Where To Download Uniform Civil Code An Ignored Constitutional Imperative

Uniform Civil Code An Ignored Constitutional Imperative | 14c4d18c38798eb2c46436648abf467d


This book addresses the paradox of political mobilization and the failings of governance in India, with reference to the conflict between secularism and Hindu nationalism, authoritarianism and democracy. It demonstrates how the Internal Emergency of 1975 led to increased support of groups such as the BJS and the RSS, accounting for the rise of political movements advocating Hindu nationalism - Hindutva - as a response to rapid political mobilization triggered by the Emergency, and an attempt by political elites to control this to their advantage. Vernon Hewitt argues that the political disjunction between democracy and mobilization in India is partly a function of the Indian state, the nature of a caste-class based society, but also - and significantly - the contingencies of individual leaders and the styles of rule. He shows how, in the wake of the Emergency, the BJP and the RSS gained popularity and power amid the on-going decline and fragmentation of the Congress, whilst, at the same time, Hindu nationalism appeared to be of such importance that Congress began aligning themselves with the Hindu right for electoral gains. The volume suggests that, in the light of these developments, the rise of the BJP should not be considered as remarkable or as transformative as was at first imagined. Causation issues present analytically challenging and complex problems for the law. This is particularly so when an event or omission intervenes between the trigger to the causal chain and the injury ultimately sustained by the victim. This book is the first treatise ever to be published which analyses intervening causation issues from both a common law and civil law perspective. After an introduction and historical overview, the book examines the various legal tests used to resolve intervening causation issues. Later chapters focus on common operative contexts. Drawing upon a comparative law examination of case-law from the leading common law and civil law jurisdictions, this book provides a comprehensive analysis of the judicial limitation of liability device of novus actus interveniens. The structured approach of this book, its scope of cross-jurisdictional coverage and its concluding core general legal principles should prove especially useful to practising and academic lawyers, judges, jurists and law students working in the fields of tort, delict and personal injury litigation. Living in pluralist India has had critical consequences for Muslim women who are expected to follow a determined and strict code of conduct. The impact of this contradiction is most evident in the continuing denial of gender equality within the family, as state regulation of gender roles in the private sphere ultimately affects the status of women in the public sphere. Reclaiming the Nation examines the relationship between gender and nation in post-colonial India through the lens of marginalized Muslim women. Drawing on feminist legal theory, postcolonial feminist theory, and critical race theory, Vrinda Narain explores the idea of citizenship as a potential vehicle for the emancipation of Muslim women. Citizenship, Narain argues, opens the possibility for Indian women to reclaim a sense of selfhood free from imposed identities. In promoting the hybridity of culture and the modernity of tradition, Narain shows how oppositional categories such as public versus private, Muslim versus feminist, and Western versus Indian have been used to deny women equal rights. A timely account of the struggle for liberation within a restrictive religious framework, Reclaiming the Nation is an insightful look at gender, nationhood, and the power of self-determination. Fundamentals of Sociology is a textbook for undergraduate students of sociology. This book comprehensively explains the basics of sociology, including social concepts, institutions and the theories of prominent thinkers. Importance has also been given to various important approaches to sociology, including women and society, social change and the role of social legislation in social change. The book is designed keeping in mind the students' needs. Therefore, every unit is divided into chapters, which are further divided into subtopics. Every chapter ends with a number of questions for the students' practice. The book contains an exhaustive list of suggested readings for students who wish to explore this subject further. The book contains essays on Hindutva, Orientalism and Indian studies, Hindu