE AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTIVITY: In parts of India, the over-pumping of water for agricultural use is leading to falling groundwater levels. Conversely, water-logging is leading to the build-up of salts in the soils of some irrigated areas. In rain-fed areas on the other hand, where the majority of the rural population live, agricultural practices need adapting to reduce soil erosion and increase the absorption of rainfall.

Overexploited and degrading forest land need mitigation measures. There are proven solutions to nearly all of these problems. The most comprehensive is through watershed management programs, where communities engage in land planning and adopt agricultural practices that protect soils, increase water absorption and raise productivity through higher yields and crop diversification. At issue, however, is how to scale up such initiatives to cover larger areas of the country. Climate change must also be considered. More extreme events – droughts, floods, erratic rains – are expected and would have greatest impact in rain-fed areas. The watershed program, allied with initiatives from agricultural research and extension, may be the most suited agricultural program for promoting new varieties of crops and improved farm practices. But other thrusts, such as the livelihoods program and development of off-farm employment may also be key.

CONCLUSION

Agricultural sector is the mainstay of the rural Indian economy around which socio-economic privileges and deprivations revolve, and any change in its structure is likely to have a corresponding impact on the existing pattern of social equality. No strategy of economic reform can succeed without sustained and broad-based agricultural development, which is critical for raising living standards, alleviating poverty, assuring food security, generating buoyant market for expansion of industry and services, and making substantial contribution to the national economic growth.

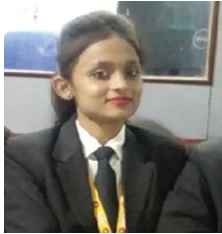
Agriculture is the most important sector of **Indian Economy**. Indian agriculture sector accounts for 18 per cent of India's gross domestic product (GDP) and provides **employment** to 50% of the countries **workforce**. India is the world's **largest producer** of pulses, rice, wheat, spices and spice products.

India has many areas to choose for business such as dairy, meat, poultry, fisheries and food grains etc. India has emerged as the second largest producer of fruits and vegetables in the world³⁶. According to the data provided by Department of Economics and Statics (DES) the production of food grains for the year 2013-2014 is 264 million tons which is increased when compared to (2012-2013) 257 million tons. This is a good symptom for the Indian economy from the agriculture sector. India remains among main three as far as production of different agricultural things like paddy, wheat, pulses, groundnut, rapeseeds, natural products, vegetables, sugarcane, tea, jute, cotton, tobacco leaves and so on. On the other hand, on advertising front, Indian **agribusiness** is as yet confronting the issues, for example, low level of business sector reconciliation and integration, availability of dependable and convenient information needed by farmers on different issues in farming³⁷. Most of the Indians are directly or indirectly depending on the agriculture. Some are directly attached with the **farming** and some other people are involved in doing business with these goods. India has the capacity to produce the food grains which can make vast difference in Indian Economy. To achieve targeted mark by the government it needs to provide support in case of land, **bank loans** and other machineries to the small farmers along with the big farmers with this we can expect some improvement in Indian economy.

³⁶Ministry of External Affairs (2015)India in Business.Investment and Technology Promotion Division, Govt. of India

³⁷<http://www.ccsniam.gov.in/research/KCG%20Final%20report.pdf>

ANALYSIS OF THE ROLE OF PREAMBLE AND ITS OBJECTIVE INTERPRETATION WITH THE INDIAN CONSTITUTION



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INTRODUCTION

THE PREAMBLE

The preamble to an Act sets out the main objectives which the legislation is intended to achieve. It is a sort of introduction to the statute and many a times very helpful to understand the policy and legislative intent. It expresses “what we had thought or dreamt for so long”. It embodies in a solemn form all the ideals and aspirations for which the country had struggled during the British regime. The American constitution was the first to begin with a preamble. Many countries including India followed this practice. It contains the summary or essence of the constitution. N A Palkhivala, an eminent jurist and constitutional expert, called the preamble as the ‘identity card of the constitution’. The preamble was adopted by the constituent assembly. It has been amended by the 42nd constitutional amendment Act (1976), which added three new words –socialist, secular and integrity.

