

Unique Legal

HIJAB-BAN

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EDITOR-IN-CHIEF

Anirvan Choudhuri
Founder, Unique Law



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HIJAB IN MUSLIM CULTURE

A hijab is a head and chest veil worn by certain Muslim women in the presence of any male outside of their close family or sometimes by men in general. Hijab is a term used to describe a garment that is wrapped around the head and neck, covering the hair but allowing the face to be seen.

The term hijab was originally used to refer to a divider, a curtain, or the Islamic standards of modesty and attire for women in general. The hijab represents more than just a headscarf in the Islamic faith; it also denotes modest clothes and modest behaviour. Veiling was not invented with the arrival of Islam. Vessels portraying veiled priestesses have been found dating back to 2500 BC. The veil was worn by elite women in ancient Mesopotamia, the Byzantine, Greek, and Persian empires as a sign of respectability and high position.

Prior to Christianity, respectable women in classical Greek culture were supposed to keep to themselves and wear attire that shielded them from the gaze of others between 550 and 323 BC. Veiling was not introduced into Arabia by Muhammad, according to available evidence, but it already existed there, particularly in towns, though it was likely not as widespread as in neighbouring nations like as Syria and Palestine. Its use was connected with great

Social standing among Greeks, Romans, Jews, and Assyrians, much as it was among Greeks, Romans, Jews, and Assyrians. The term hijab does not discriminate between veiling and seclusion in early Islamic writings, and can imply either "veil" or "curtain." The only verses in the Qur'an that mention women's clothes are those that promote modesty, urging women to cover their private parts and draw their scarves over their breasts when in the presence of men. Upper-class urban Muslim and Christian women in Egypt wore a garment that featured a head cover and a burqa by the 19th century (muslin cloth that covered the lower nose and the mouth). After a long period of decline due to westernization, the hijab made a comeback in Egypt in the late twentieth century. Some college-aged Muslim men and women started a movement in the mid-1970s to re-join and rededicate themselves to the Islamic faith. The Sahwah was the name given to this movement. Since September 11, 2001, there has been a surge in discussion and debate about the hijab. Many countries have attempted to impose restrictions on the hijab, resulting in a new wave of women rebelling and covering and wearing the hijab in even greater numbers.

According to folklore, Muslim women began to follow this honorable practice after the revelation of the holy Qur'an, which made the hijab obligatory and

Compelled women to cover their heads and bodies with a handkerchief and the general type of clothes in her veil.

The goal was to retain modesty and privacy from males who were not connected. The Encyclopedia of Islam and the Muslim World defines modesty as "gaze, gait, clothing, and genitalia" for both men and women.

What Does International Human Rights Law Say About the Hijab

Article 18 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR) reads, "Everyone shall have the right to freedom of thought, conscience and religion. This right shall include freedom to have or to adopt a religion or belief of his choice, and freedom, either individually or in community with others and in public [emphasis mine] or private, to manifest his religion or belief in worship, observance, practice and teaching."

Way back in 1993, in its General Comment No. 22, the United Nations Human Rights Committee (UNHRC or Committee) interpreted the scope of this Article to include "not only ceremonial acts but also such customs as the observance of dietary regulations, the wearing of distinctive clothing or head coverings".

Examining these arguments of fraternity, public order and public safety, the Committee held that banning the burqa in public places did not fulfill any of these

stated aims. It decided that "living together" was a very vague standard and not covered by the exception under Article 18(3). It also held that there was nothing to show that "wearing the full-face veil in itself poses a threat to public safety or public order that would justify such an absolute ban."

While some women may practice wearing the burqa out of family or social pressures, the Committee observed that it "can also be a choice – or even a means of staking a claim – based on a religious belief". Significantly, it considered the ban, "far from protecting fully veiled women, could have the opposite effect of confining them to the home, impeding their access to public services and exposing them to abuse and marginalization."

Law does not say anything in any way that gives government power to ban hijab'

Freedom of faith is a part of the Indian Constitution. However, it's far the weakest essential right of all the available fundamental rights in Part III thereof. It's miles weakest for the simple cause that it's miles challenge to all different essential rights; similarly, to claw lower back clauses which might be a part of every fundamental right within the Indian constitution.