renunciation, the middle way of Buddhism, and sex and gender in Hinduism and Buddhism. The book, The Law Of The Sea, With An Introduction By Professor U.N. Gupta, Is Designed To Meet The Needs And Requirements Of Scholars Of International Law And International Relations; Professionals Engaged In Merchant Shipping Or Connected With Naval Forces And The Policy Makers Of Different States Who Want To Know About National Interests In The Seas, Among Others. Necessarily, The Book Presents In Depth The Various Forms And Aspects Of Human Interest Involved When The States Do Or Do Not Have A Sea Coast. This Study Encompasses A Period Of About Six Centuries And Is Dotted With Conflict Of Claims Made By Kings And States From Time To Time, Various Mutual Understandings Made, Treaties Or Conventions Signed By Them, Or Customary International Law Relating To The Sea As It Gradually Developed By Consensus Or By Sufferance. The Sea Has Provided An Easy Method Of Navigation For Trade Or Empire Building Purposes. The Various Parts Of The Sea, Like Bays, Gulfs Or Territorial Sea Got Defined In The Process. This Part Of The Law Of Sea Which Is History-Based And Mainly Customary Has Been Included In The Introduction Part Of The Book. The book, Advances made For Winning The Second World War, The Victorious Powers Saw The Vast Economic Potential For Exploitation Presented To Them By The Widespread Ocean Wealth. This Capability And Future Prospects Gave Copernican Turn To Customary Law Of The Sea As It Was Till The End Of Second World War. The New Competitive Wave Set In Motion By The Two Unilateral Proclamations By The Usa In 1945 Resulted In The Overhauling Of The Law Of Sea By The Four 1958
Geneva Conventions On The Law Of Sea. The Introduction And The Appendices To The Book Give The Rationale, Substance And The Texts Of These Developments. These Also Lead To Various International Understands, Conventions And Treaties Made For Peaceful Uses Of The Seas By The States. The Important Use Of The Seas For Extraction Of Sea Wealth Gave Rise To Further Demands On The Law Of Sea In 1960S And 1970S Leading To The Ili United Nations Conferences On The Law Of Sea. The Culminated Comprehensive 1981 Un Convention On The Law Of Sea After Long Drawn Consensus Procedures By All The States Of The World, Coastal Or Non-Coastal, Is In Various Ways Studied In The Book And The Text Of 1981 Convention On The Law Of Sea Has Been Included In Its Appendices.While secularism has been integral to India’s democracy for more than fifty years, its uses and limits are now being debated anew. Signs of a crisis in the relations between state, society, and religion include the violence directed against Muslims in Gujarat in 2002 and the precarious situation of India’s minority religious groups more generally; the existence of personal laws that vary by religious community; the affiliation of political parties with fundamentalist religious organizations; and the rallying of a significant proportion of the diasporic Hindu community behind a resurgent nationalistic Hinduism. There is a broad consensus that a crisis of secularism exists, but whether the state can resolve conflicts and ease tensions or is itself part of the problem is a matter of vigorous political and intellectual debate. In this timely, nuanced collection, twenty leading Indian cultural theorists assess the contradictory ideals, policies, and practices of secularism in India. Scholars of history, anthropology, religion, politics, law, philosophy, and media studies take up a broad range of concerns. Some consider the history of secularism in India; others explore theoretical issues such as the relationship between secularism and democracy or the shortcomings of the categories of “majority” and “minority.” Contributors examine the debates about secularism play out in schools, the media, and the popular cinema. And they address two of the most politically charged sites of crisis: personal law and the right to practice and encourage religious conversion. Together the essays inject insightful analysis into the fraught controversy about the shortcomings and uncertain future of secularism in the world today. Contributors. Flavia Agnes, Upendra Baxi, Shyam Benegal, Akeel Bilgrami, Partha Chatterjee, V. Geetha, Sunil Khilnani, Nivedita Menon, Ashis Nandy, Anuradha Dingwanyi Needham, Gyanendra Pandey, Gyan Prakash, Arvind Rajagopal, Paula Richman, Sumit Sarkar, Dwaipayan Sen, Rajeswari Sunder Rajan, Shabnam Tejani, Romila Thapar, Ravi S. Vasudevan, Gauri Viswanathan Contempt Of Court, Because Of Its Controversial Nature, Has Created Contradictory Opinions Among The Justices