TEXT OF THE PREAMBLE

The preamble in its present form reads:

“We, THE PEOPLE OF INDIA, having solemnly resolved to constitute India into a **SOVEREIGN SOCIALIST SECULAR DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC** and to secure to all its citizens:

JUSTICE, Social, Economic and political;

LIBERTY of thought, expression, belief, faith and worship;

EQUALITY of status and of opportunity; and to promote among them all;

FRATERNITY assuring the dignity of the individual and the unity and integrity of the Nation;

IN OUR CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY this twenty-sixth day of November, 1949, do HEREBY ADOPT, ENACT AND GIVE TO OURSELVES THIS CONSTITUTION”

INGREDIENTS OF THE PREAMBLE

The preamble reveals four ingredients or components:

- 1. SOURCE OF AUTHORITY OF THE CONSTITUTION:** The preamble states that the constitution derives its authority from the people of India.
- 2. NATURE OF INDIAN STATE:** It declares India to be of a sovereign, socialist, secular democratic and republican polity.
- 3. OBJECTIVES OF THE CONSTITUTION:** It specifies justice, liberty, equality and fraternity as the objectives.
- 4. DATE OF ADOPTION OF THE CONSTITUTION:** It stipulates November 26, 1949 as the date.

KEY WORDS IN THE PREAMBLE

1. SOVEREIGN:

The word ‘sovereign’ implies that India is neither a dependency nor a domination of any other nation, but an independent state. There is no authority above it, and it is free to conduct its own affairs (both internal and external).

2. SOCIALIST:

Even before the term was added by the 42nd Amendment in 1976, the constitution had socialist content in the form of certain directive principles of state policy. Notably, the Indian brand of socialism is a 'democratic socialism' and not a 'communistic socialism' (also known as 'state socialism') which involves the nationalization of all means of production and distribution and the abolition of private property. Democratic socialism, on the other hand, holds faith in a 'mixed economy' where both public and private sectors co-exist side by side'. As the Supreme Court says, 'Democratic socialism aims to end poverty, ignorance, disease and inequality of opportunity. Indian socialism is a blend of Marxism and Gandhism, leaning heavily towards Gandhian socialism'. Before

the term was added by the 42nd Amendment in 1976, the Constitution had socialist content in the form of certain Directive Principles of State Policy. The term socialist as used here refers to democratic socialism, i.e. achievement of socialist goals through democratic, evolutionary and non-violent means. Essentially, it means that (since wealth is generated socially) wealth should be shared equally by society through

distributive justice, not concentrated in the hands of few, and that the government should regulate the ownership of land and industry to reduce socio-economic inequalities.

3. SECULAR:

The term 'secular' too was added by the 42nd Constitutional Amendment Act of 1976. However, as the Supreme Court said in 1974, although words 'secular state' is not mentioned in the Constitution, there can be no doubt that Constitution-makers wanted to establish such a state and accordingly Articles 25 to 28 (guaranteeing the fundamental rights to freedom of religion) have been included in the constitution. The Indian Constitution embodies the positive concept of secularism i.e., all religions in our country (irrespective of their strength) have the same status and support from the state.

4. DEMOCRATIC:

A democratic polity, as stipulated in the Preamble, is based on the doctrine of popular sovereignty, that is, possession of supreme power by the people. The Indian Constitution provides for representative parliamentary democracy under which the executive is responsible to the legislature for all its policies and actions. Universal adult franchise, periodic elections, rule of law, independence of judiciary, and absence of discrimination on certain grounds are the manifestations of the democratic character of the Indian polity. The term 'democratic' is used in the Preamble in the broader sense embracing not only political democracy but also social and economic democracy.

5. REPUBLIC:

A democratic polity can be classified into two categories—monarchy and republic. In a monarchy, the head of the state (usually king or queen) enjoys a hereditary position, that is, he comes into office through succession, e.g., Britain. In a republic, on the other hand, the head of the state is always elected directly or indirectly for a fixed period, e.g., USA. Therefore, the term 'republic' in our Preamble indicates that India has an elected head called the president. He is elected indirectly for a fixed period of five years.