As a consequence, if there's conflict among Freedom of faith underneath Article 25 and Equality in Article 14, it's miles the latter

so as to prevail. In addition, in any conflict between Article 21 and Article 25, it is the previous that prevails. Moreover, state has been empowered to alter freedom of faith on the grounds of public order, health and morality. Consequently, a state is well within its rights to adjust the liberty of faith at the grounds stated above.

The right to wear Hijab falls underneath Article 19(1)(A) and no longer Article 25. If one desires to put on Hijab, then there's no restrict 'difficulty to the institutional field'. The rights claimed underneath Article 19(1)(A) is associated with Article 19(2) wherein the government places a reasonable restriction subjected institutional restrict

3. 2020 Karnataka Hijab Row Case

- **Why did the dispute begin?**

A dispute pertaining to school uniforms was reported in Karnataka, when Muslim college students who wanted to wear Hijab to classes were denied entry on the grounds that it was a violation of the college's uniform policy. Over the following weeks, the dispute spread to other schools and colleges across the state, with groups of Hindu students staging counter-protests by demanding to wear saffron scarves. On 5 February, the Karnataka government issued an order stating that uniforms must be worn compulsorily where policies exist and no

exception can be made for the wearing of the Hijab. Several educational institutions cited this order and denied entry to Muslim girls wearing the Hijab. Therefore, several petitions were filed in Karnataka High Court on behalf of aggrieved students.



- **Petitions in the Karnataka High Court**

A writ petition was filed for wearing of Hijab to be recognized as a fundamental right under Article 14 and Article 25 of Indian Constitution as it is an essential Islamic Practice. The petition also argued that singling out the petitioner solely on the basis of wearing Hijab is against "Constitutional Morality". This petition was argued by senior Advocate Ravivarma Kumar and other lawyers.

The second petition was filed by a student from Kundapura seeking a directive to permit Muslim students to wear Hijab to their classes. The petitioner was represented by senior Advocate Davadatt Kamat.

After hearing the initial arguments, the judge concluded that the Chief issue was whether wearing Hijab is an essential religious practice, and, if it is so, why the state should interfere in the matter. The judge decided, given its public importance, the case should be heard by the “full bench”. A full bench consisting of Chief Justice Ritu Raj Awasthi, Justice Dixit and Justice Khazi Jaibunnisa Mohiuddin was constituted the next day.

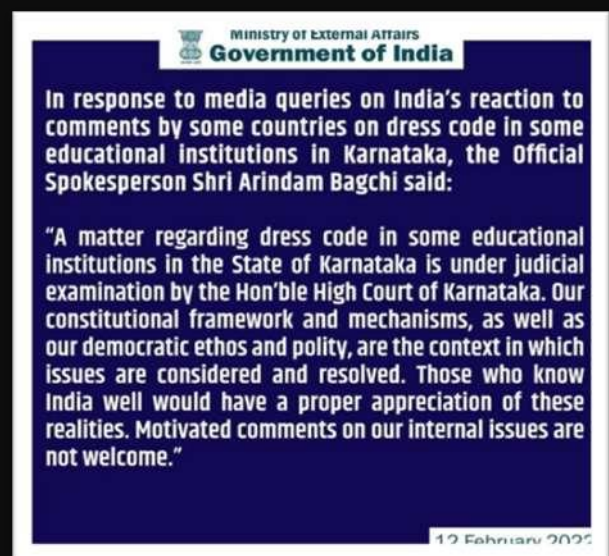
There were around 5 petitions representing 18 students before the court.

- **Karnataka High Court Verdict on Hijab Row**

A three-judge bench had reserved its verdict in the batch of the petitions questioning the Hijab Ban for Muslim girls in educational institutions. Karnataka High Court rejected a batch of petitions filed by students from government colleges in the Udupi region Karnataka seeking to recognize the Hijab as an essential practice and to remove restrictions in some state colleges on wearing Hijab in classrooms. The Court also ruled that wearing of Hijab as a scarf does not form a part of an essential religious practice in Islamic faith protected under Article 25 of the Constitution of India.

- **Ministry of External Affairs (MEA)**
India rejected criticism by some countries on the Government’s Ban on Muslim girls

attending school wearing headscarves as “Motivated comments” on internal matters. Amid the rise of protests over allowing Hijab in schools or colleges, Ministry of External Affairs (MEA) spokesperson Arindam Bagchi, stated that the matter was under scrutiny by Karnataka High Court. He also said, “This is not a topic of the Ministry of External Affairs. We don’t have a direct comment. You would have seen our statements that this being an internal matter of India, any outsider comment is not welcome”.