As Well As Scholars. The Contempt Jurisprudence With The Common Law Origin Has Been Transmitted Into The Indian Jurisprudence By The Courts Of Record Through Several Charters. Our Constitution Has Acknowledged And Accepted This Jurisdiction By Conferring The Status Of Court Of Record To The Supreme Court And High Courts. A Country Embedded In The Concept Of Rule Of Law Should Give Due Respect To The Law And The Organ Which Applies The Law And Administers Justice. This Organ Which Possesses Neither The Muscle Power Nor The Money Power Has To Extract Due Obedience To Its Orders Only Through This Jurisdiction. But Difficulty Arises When This Jurisdiction Clashes With The Invaluable Rights Of Citizens As Well As Those Of The Press, As Enshrined In The Constitution. It Becomes All The More Difficult When It Interferes With The Functioning Of Administrative Authorities, Corporations And The Like. It Poses Different Questions. What Constitutes A Contempt Of Court? When And How This Jurisdiction Has To Be Exercised? In What Way Is The Judiciary, One Of The Organs Of The State, Justified In Controlling Other Organs Of The State And Also Rights Of Citizens In The Name Of Contempt Jurisdiction? No Indepth Study Has Been Undertaken So Far To Ascertain The Answer To The Above Questions. The Author Has Made Sincere And Humble Attempt To Cull Out Answers To The Above Questions In The Light Of Judicial Interpretations. The Concept Of Criminal Contempt, Which Includes Prejudicing Fair Trial Or Interfering With The Administration Of Justice Or Scandalising The Court, Is Analysed In Relation To The Rights Of Individuals And Those Of The Press. The Concept Of Civil Contempt, Which Includes Disobedience To The Orders Of The Court Or Breach Of An Undertaking, Is Analysed In Relation To The Administrative Authorities And Corporations, Individuals And Subordinate Judiciary. The Existing Political And Social Scenario Requires A Comprehensive Understanding Of This Branch Of Law To Eliminate Its Possible Misinterpretation. It Is Hoped That The Observations And Suggestions Made By The Author Will Be Of Immemse Help And Of Use For Students, Lawyers, Law Teachers And Administrators. These standards have been prepared to promote uniformity in the appraisal of real property among the various agencies acquiring property on behalf of the U.S., by both direct purchase & condemnation. Contents: standards for approaching the solution to certain recurring appraisal problems (cost approach, income approach, highest & best use, etc.); data documentation & appraisal reporting standards (zoning & other land use regulations, contents of appraisal report, etc.); general standards of a miscellaneous nature (impartiality, witness compounce, leasehold takings, etc.); Cases & statutes.In this brilliant look at the rise of political Islam, the distinguished political scientist and anthropologist Mahmood Mamdani brings his expertise and insight to bear on a question many Americans have been asking since 9/11: how did this happen? Mamdani dissects the idea of “good” (secular, westernized) and “bad” (premodern, fanatic) Muslims, pointing out that these judgments refer to political rather than cultural or religious identities. The presumption that there are “good” Muslims readily available to be split off from “bad” Muslims masks a failure to make a political analysis of our times. This book argues that political Islam emerged as the result of a modern encounter with Western power, and that the terrorist movement at the center of Islamist politics is an even more recent phenomenon, one that followed America’s embrace of proxy war after its defeat in Vietnam. Mamdani writes with great insight about the Reagan years, showing America’s embrace of the highly ideological politics of “good” against “evil.” Identifying militant nationalist governments as Soviet proxies in countries such as Nicaragua and Afghanistan, the Reagan administration readily backed terrorist movements, hailing them as the “moral equivalents” of America’s Founding Fathers. The era of proxy wars has come to an end with the invasion of Iraq. And there, as in Vietnam, America will need to recognize that it is not fighting terrorism but nationalism, a battle that cannot be won by occupation. Good Muslim, Bad Muslim is a provocative and important book that will profoundly change our understanding both of Islamist politics and the way America is perceived in the world today. The Constitution of India guarantees equality as a fundamental right. This, however, remains only at the level of theory as the various religious personal laws in force in the country and followed by different communities deny equality to women in personal matters. This inequitable contradiction is the subject of this pioneering study. Dr. Parashar argues that the concept of religious personal law was created by colonial administrators and has been maintained by independent India since, in a religiously plural society, it helps the State’s end of governance. The author traces the legislative conduct of the State and demonstrates that it has adopted discrepant policies with respect to the different religious personal laws. While Hindu personal