6. JUSTICE:

The term 'justice' in the Preamble embraces three distinct forms—social, economic and political, secured through various provisions of Fundamental Rights and Directive Principles. Social justice denotes the equal treatment of all citizens without any social distinction based on caste, colour, race, religion, sex and so on. It means absence of privileges being extended to any particular section of the society, and improvement in the conditions of backward classes (SCs, STs and OBCs) and women.

7. LIBERTY:

The term 'liberty' means the absence of restraints on the activities of individuals, and at the same time, providing opportunities for the development of individual personalities. The Preamble secures to all citizens of India liberty of thought, expression, belief, faith and worship, through their Fundamental Rights, enforceable in court of law, in case of violation. Liberty as elaborated in the Preamble is very essential for the successful functioning of the Indian democratic system. However, liberty does not mean 'license' to do what one likes, and has to be enjoyed within the limitations mentioned in the Constitution itself. In brief, the liberty conceived by the Preamble or fundamental rights is not absolute but qualified.

8. EQUALITY:

The term 'equality' means the absence of special privileges to any section of the society, and the provision of adequate opportunities for all individuals without any discrimination. The Preamble secures to all citizens of India equality of status and opportunity. This provision embraces three dimensions of equality—civic, political and economic.

9. FRATERNITY:

Fraternity means a sense of brotherhood. The constitution promotes this feeling of fraternity by the system of single citizenship. Also, the Fundamental Duties (Articles 51-A) say that it shall be the duty of every citizen of India to promote harmony and the spirit of common brotherhood amongst all the people of India transcending religious, linguistic, regional or sectional diversities. The Preamble declares that fraternity has to assure two things the dignity of the individual and the unity and integrity of the nation. The word 'integrity' has been added to the preamble by the 42nd Constitutional Amendment (1976).

SIGNIFICANCE OF THE PREAMBLE

The significance of the preamble lies in its elements. The preamble embodies the basic philosophy and Fundamental values—political, moral and religious on which the constitution is based. It contains the grand and noble vision of the constituent Assembly, and reflects the dreams and aspirations of the founding fathers of the constitution. In the words of Sir Alladi Krishna Swami Iyer, a member of the constituent Assembly who played a significant role in making the constitution, 'The preamble to our constitution expresses what we had thought or dreamt so long'.

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava, another member of the constituent Assembly, summed up the importance of the preamble in the following words: 'The preamble is the most precious part of the constitution. It is the soul of the constitution. It is a key to the constitution. It is a jewel set in the constitution. It is a proper yardstick (measuring rod) with which one can measure the worth of the constitution.'

IT EMBODIES THE SOURCE OF THE CONSTITUTION i.e., THE PEOPLE OF INDIA.

- i.** The terms sovereign, socialist, secular, democratic, republic in the Preamble suggests the nature of the state.
- ii.** The ideals of justice, liberty, equality, fraternity reflects the objectives of the Constitution.
- iii.** It also contains November 26, 1949 as the date of adoption of the Indian Constitution.

THE PHILOSOPHY OF THE INDIAN CONSTITUTION IS REFLECTED IN THE PREAMBLE.

- i.** The independence of India earned through struggle for independence is sought to be emphasized by the use of the word ‘Sovereign’ in the Preamble.
- ii.** The Gandhian ideal is aimed to be secured by the incorporation of the word ‘Socialist’ in the Preamble by the 42nd Amendment. The same amendment inserted the word ‘Secular’ to reflect the secular nature of Indian society.

The word ‘Republic’ in the Preamble indicates that India has an elected head, though indirectly elected, the Indian President is the choice of the people of India.

Fundamental values are further strengthened by the word ‘Democratic’ in the Preamble. To emphasize these values the Constitution framers have resorted to the use of the concepts like justice, liberty, equality and fraternity.

Liberty is guaranteed to the individuals through the provision of Fundamental Rights, which are enforceable in the court of law. The Preamble secures to all citizens equality of States and opportunity in civic, political.

The unity and integrity of the nation is sought to be secured by the use of the word ‘Fraternity’ in the Preamble and by the provisions of fundamental duties and single citizenship in the Constitution.