Public and authorities say on this issue **-DOMESTIC**

The Karnataka government has sided with the principal, calling the wearing of the hijab an act of indiscipline. The government had formed a committee on January 26 to resolve the matter and look into setting up a strict uniform code for educational

Institutions. Till the committee's decision on the issue, students were told to adhere to the uniform code.

The Karnataka High Court on Tuesday upheld the hijab ban, ruling that wearing a headscarf is not an essential religious practice. The state police has issued prohibitory orders banning protests in multiple cities across the state, anticipating possible unrest over the final decision of the three-judge special bench.

Meanwhile, schools in Dakshina Kannada, some of which were rocked by protesters last month, have been shut for the day.

Union Minister Pralhad Joshi welcomed the court's decision. He appealed to everyone that the state and the country have to go forward, and that everyone has to maintain peace by accepting the order of HC.

Minority bodies, many parties term hijab verdict 'deeply disappointing', 'anti-constitutional'. The order, however, found favor with many BJP leaders who hailed it saying the entire debate on the issue should be seen from the context of women empowerment. The state government, led by the Hindu nationalist Bharatiya Janata Party (BJP), has backed the discriminatory ban, passing a directive last week saying that, "clothes which disturb equality, integrity, and public law and order should not be worn."

Kerala Governor Arif Mohammed Khan also welcomed the court ruling and expressed hope that "such continuous attempts to push back young Muslim women into the four walls of a house, fail.

International

Organization of Islamic Countries (OIC) has commented on the Hijab controversy that started from Karnataka. OIC Secretary-General Hussain Ibrahim Tahir said in the United Nations that Muslim women are being targeted online, necessary steps should be taken regarding these matters.

A US official has voiced concerns about the controversial banning of the headscarf at schools and colleges in the southern Indian state of Karnataka, prompting a strongly worded rebuttal from New Delhi. Rashad Hussain, the US ambassador-at-large for International Religious Freedom, said in a tweet that the hijab ban would stigmatize and marginalize women and girls. Many international figures, including Nobel Laureate Malala Yusufza have called out the restriction on Hijab clad students in educational institution.

Holding the Bharatiya Janata Party (BJP) responsible for the hijab row in Karnataka, a group of MPs in Kuwait have demanded a ban on the entry of party leaders into the west Asian country. Dr Saleh TH Al-Mutair, a Kuwaiti MP, addressed a letter to the Parliament urging them to ban BJP

Leaders from entering the country saying Muslim girls in India are being "publicly persecuted". The letter shared by the Kuwaiti leader on Twitter follows condemnation by the Organization of Islamic Cooperation (OIC) and a US envoy over the hijab controversy. The Ministry of External Affairs in India have responded strongly to all criticisms calling them "motivated comments" on "internal issues".

5. Unofficial pressure to wear hijab in Western world and pressure to remove it.

Muslims are freely and openly allowed to debate on *the hijab*, or the headscarf. The idealization of hijab can put women in a challenging situation who choose to wear it or not to. The topic is controversial. If someone is Muslim-American, for example, then maybe they don't want to cover the head or the hair and need not to worry about being judged by peers as somehow less religious, because, we can say, it's their culture and kind of tradition that they follow. But if we have a look at Indian situation, its hot news these days.

However, this does not change the fact that if women should be free to choose to not wear hijab, they must also be free and empowered to choose to wear it, if that's they want. Article 25 and 26 of the Indian Constitution says that everyone is free to practice and promote their religion, and can

manage their own affairs in matter of religion.

Asra Nomani, an American author, says that what is the need to put quotes around the word "choice". She says that in the United States, where she lives, each *hijabi* women she knows has chosen by their own will, to wear it. She also says that it majorly depends upon which country we are residing in and which country we are talking about, because there are countries like Saudi Arabia or Iran where it is mandatory to wear hijab. There are countries such as Morocco and Turkey, about which there is no evidence that suggests that majority of women there are forced to wear the hijab against their will, whether by a parent or spouse. Some of the women choose to wear the hijab because of their national tradition, or because of the norm of their particular area or city. Others wear for the demonstration of their commitment to modesty of dressing and of course for religious reasons.