Where To Download Uniform Civil Code An Ignored Constitutional Imperative

cell law has been extensively reformed, the other personal laws have been left largely untouched. As a result, Hindu women have gained new rights, though not complete equality, while women of the minority communities continue to suffer inequalities. The author critically examines the arguments used by the State to reform, or refrain from reforming, religious personal laws. This analysis establishes conclusively that the State has acted in an inconsistent manner, and that its decisions are not governed by considerations of equality and gender justice but primarily by political factors. The author concludes that the only way to sever the connection between religious and civil rights is to adopt a secular and uniform civil code which should be non-optional. Dr. Parashar also highlights the inadequacies of the various feminist analyses of the nature of law and suggests that any discussion of the nature of the State must incorporate the significance of religion as a political factor. This major study will interest lawyers, legal activists, feminists and all those fighting to end gender discrimination. Modern Governments Are Of Great Import-Anc In The Present World And Cover A Vast Area. This Book Deals With The Theory, Principles And Classification Of Constitutions In A Very Simple Manner. This Study Also Covers The Constitutions Of The United Kingdom, The United States Of America, France, Union Of Soviet Socialist Republic, Switzerland, China, Japan And India. The Salient Features Of Each And Every Constitution Mentioned Above Have Treated In A Suitable Manner. The Political Parties Of Those Countries Have Been Studied At The End Of Every Chapter. This Book Will Surely Be Useful Not Only For The Students But Also For The Candidates Of All Competitive Examinations. In Confessions Of A Secular Fundamentalist, Mani Shankar Aiyar, Crusader For A Secular Credo, Calls For An Unambiguous And Decisive Restoration Of Secularism To The Core Of Our Nationhood. In Doing So, He Revisits Every Dimension Of Our Secular Ethos And Exposes The Mythical Myths Perpetuated By Communal Elements Of All Hues. Putting Under The Scanner Contentious Issues Like Conversions, Uniform Civil Code And Article 370, He Nails The Falsehood Underlying Terms Like Pseudo-Secularism, Appeasement And Soft Hindutva. And He Places The Domestic Debate Over Secularism In India In The Wider External Dimension By Discussing The Experiences Of Countries Like Pakistan, Sri Lanka, Israel And Erstwhile Yugoslavia. Admitting To Wearing His Secularism On His Sleeve, Aiyar Reasons That Only A Determined And Inflexible Adherence To Secularism Can Counter Religious Bigotry And Fundamentalism. Clear In His Convictions, With History, Logic And Persuasive Argument At His Command, This Is Mani Shankar Aiyar At His Best, On A Subject That We Can Ignore Only At Our Own Peril. Is This Sudden Overturn Metamorphosis? From, Yesterday's Man With All His Ambitions, Personal Bias And With Personal Greed And Aggrandizement To A Today S Man Dis-Passionate, Honest, Selfless, Unbiased, Unruffled By Past Fads And Past Likes And Dislikes And Has Now Imbibed Over Night All The Attributes That We Ascribe To A High Court Judge; A True Miracle? Is It On The Other Hand, A Mirage, A Sham And Deceptive Facade To Bewilder The Society At Large And Baffle It To Its Acceptance. Why Should The Judges Feel Shy Of Leaving Record Of What They Do In The Court? One Cannot Contradict The View That Such Attribute Of The Judges Is To Hide Their Incapacity And Their Vested Way Of Dealing With A Matter. It Is Therefore Imperative We Must Have A Very Powerful And Highly Organized Body Of Ombudsman It Must Not Be Misconstrued To Mean That Ombudsman Should Be An Appellate Court. No Amount Of Effort, Analysis And Incisiveness Would Be Exaggerated In No Case Should Be Allowed To Fall Short Of The Absolute. One May Not Necessarily Agree With Each And Every Observation Made, Conclusions Drawn Or Remedy Suggested By The Author In This Book On Its Very