THE ROLE OF PREAMBLE AND ITS OBJECTIVE INTERPRETATION WITH THE INDIAN CONSTITUTION

Reading of any Constitution can be complete without reading Preamble from the beginning to the end. While the end may expand, or alter, the point of commencement can never change. It is the Preamble wherefrom the Constitution commences. Hence, the significance of the Preamble. The Preamble when analyzed can be divided into three parts by reference to its qualitative characteristics. The first part is declaratory, where by the people of India in their Constituent Assembly adopted, enacted and gave to themselves this Constitution. That is the Constitution of India¹. The second part is

revolutionary, whereby the people of India solemnly resolved to constitute India into a Sovereign Democratic, Republic “We, the people of India, having solemnly resolved in our constituent assembly this 26th Nov. 1949” is a matter of history or the past and proposals to place on record an event which has already happened. Each and Every

Words of the Preamble has been cautiously chosen. Even the arrangement of the words-the order, in which they have been placed-is not without significance and suggestion. The Preamble to the Constitution has played a predominant role in shaping the destiny of the country. The Preamble of the Constitution like the preamble of any statute furnish the key to open the mind of the makers of the Constitution more so because the Constituent Assembly took great pains in formulating it so that it may reflect the essential features and basic objectives of the Constitution. The opinion of K.K Mathew J. said that the preamble stands part of the constitution and there seems to be no valid reason why the Preamble, being a part of the constitution, cannot be amended. The framers of the Constitution of India set out three broad purposes preamble: First, they sought to constitute India into a “Sovereign Socialist Secular Democratic Republic”. India is Republic because the head of the state is not hereditary monarch. It is Demo- cratic because the Constitution ensures the creation and existence of the government at the will of the people through the participation in the formation of the government at regular intervals on the principle of universal adult franchise. It is Sovereign because it can make or unmake any decision with respect to itself without interference – by any other country. Unlike the constitution of Australia, Canada the constitution of India has an elaborate Preamble. The purpose of the Preamble is to clarify who has made the constitution, what is its source, what is ultimate sanction behind it; what is the nature of the polity which is sought to be established by the constitution and what are its goals and objectives.

The preamble does not grant any power but it gives direction and purpose to the constitution. It outlines the objective of the whole constitution. The preamble contains the Fundamental values of the constitution. It serves several important purposes, as for example;

1. It contains the enacting clause which brings the constitution into force.
2. It declares the basic type of government and polity which is sought to be established in the country.
3. It declares the great rights and freedom which the people of India intended to secure to its entire citizen.
4. It throws light on the source of the Constitution, viz., the People of India.

As regard the nature of the Indian Polity, the Preamble to the Constitution declares India to be a “Sovereign Socialist Secular Democratic Republic”. The term Sovereign

‘denotes that India is subject to no external authority and that the state has power to legislate on any subject in conformity with constitutional limitations. The term Democratic ‘signifies that India has a responsible and parliament form of government which is accountable to an elected legislature’. The Supreme Court has declare, democracy as the basic feature of the Constitution. The term Republic ‘denotes that the Head of the state is not a hereditary monarch, but an elected functionary.

As to the grand objectives and socio-economic goals to achieve which the Indian Polity has been established, these are stated in the Preamble. These are: to secure all its citizens social, economic and political justice; liberty of thought; equality of status and opportunity, and to promote among them fraternity so as to secure the dignity of the Individual and the unity and integrity of the Nation.

The Preamble is of utmost importance in the process of interpretation of the Constitution. The Preamble is considered to be a legitimate aid in the interpretation of the provisions of the Constitution.

The process of interpreting the Preamble of the Constitution is an inseparable part of the art and the science of the interpretation of the Constitution. D.D. Basu has stated that where the language of the enacting section is clear and unambiguous, the terms of the Preamble cannot qualify or cut down that enactment.

There may be case where the enacting part of a statute does not co-exist with the object, enunciated in the Preamble. In such cases, if the language of the section is clear, it is the section which will prevail, for the general terms of the Preamble may not indicate or cover all the mischief’s which in the enacting portions of the Act itself are found to be provided for.