We need to understand the fact that like any other dressing item, hijab is also a part of clothing. A minority of very small group of individuals can claim to be forced for wearing the hijab. However, according to many studies it shows that in fact the Muslim women choose to wear the hijab as a way of demonstrating self-control, power and agency.

It's not a division of 'West versus rest'

There are many different styles of wearing a hijab including the colors and shapes of it. In many respects, to any other item, the hijab is similarly a clothing piece with businesses marketing different brands and styles in order to maximize their sales.

This trend of global fashion transcends regional and national boundaries. Rather than reinforcing division between the West and the rest of the Muslims of the world, it is for maximizing the sales.

6. WHAT DOES INDIAN WOMEN HAVE TO SAY ABOUT HIJAB BAN?

In Kolkata, India, women protested a ban on hijabs in educational institutions on 16th February.

The 200 million Muslim community of India fears the hijab ban that it'd be violating their freedom of religion that is guaranteed under the Indian Constitution. Shireen Azam, a researcher said that Muslim women in Karnataka are being denied the "patriarchal humanity" that this country had to offer once. Outside the schools, the visuals of the Muslim girls removing the hijabs created a furor, when social media users called it as "Humiliation". Several hashtags been viral where people stated that it violates international law obligations for upholding the right of expressing religious beliefs and

The right for education without any discrimination. 'It feels like taking off clothes in public place': That's one of the things Indian women says about hijab. 'It feels like taking off clothes in public place': That's one of the things Indian women says about hijab. Mandya district administration has instructed the teachers of the schools to be not allowed inside the campus with the hijab over their head. They said, they should remove the hijab or scarf before entering the premises of the main gate of the school. With respect to this, Narayana says, it was not only the humiliation as she saw this case of freedom of religion for Muslims women being undermined. "If they are required to wear the hijab then how can anyone stop them from doing so?" We can cite an example of Sikhs who, at no cost, would like to remove their turban as it's the part of their religion and is very reputable for them, if they can wear it in the army, parliament and places so auspicious and disciplined, how can we put a ban on a hijab in places like school, where we learn the basics of education, where we learn, equality and justice? "This cannot be asked to the students for choosing between their rights to #hijab and their rights to education because both of them are their rights that are guaranteed by the constitution of India, and they all are entitled to them", said the Indian activist of

Women's right. There were also allegations that the pre-university forms of admission of all the six students that were taking up the stand for the hijab, their information was leaked by the college which has exposed their telephone numbers, emails, home address of the girls – this was done in a bid to intimate the women into silence. This act was criticized by many scholars as this was the sign of immaturity and was very out of professionalism and discipline. A ban on hijabs would totally impact the access of education to the Muslim students, said by Shilpa Phadke, a researcher, Tata Institute of Social Sciences, Mumbai. "In a context where the claims of India for being a secular country are being crumbled every single day, it seems frivolous talking about keeping religion out of the classroom," she added.

7. Worsening Conditions in the Country- Hindu Muslim Gap

The recent issue on Hijab seems to be not ending anytime soon as both the community has stepped up their protest against other and violated the existing rules and uniform guidelines.

The Muslim students, backed by the PFI and Jamaat-e-Islami Hind, have been disobeying the uniform dress code rules and insisting on wearing the Islamic attire of Burqa inside the classroom. The college

Authorities in Udupi have been pleading the girls to follow the dress code and start attending classes, but the Muslim students have made it clear that Hijab is the priority for them and the college should bend to their demands.

In response, Hindu students have also launched a protest, saying that if Muslim girls are allowed an exemption to the dress code on religious grounds, they will be coming to college with saffron shawls too.

The situation escalated when a group of hijab-wearing Muslim girls camped outside a college in the state's Udupi district after the authorities shut gates on them. As soon as the video of their protests surfaced on the internet, there was a wave of solidarity from across the country with activists asking for a repeal of the ban.

But the college and the government did not heed the demands and it instead had a ripple effect, with several other colleges in the district imposing a ban on hijab after opposition from Hindu students and activists who donned saffron – a color associated with Hinduism – scarves and shawls.

The state's high court, which is hearing two petitions against the ban, has restrained students from wearing "religious clothes", including hijab, until it issues a ruling. The lawyers have criticized the restraining order

saying it amounts to “suspension of fundamental rights”.

Sporadic incidents of violence were reported from different parts of the state as Hindu students clashed with police. In one episode, a student in hijab was heckled by a group of Hindu mob inside her college, sparking huge outrage.