First Reading, But, It Can Hardly Be Disputed That All These Observations, Conclusions And Remedies Are Thought Pro-Voking Which Indubitably Merit Thorough Deliberation At Different Levels Before They Are Accepted Or Rejected. Justice I.K. Katwal Former Judge Of The High Court Of Jammu And Kashmir There Has Been A Lively Debate, For The Last Three Years, On The Question Whether Or Nor India Should Sign The Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty [Ctbt]. In Spite Of Great Importance Of The Subject For National Security, The Full Text Of Ctbt Is Not Easily Available. The Present Book Fulfills This Gap. This Will Enable The Experts And The Common Man To Have Better Understanding Of The On-Going Debate On The Subject. The Editor Contends That India Should Not Sign Such A Discriminatory And Inequitable Treaty. Signing Of Such A Treaty Would Hinder India S Efforts To Safeguard Its Security. It Is Hoped That The Book Would Be Of Great Value To The Researchers And Students Of Defence Studies, Parliamentarians, Senior Executives Concerned With Defence And The Common Readers. Outside The Fold is a radical reexamination of religious conversion. Gauri Viswanathan skillfully argues that conversion is an interpretive act that belongs in the realm of cultural criticism. To that end, this work examines key moments in colonial and postcolonial history to show how conversion questions the limitations of secular ideologies, particularly the discourse of rights central to both the British empire and the British nation-state. Implicit in such questioning is an attempt to construct an alternative epistemological and ethical foundation of national community. Viswanathan grounds her study in an examination of two simultaneous and, she asserts, linked events: the legal emancipation of religious minorities in England and the acculturation of colonial subjects to British rule. She views these two apparently disparate events as part of a common pattern of national consolidation that produced the English state. She seeks to explain why resistance, in both cases, frequently took the form of religious conversion, especially to "minority" or alternative religions. Confronting the general characterization of conversion as assimilative and annihilating of identity, Viswanathan demonstrates that a willful change of religion can be seen instead as an act of opposition. Outside the Fold concludes that, as a form of cultural crossing, conversion comes to represent a vital release into difference. Through the figure of the convert, Viswanathan addresses the vexing question of the role of belief and minority discourse in modern society. She establishes new points of contact between the convert as religious dissenter and as colonial subject. This convergence provides a transcultural perspective not otherwise visible in literary and historical texts. It allows for radically new readings of significant figures as diverse as John Henry Newman, Pandita Ramabai, Annie Besant, and B. R. Ambedkar, as well as close studies of court cases, census reports, and popular English fiction. These varying texts illuminate the means by which discourses of religious identity are produced, contained, or opposed by the languages of law, reason, and classificatory knowledge. Outside the Fold is a challenging, provocative contribution to the multidisciplinary field of cultural studies. This book is a compelling examination of the theoretical discourse on rights and its relationship with ideas, institutions and practices in the Indian context. By engaging with the crucial categories of class, caste, gender, region and religion, it draws attention to the contradictions and contestations in the arena of rights and entitlements. The essays by eminent experts provide deep and nuanced insights on the intersecting issues and concerns of individual and group identities as well as their connection with the State along with its multifarious institutions and practices. The volume not only engages with the dilemmas emerging out of the rights discourse, but also sets out to recognize