CONCLUSION

In this research project the researcher found that the preamble is the very important part of the Indian Constitution. In this project researcher found his hypothesis correct, Preamble is key to open the mind the makers. In this research project after the analysis of several case law it’s conclude that the preamble is the part of the constitution. In the case of Kesavananda Bharati, it is clear mention that Preamble is part of the Constitution and the basic features of the Preamble cannot be amended. In the Preamble it discuss about the basic human needs like all kinds of justice, welfare and opportunity and the fraternity. So, the Preamble is very important in our Constitution. It is the integral part of our Constitution. Preamble is very helpful in assisting the interpretation of provision of the Constitution. It is a source of interpretation of statutes framed under the Constitution. Preamble is use in interpreting an ordinary statute; there is no doubt that it cannot be used to modify the languages-if the languages of the enactment are plain and clear. It has been held that if the languages of the enactment is capable of more than one meaning then that one is to be preferred which comes nearest to the purpose and scope of the Preamble.



BLOGS



EVOLUTION OF INDIAN CONSTITUTION & INTERNATIONAL LAW



Preyas Haldar
BBA L.L.B, Semester IX

India is the major donor in advancement of the International law especially in the commonwealth of human right law, arbitration law, environment law, trade law. India is party to more than one hundred and sixty treaties and conventions. There lies a similarity in the domestic law of India and international principals.

The Constitution of India came into existence on November 26, 1950 and the Constitution of India is the supreme law of India and also it administers India's standings as well as its effect to the international law. It has articles which speaks about the compliance of the international law's treaties and conventions

The Indian Constitution is one of the rarest constitutions in the world which expressly speaks about the international peace and security. As Article 51 of the Indian Constitution speaks about promotion of international peace and security, maintaining good relations with other nations, respecting international law and to settle disputed by arbitration or peaceful means. The Article 51 of Indian constitution came into existence from the Declaration of Havana adopted on November 30, 1939. The declaration aimedat 'Unshaken Faith' of the parties promoting international peace and security.

Article 51 A of the Indian constitution is identical to the Article 29 (1) of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR) which is an international document imbibed by the United Nations General Assembly, which speaks about the duties owned by the individuals to the society at large. These duties help in flourishing international peace and security as well as for the growth of the individual. The Fundamental Rights and Directive Principals of State Policy of the Indian Constitution too have many similar points with the UDHR.

Article 73 of the Indian Constitution empowers the government of India to broaden the

matters of which the Parliament has power to make laws or any laws can be made by the Government of India. Article 253 has granted the Parliament special powers to enact laws to implement international obligations. Until now, in India, there are no statutes that restrain the power of the executive in matters of international and bilateral or multilateral relations.

All the executive actions of the government of India are formally taken in the name of the President of India and are exercised by him or by officers subordinate to him.

Fundamental Rights under the constitution of India and the International Humanitarian Law consists of identical principles and values. Evolution in international law has shown course to distinct human rights legislations in India. A significant role is being played by the judiciary in the evolution of human rights mandate in India based on international principles. After the Stockholm Conference of 1972, considerable Acts has been developed in order to enforce international treaties. The Judiciary's contribution in this regard is indispensable, in both embracing international principles and enforcing domestic law in conserving and protecting the environment.

So, we can say that, international treaties are legalized by the domestic courts when they are integrated by international law by the act of Parliament under Article 253 of the Indian Constitution. There are numbers of Acts, which were established after India became the endorser to such international covenants and treaties. Diplomatic Relation (Vienna Convention) Act, 1972; SAARC Convention (Separation of Terrorism) Act, 1993; Protection of Human Rights Act, 1993 are some examples of it.