What started as an issue of college dress code has turned into a Hindu-Muslim issue, with Hindu students starting to wear saffron scarves at colleges to oppose hijab.



According to social media posts on Twitter, Hindu supremacist groups in the northern states of Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh protested against hijab on Tuesday.

The issue around hijab first started in late December when a group of Muslim girl students were removed from their class in a government pre-university college in Udupi district for wearing headscarves that many Muslims wear.

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INTERNATIONAL NEWS

WINTER OLYMPICS (FEBRUARY 2022)

The first winter Olympic Games were held in the French Alps in Chamonix, France in 1924. It contains the original 6 sports which are divided into 14 different events. After that it is held every 4 years. This time Winter Olympics was held between 4th –

20th February 2022 in Beijing, China. The official slogan of the games was “Together for a shared future” which reflects the “power of the games to overcome global challenges as a community” announced on 17th September 2021 and the mascot was Bing Dwen Dwen, its astronaut-like clothes imply winter Olympics embraced new technologies and created possibilities. The top countries in the winter Olympics 2022 in Beijing were Norway and Germany with 37 medals and 27 medals respectively. Numerous countries boycotted the opening and closing ceremony held in National Stadium (Bird’s Nest) in Beijing, some due to the outbreak of the pandemic, and some countries like the US, Britain, Canada, Japan and etc. did not attend after the groups criticized the International Olympic Committee for awarding the games to China and stated that the country’s treatment of Uyghurs and other Muslim minority groups was inhuman. India also boycotted the opening and closing ceremony after Beijing picked a Chinese soldier as a torchbearer, who was involved in the Galwan incident. Qi Fabao, a PLA regiment commander who sustained a head injury while fighting bravely in the Galwan Valley border skirmish with India, is a torchbearer during Wednesday's Beijing 2022 Winter Olympic. Although many countries did participate in the winter Olympics in 2022, complaints from the

Athletes and officials were pouring in about the alleged poor living conditions, dining options, isolating rooms, and debilitating weather conditions. On 2 February, Belgian skeleton athlete Kim Meylemans posted on social media and was in tears about the conditions she faced while in quarantine. According to Newsweek and Time, the hotels' conditions appeared to have improved after the athletes' complaints were made public. Since the Olympics were held during the time of the pandemic, a lot of measures were taken place. Tickets were not for sale to the general public. Groups of local spectators were invited to the events and can watch, but had to observe strict covid preventions measures. People were advised not to travel into the capital, Beijing. In the media, athletes were kept in distinct bubbles after being fully vaccinated or 21 days in quarantine. The participants have to enter the bubble upon arrival and have to remain in it till they leave the country. Restrictions on media reporting from the games showed the extent to which the Chinese government-mandated coverage. The removal of a Dutch journalist by a Chinese security volunteer while live on air on February 4 underscored increased restrictions on foreign media in China, as has also been documented in recent reports

by the Foreign Correspondents Club of China (FCCC) and the International Federation of Journalists. Even after all this, the winter Olympics Beijing 2022 was set to be the most immersive and innovative broadcasting technology.

OPENING AND CLOSING CEREMONY:



Norway dominates medal count in Beijing Winter Olympics:



INDIA FRANCE RELATIONS

France established diplomatic relations with the newly Independent India in 1947. Dr. S. Jaishankar, the external affairs Minister held Bilateral talks with his French counterpart, Mr. Jean-Yves Le Drian, French minister for Europe and Foreign affairs. Both ministers appreciated close cooperation between India and France during the covid 19 and agreed to strengthen the strategic partnership in areas of trade, investments, defence and security, health, education, research and innovation, energy and climate change.

Defence cooperation with France began in the 1950s when India acquired the organ aircraft and continued with the Mysteries, Jaguar, and Mirage 2000. Three more Rafael fighter aircraft landed in India from France with Indian specific enhancements. With his new arrival of the three jets, the total

Rafael fleet with Indian Air Force (IAF) has reached 35.