the significance of a shared commitment to a rights-based framework towards the promotion of justice and democracy in society. The book will be useful to academics, social scientists, researchers and policymakers. It will be of special interest to teachers and students in the fields of politics, development studies, philosophy, ethics, sociology, gender/women's studies and social movements. India got freedom but still we are lagging behind in comparison to other countries who also got independence in the same era as we got. We are still struggling to achieve what we should have attained much earlier. What we see on the surface of reality is the opposite of what is there on paper. We discover that we have not moved forward but pushed back. There is nothing unusual in the problems of hunger, want, health, hygiene, water supply and education. But what is unusual is that our efforts have not borne fruit because these had not been honest and sincere. 'Resurgent India' is the flight of our imagination. It encompasses the elements of science, sacrifice, god, religion, spirituality and knowledge and it can institutionalise a human being into god from within the common citizens and society. Nation pervades our soul, mind and heart. We have always kept this sense alive. We have neither lost sight of our culture nor shut ourselves to new ideas. This collection has the vision of a Bharat sung with the sensitive spirit of Antyodaya, moving up and fast. The 'Resurgent India' which is in your hand is the result of collective efforts. In preparing it, constructive efforts of many practitioners of word, worshippers of Saraswati and those saints who are engaged in taking Bharat Mata to the highest level have been employed. The Book Contains An Analytical, Graphic And Yet, Judicious Study Of The Much Debated And Controversial Topic Of A Suitable Legislation On Uniform Civil Code For All The Citizens Of India Despite Their Religion Or Race Or Ethnicity In Compliance With The Constitutional Mandate Under Article 44. The Author Has Most Capably And Creditably Examined The Subject In All Its Multi-Dimensional Aspects And In View Of The Fact That, Like In India, In Almost All Countries Of The World, Muslims Co-Exist With Other Religion/Ethnic Or Racial Groups And Are Governed By The Same Civil Laws Without Any Animus Or Discordant Relationship With Their Fellow Countrymen. Relevant Ayyats Have Been Quoted From The Quran Along With Various Judicial Verdicts, Vis-A-Vis The Reforms Made In Other Islamic Countries Of The World, Wherein Personal Laws Have Been Subjected To Suitable Change In View Of The Prevalent Local Conditions. The Author Has Dispassionately, Tely And Unequivocally Brought Before The Intelligentsia The Fact That Unfortunately The Subject Has Generated A Lot Of Unavoidable And Spiteful Controversy, Which Sprung Not From Reasons, But From Misconstructed Religious Sentiments. The Entire Contents Of The Book Are The Thought Provoking, And They Give An Impetus To Intellectuals To Explain To The People In General, And Muslims In Particular, The Advantages Of The Uniform Civil Code And Exterminate Their Unfounded Fears. Article 44 of The Constitution of India, provides that 'The State shall endeavour to secure for the citizens a Uniform Civil Code throughout the territory of India.' Even after more than six decades, this anticipated code has not been developed or implemented. This book provides a blueprint for alternative frameworks and courses of action, drawing on lessons from comparative context to develop a Uniform Civil Code for India. It explores the interplay between issues of law, culture, and religion in light of various intra-community and inter-community disputes. The book proposes a series of guidelines and considerations to inform this process. The first guideline urges that the process of preparing and implementing a Uniform Civil Code should be the function of the Legislature. The Courts can resolve certain specific points but the comprehensive code is a legislative function and not for judicial resolution. The second guideline suggests the parallel application of civil and religious law. The securing of a Uniform Civil Code must not negate the possibility of citizens availing themselves of religious law-if they so wish. The third guideline advises a gradual application of a Uniform Civil Code. The development of the code should be done topic by topic, chapter by chapter. The fourth guideline is to deploy tools of mediation in both the formation of the code and its implementation. This mediation should take on two forms: intercommunity mediation and individual mediation. The first of these two relates to a dialogue between the communities of India, to advance an agreement upon the substantive provisions of the Uniform Civil Code. The second relates to mediation between individuals, in occasions where dispute arises in the realm of personal law. The law codes in the Middle East North Africa (MENA) region are a well-crafted blend of civil and Islamic law in which civil law principles do not violate Islamic provisions. Yet, common law principles derived either from English common law or Islamic customary usages remain