AIR POLLUTION IN DELHI



Sneha Das
BA L.L.B, Semester I

Over the last decade Delhi has faced frequent episodes of extreme air pollution, mostly in the form of smog. The problem reached terrifying heights in the November of 2017, in an event known as the Great smog of Delhi. During this time the air pollution spiked way beyond acceptable levels. PM_{2.5} and PM₁₀ particulate matter hit 999 micro-grams per cubic meter, while the safe limits for those pollutants are only 60 and 100. Smog season begins at the onset of the winter months of October and November and this year was no different; a thick blanket of smog covered the Delhi-NCR region in the days following Diwali, exposing over 20 million Delhiites to lethal amounts of toxic air, as the concentration of fine particulate matter reached a recorded high of 580AQI.

Even though GRAP (Graded Response Action Plan) had been in effect since 15th October the conditions kept rapidly aggravating so much so that on the eve of 1st Nov 2019 the Environment Pollution (Prevention and Control) Authority, EPCA under direction of Supreme Court declared a

Public Health Emergency in Delhi, where by all schools were suspended until Nov 12th, masks were distributed at large and construction works of all kind were banned. Accordingly the Health and Family Welfare Ministry of Delhi communicated that all Hospitals be prepared for the patient load, the odd-even scheme too was reinstated in the state. And finally, to discourage people from taking out their cars and in turn reduce vehicular emissions post this smoggy nightmare, the Delhi authorities, including Municipal Corporations of Delhi, Delhi Development Authority, Delhi

Metro Rail Corporation quadrupled the parking fees. The National Green Tribunal too has restricted Industrial Activities and imposed a ban on burning of wastes in Delhi. All of this begs an important question; why after all is our capital so polluted?

There are quite a few reasons behind it some of them being vehicular emissions, traffic congestion, burning garbage, unregulated construction, overpopulation, unplanned development of industries, illegal construction and stubble burning.

According to a research paper published by India's Ministry of Earth Sciences in October 2018, vehicular emissions, dust and industries attributed to 41%, 21.5% and 18% of Delhi's pollution respectively. Also, the data drawn by SAFAR, a centre regulated air quality monitor suggests that stubble burning in the adjoining states of Punjab, UttarPradesh and Haryana contributed to 46% of Delhi's pollution in 2019.

Studies reveal that the instances of stubble burning have increased since 2009 after the governments of the afore mentioned states passed certain bills to encourage non-wastage of water as a result after the harvest season was over most farmers to save their time and water started practicing stubble burning. Addressing this situation, EPCA chief Bhure Lal said, "The EPCA has directed implementing agencies to take immediate stringent actions to stop stubble-burning in the neighbouring states of Punjab and Haryana".

In light of this problem, a Supreme Court bench consisting of Justices Arun Mishra and Deepak Gupta affronted the chief secretaries of Punjab, Haryana, Uttar Pradesh and Delhi for the unchecked rise in air pollution despite the fact that the SC has laid a ban on stubble burning, the jury also declared that the government authorities would be made liable in case of inaction.

As of 26th November notices have been issued to all the states and UTs, asking them to submit reports within six weeks on how they will manage pollution in their territories. The CPCB has also been directed to file a report on the adverse impact of factory generated pollutants on the environment. In conclusion, the situation is grim and it may not be long before Delhi becomes a gas chamber in the true sense.

POP CULTURE - “A Reflection Of Social Change, Not A Cause Of Social Change.”



By Mushkan Mangla
B.A. L.L.B, Semester-I

The concept of ‘pop culture’ has long been an integral part of our lives. It characterizes modern society as a consumer society, in which even such timeless things as art and literature are built on a commercial basis.

There is a stereotype that products of mass culture are neither high-quality nor high-moral. It is assumed that pop culture does not create anything new but just simplifies high culture to the form appropriate for mass consumption. But then the question arises: Why does popular culture remain in demand over decades? Maybe, not all that bad? Let’s consider this phenomenon a little more objectively together.

The term ‘popular culture’ is generally recognized as the vernacular or people’s culture that predominates in a society at a point in time. As the ‘culture of the people’, popular culture is determined by the interactions between people in their everyday activities: styles of dress, the use of slang, greeting rituals and the foods that people eat. Every one of us contributes to the development of pop culture when using social networks, mobile gadgets, as well as by creating something new or covers on already existed products.