They adopted “India – France Roadmap on Blue Roadmap and Ocean Governance which aims to enhance partnership in the field of Blue economy by way of institutional, economic, infrastructural and scientific cooperation. “

Both ministers agreed to jointly launch the Indo – French call for an Indo- pacific parks partnership. This aims to build capacities in the indo- pacific region in terms of sustainable management of protected areas by gathering and sharing the experience and expertise that exist in the region among key Indo pacific public & private natural park managers. The new European commitment in the Indo- pacific has been perceived very positively by New Delhi as the Indian Ocean is at the heart of India's core economics and political interests. India and France will enhance scientific cooperation in marine science and technology and also exchanges of students and researches with aims to monitor, protect and sustainably use marine living and non-living resources and the Bio diversity of the seas and ocean.

They exchanged perspectives on the situation in Afghanistan, JCPOA and the evolving situation in Ukraine. They reiterated their shared commitment to the principles of multilateralism and a rules

Based order and agreed to coordinate in the UN Security Council on issues of mutual concern.

Dr. Jaishankar will also hold meetings with other French dignitaries, EU Commissioners as well as with his counterparts from other Indo- pacific countries participating in the EU Indo- pacific Forum.

Dr. Jaishankar and Mr. le Drian also discussed key regional and global issues, particularly the India – EU relationship and priorities. They agreed to intensify India - EU ties under the French presidency and the need to begin negotiations on the India – EU free trade and Investment agreements and implement the India -EU connectivity partnership. The India France administrative economic and trade committee (AETC) provides an appropriate framework to assess and find ways to further promote bilateral trade and investment as well as to speed up the resolution of market access issues to the benefit of economic operators and will remain fully committed to the knowledge summit.

India's trade with France has witnessed a steady rise in the last decade reaching USD 10.75 billion in 2020 . Despite the pandemic, it is estimated that bilateral trade between the two countries in 2021 has

reached USD 8.85 billion. France has emerged as a major source of FDI for India with more than 1000 French establishments already present in India.



NATIONAL NEWS

The Union Government has proposed to spend Rs.3944909Cr in 2022-23, which is an increase of 4.6% over the last FY2021-22. In the previous year, the total expenditure is estimated to be 8.2% higher than budget estimates. India's economic growth in the current year is estimated to be 9.2%, the highest among all large economies. The Government has estimated to be a nominal GDP growth rate of 11.1% in 2022-23.

After several years, the budget has not relied on EBR and loans from national saving schemes.

Four key Pillars of Budget

- PM Gati Shakti
- Inclusive development

- Productivity enhancement and investment, sunrise opportunities, Energy transitions, and climate action
- Financing of investment

IMPACT OF BUDGET 2022 ON VARIOUS SECTORS

Finance Minister Nirmala Sitharaman continued to emphasize growth over fiscal consolidation for the second year in a row, dramatically increasing capital and infrastructure investment in the Union Budget for the year, despite continuing global headwinds and economic uncertainties.

1. DEFENCE SECTOR

Noteworthy advancement in the field of defense is the opening up of defense research and development (R&D) to industry, startups, and academics by allocating 25% of the defense R&D budget to them

2. BANKING SECTOR

The main aim is to boost the credit growth of both banks and non-banking financial companies. Inclusion of 1.5 lakh post offices, coming under core banking, more than 35 Cr post office deposit account.

3. HEALTH CARE AND PHARMA

The government is planning to give tax concessions to manufacturing units and

shift its focus to pharmaceuticals companies.

4. START-UP SECTOR

Budget 2022 placed a strong priority on the government's development and inclusion goal, with considerable investments for infrastructure, healthcare, education, fin-tech, agriculture, and other areas

5. REAL ESTATE SECTOR

All of the initiatives, including the allocation to the PM Awas Yojana and the credit guarantee for the hotel sector, are welcome. The proposal to replace the Special Economic Zone (SEZ) Act with legislation that would allow governments to collaborate in the creation of enterprise and service centers, as well as the drive for land record digitalization, are both commendable

6. TELECOM SECTOR

The 5G spectrum auctions and rollout will take place in the fiscal year 2022-23. With the completion of the fiber network in all villages by 2025, the roll-out across the country will be significantly faster than previous generation roll-outs. The increased need for high-speed internet will be fueled by a focus on digital education, especially in digital colleges.

7. INFRASTRUCTURE SECTOR

Infrastructure financing has become more mainstream, with an emphasis on the environment and sustainability, as evidenced by the announcement of green bonds

8. IT SECTOR

The number of digital initiatives planned (digital currency, PM Gati Shakti, e-passport, Kisan drone, etc.) are not incremental but transformational and will require a build-up of a complete IT ecosystem.

9. AGRICULTURE AND ALLIED SECTOR

In the Union Budget 2022-23, expenditures for agriculture education and research were cut. The Department of Agricultural Research and Education has been allocated Rs 8,513 crore in the budget.

1. **Initial Donations to Ukrainian Credit Union Displacement Fund to go Primarily Toward Humanitarian Aid** - Worldwide Foundation for Credit Unions (WFCU) will utilize donations raised in the first several weeks of its Ukrainian Credit Union Displacement Fund campaign to address immediate humanitarian needs triggered by Russia's continued targeting of civilians, which has caused a crisis for those still Ukraine and for more than two million Ukrainian refugees who have fled the country.

2. **World Council of Credit Unions Condemns Russian Invasion of Ukraine (WOCCU to cease activities and engagements in Russia)**-World Council of Credit Unions (WOCCU) harshly condemns the Russian government's decision to invade the independent and sovereign nation of Ukraine and use military force to cause massive devastation, death and displacement there. Worldwide Foundation for Credit Unions will soon be releasing an updated plan for the use of donations coming into its Ukrainian Credit Union Displacement Fund.

3. **3.8 million people flee Ukraine, around 90 percent of them are women and children: UN-** Of those who have left, 2.2 million have fled for neighboring Poland, while more than half a million have made it to Romania. Nearly 300,000 have gone to Russia. The UN refugee agency, UNHCR, said 3,821,049 Ukrainians had fled the country an increase of 48,450 from Saturday's figures. The UN children's agency, UNICEF, said Thursday that 4.3 million children more than half of Ukraine's estimated 7.5-million child population had been forced to leave their homes.

4. **India ought to condemn Vladimir Putin**, says influential Indian American

Congressman - An influential Indian American Congressman on Sunday said India "ought to be condemning" Russian President Vladimir Putin for his invasion of Ukraine and New Delhi should not be getting oil from Russia or China. Ro Khanna, who represents Silicon Valley in the US House of Representatives and has been critical of India's current policy on Russia, said it is time for New Delhi to pick sides.

5. **WOCCU President and CEO Stresses Importance of Growing Global Credit Union Movement at CUNA GAC - WASHINGTON, D.C.**—World Council of Credit Unions (WOCCU) President and CEO Elissa McCarter LaBorde Tuesday encouraged more American credit union leaders to become engaged with the international financial cooperative movement in her first address to a Credit Union National Association (CUNA) Governmental Affairs Conference (GAC) general session.

6. **EverGrande electric vehicle arm to start taking car orders 'imminently'**- China Evergrande New Energy Vehicle Group said it will start accepting orders for its inaugural electric car, the Hengchi 5 sport utility vehicle, "imminently" and open sales

Centers in 15 major cities across the country.

Liu Yongzhuo, president of the electric vehicle (EV) arm of the world's most indebted property developer China Evergrande Group, made the comment at an online meeting attended by nearly 200 global parts suppliers on Sunday, according to the firm's official Wechat account. The social media post didn't say exactly when the firm will start taking orders. The EV firm's Wechat post said the sales centres will be located in cities including Tianjin, Shanghai and Guangzhou.

7. **India inaugurates drug detoxification and rehabilitation centre in Maldives** - India on Sunday jointly inaugurated a drug detoxification and rehabilitation centre in the Maldives with External Affairs Minister S Jaishankar saying that drug addiction is a

health and social issue that requires infrastructure, science, but most of all understanding and compassion to treat.

8. **Rocket attacks hit Ukraine's Lviv as Biden visits Poland** - Russian rockets struck the western Ukrainian city of Lviv on Saturday while President Joe Biden visited neighboring Poland, a reminder that Moscow is willing to strike anywhere in

Ukraine despite its claim to be focusing its offensive on the country's east.

9. **Biden plans gas shipments to Europe to cut Russian leverage** -

President Joe Biden on Friday is expected to announce increased shipments of liquefied natural gas to Europe, part of a long-term initiative to wean the continent off Russian energy after the invasion of Ukraine. He plans to discuss the issue with Ursula von der Leyen, head of the European Union's executive arm, shortly before leaving for Poland, the final leg of his four-day trip.

10. **Prominent Russians quit jobs, refuse to support Ukraine war** - A number of public figures have condemned the invasion of Ukraine and left their posts at state-run institutions and companies, which could signal divisions in Russia's official ranks over the war. So far there have been no indications that the resignations have reached into Putin's inner circle.