But the greatest source of pop culture is media, through which it spreads at the speed of light, grabbing the attention of the various sectors of the population. Popular culture allows large heterogeneous masses of people to identify collectively. In fact, it’s a purely commercial product with the main task to earn as much money as possible. Well, that’s possible only in case of high interest among a wide range of consumers. And, as I already said, media and advertising play a huge role in popularizing the products of mass culture;

From all the above, we can say that the mass culture is its universal accessibility as a result of commercialization and (quite controversial) is that pop culture often uses products of high culture as a basis. This leads not only to an increase in the prestige of the newly formed mainstream but also awakening the interest of consumers to the original high culture. A controversial question is whether the high culture loses its elite status once integrated with popular culture?

In my opinion, it doesn't. Things that were created under the patronage of high culture and had been recognized by many generations remain unshakeable masterpieces while the products of their symbiosis with pop culture will rather relate to pop culture than to highculture.

The well-known Leonardo Da Vinci's Mona Lisa is, perhaps, one of the most frequently used images in popular culture (from memes in social networks to large advertising campaigns).Mona Lisa does not lose its uniqueness and soul, but memes and advertising campaigns don't get too much additional value from the famous painting. And this is a key feature of pop culture: High culture may come down to the level of pop culture, but pop culture will never be able to rise to the level of the high culture. Mass culture has one more important dignity from the perspective of globalization – covering all areas of life and all segments of the population, geographic, ethnic, and social boundaries, it promotes a sense of unity of people in the world, enabling them to communicate in one language, be it pop music, literature, TV or anything else.

The shortcomings are obvious as well. Pop culture distorts the cultural values, substitute eternal with short-term, and creates a seductive world of pleasures and passing ideals. This makes society disoriented spiritually, gives rise to misconceptions about morality, and promotes a stereotyped way of life.

The products of pop culture have a very short life cycle. Being commercial offers, products of mass culture become obsolete as quickly as becomes popular, although the demand for pop culture is always high. This makes unreasonable to be guided by the ideals of mass culture because they are changing every single day.

And pop culture creates a cult of a specific product, which leads to dependence on the idol's image and loss of individuality. This leads to the depletion of the creative potential of the society, and as a consequence, to the decline of society as a whole. A society that eats only mass culture is doomed to degradation. Now, we can try to answer the previously stated question: Why does popular culture remain in high demand overdecades.

In my opinion, it is possible for the simple reason that the producers of mass culture sensitively react to the mood of the current society. As a result, they create products that are relevant to the needs at the moment.

Although the demand for popular culture is high, there will always be people who create something truly worthwhile and original due to a sense of protest or a simple desire to create something better. And this will be a different culture destined to develop the society and new high culture. Of course, once a unique style becomes adopted by others, it ceases to remain unique. It becomes, popular.



POEMS



A FACE ON EVERY PAGE



By Prachi Gupta
B.Com LL.B, Semester V

A face on every page,
Printed on newspaper, stuck on walls, posted on a timeline, or distributed as a pamphlet.

Not known by us but some eyes are eagerly waiting for them!
One after another the poster increases,
The older ones are replaced by the new one,
But some eyes are still searching for the old faces on that poster that got torn,
replaced and forgotten.

We see those pictures here there and everywhere!
Picture of someone's son, daughter, father or mother gone missing!
Take time from your busy schedule and watch those silent posters they are screaming to be found.
Some eyes are eagerly waiting for them to come home, only if a little help from you could make it possible by not ignoring those MISSING POSTERS!

THE MORNING RUSH



By Abhilasha Alice Khongshei
Semester VI (3 year) LL.B

Yellow school buses drive by,
Carrying happy children,
Singing old hymns,
Excited to start the day's lessons and play.

The honest workman
Rushes as duty calls,
Wearing freshly washed clothes,
That his wife has beautifully pressed.

Newly wedded ladies,
Walk hand in hand,
Off to the market they go,
Gossiping about the latest household exploits.

Cab drivers buzz and whizz,
Dodging the traffic,
Priding themselves in the sheer art,
They used to polish their cars.

A wave of excitement,
Trickles down to my bones,
So many stories all weave into one,
On a busy highway road.



PHOTOGRAPHY



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