Legal Maxims MCO's

1. Which of the following is the closest in meaning to the Legal Maxim res communes?

A. Where there is truth, there is light.

B. Things belonging to no body

C. Things belonging to everybody.

D. Rest of the communities.

Solution: Res communes is a Roman and civil law concept. It means things owned by no one and subject to use by all. Things are incapable of entire exclusive appropriation and are considered as subject of Res communes. Hence option C is correct.

2. Lex tallienis denotes:

A. The law of the place

B. The law of the strong

C. Oral law

D. The law of retributive justice.

Solution:

Lex tallienis is the principal on law of retaliation that a punishment inflicted should correspond in degree and kind to the offence of the wrong doer as an eye for an eye, a tooth for a tooth retributive justice. Hence option D is correct.

3. Mala fide means:

A. In good faith

B. In bad faith

C. In utmost good faith

D. Man of faith

Solution: Bad faith is double mindedness or double heartedness in duplicity, flawed, or deception it may involve intentional deceit of others, or self-deception. Hence option B is correct.

4. En venire sa mere is a person in being for the purpose of:

A. Punishment of abortion

B. Acquisition of property

C. Creation of partnership

D. Claiming compensation in torts.

Solution:

En Venire Sa Mere means in the mother's womb. For example, child en venire sa mere means a child in the mother's womb. It refers to an unborn child, and is usually used when referring to the child's rights. In law, a child is for all beneficial purposes considered born while in centre sa mere. For example, for the purpose of inheritance, a child is treated as having been in existence at the time of the descendants that is the child is en venire sa mere at the time of the descendant's death and is subsequently born alive. Hence option B is correct.

5. What do you understand by the legal term Habeas Corpus?

A. That the body required for response.

B. Easement rights to move freely.

C. The same cause of damage.

D. A claim of legal grounds.

Solution:

I writ requiring a person under arrest to be brought before a judge or into court, especially to secure this persons release unless lawful grounds are shown for detention. Hence option A is correct.

6. What do you mean by the term ad litem?

A. For the suit

B. Party in a dispute

C. Tax litigation.

D. Money

agreementSolution:

Ad litem(Latin: for the suit) is a term used in law is referred to the appointment by a court of one party to act in a lawsuit on behalf of another party such as a child or an incapacitated adult, who is deemed incapable of representing themselves. Hence option A is correct.

7. When any law is said to be ultra vires:

A. It means it is within powers of legislature and it does not go beyond the supreme and fundamental law of the land.

B. It means it is not within the powers of legislature and it goes beyond the supreme and fundamental law of the land

C. Neither (A) or (B)

D. It is in the power of legislature but outside the power of being delegated legislation.

Solution:

Ultra vires is a Latin phrase meaning beyond the powers. If an act requires legal authority and it is done with such authority, it is characterized in law as intra vires. If it is done without such authority it is ultra vires. Acts that are intra vires may be equivalent be termed as valid and those that are ultra vires invalid.

8. When any law is said to be Intra vires:

A. It means it is within the powers of legislature and it does not go beyond the supreme and fundamental law of the land.

B. It means it is not within the powers of legislature and it goes beyond the supreme and fundamental law of the land.

C. Neither (A) or (B)

D. It is in the power of the legislature but outside the power of being delegated legislation

Solution:

If an act requires legal authority and is done with such authority, it is characterized in law as intra vires. If it is done without such authority, it is ultra vires. Acts that are intra vires may equivalently be termed valid and

those that are ultra vires invalid. Hence option A is correct.

Attention to relevant statutory provision or precedents. Hence option C is correct.

9. What is meant by Doli incapax?

A. incapable of crime

B. A new judgment

C. New by law

D. A good

decision

Solution:

Doli incapax is the Latin term that means incapable of doing harm. This term has been used to describe a presumption of innocence for children in criminal law in most countries. The basis of this presumption lies in the theory of criminal responsibility. Hence option A is correct.

10. What is meant by per incuriam?

A. to bind all of the courts

B. To stand by what has gone before

C. A case settled with the lack of care so that the decision is wrong

D. A case decided on facts alone as no law exist in the area

Solution:

Per incuriam - literally translated as through lack of care is the device within the common law system of the judicial precedent. A finding of this means that the previous court judgment has failed to pay