unidentified and thus ignored. Here, this complex scenario is rectified through a comparative analysis of the primary data (e.g., cases, statutes and arbitral award decisions), adding common law and uncodified Islamic custom to MENA law codes. The purpose of this comparative analysis is to allow common legal principles found in civil, common and Islamic law to be distilled in order to create a new, harmonised international commercial arbitration law code (HICALC) or uniform Arab arbitration law (UAAAL) for adoption in the MENA region, where these principles already greatly influence the legal systems and can be readily assimilated into a harmonised or uniform code. The work demonstrates that this new code would lead to improved arbitral award enforcement in the MENA. The Book Deals With All Aspects Of Social And Cultural History Of India Since 1556 In Detail And In A Simple Lucid Manner. The First Five Chapters Of The Book Make A Quick Survey Of The Social And Cultural History Of India From Mughals To The 19th Century. The Next Five Chapters Deal With Indian Islam, Growth Of New India, Regeneration Of Indian Society, The Freedom Struggle And March Of Free India, Overwhelming Stress Has Been Laid On Social And Cultural Affairs Throughout This Book. An Attempt Has Been Made To Describe How Men And Women Lived And Thought And How Their Lives Influenced By The Great Figures That Have Passed Were Of Human History. The Descriptions Are Brief And Accurate. The Chapter On The Freedom Struggle Takes Readers Back Again To British India Where The Intense Struggles Were At Length Fought Out During The British Period With Its Far Reaching Results For Good And Ill. The Book Would Be Of Great Value To The Students As Well As The Teachers. Even A Laymen Would Enjoy Reading The Book Because Of Its Simple Style. The Model Rules of Professional Conduct provides an up-to-date resource for information on legal ethics. Federal, state and local courts in all jurisdictions look to the Rules for guidance in solving lawyer malpractice cases, disciplinary actions, disqualification issues, sanctions questions and much more. In this volume, black-letter Rules of Professional Conduct are followed by numbered Comments that explain each Rule's purpose and provide suggestions for its practical application. The Rules will help you identify proper conduct in a variety of given situations, review those instances where discretionary action is possible, and define the nature of the relationship between you and your clients, colleagues and the courts. The Book Deals With All Aspects Of Aristotle Including His Birth, Career And Contributions In An Excellent Manner. In This Book The Events Have Been Recorded In Chronological Order. It Also Provides An Introduction To Aristotle In Brief. Aristotle S Contributions Are Traced In A Lucid Manner So As To Meet The Requirements Of The Students And The Common Readers. From This Book We Get A Clear Picture About The Comparative
Ideas Of Socrates And Plato And Aristotle In Respect Of Many Institutions. Argues that the rights of women in Muslim society are based on the preserved cultural standards of elites, not the ethical philosophy of the Quran. The global world debates secularism, freedom of belief, faith-based norms, the state's arbitration of religious conflicts, and the place of the sacred in the public sphere. In facing these issues, Britain, India, and South Africa stand out as unique laboratories. They have greatly influenced the rest of the world. As single countries and together as a whole, the three have moved from the colonial clash of antagonistic religions (of your gods) to an era when it has become impossible to dissociate your god from my god. Today both belong to the same blurred reality of our gods. Through a narrative account of British, South African, and Indian court cases from 1857 to 2009, the author draws an unconventional history of the process leading from the encounter with the gods of the other to the forging of a postmodern, common, and global religion. Across ages, borders, faiths, and laws, the three countries have experienced the ambivalent interaction of society, politics, and beliefs. Hence the lesson the world might learn from them: our gods promise an idealized purity, but they can only become real in the everyday creation of mixed identities, hybrid deities, and shared fears and hopes. In Recent Years There Has Been A Lot Of Discussion On The Issue Of Nuclear Disarmament. In Spite Of Great Importance Of The Subject For World Peace And National Security, Important Documents On Nuclear Disarmament Are Not Available At One Place. The Present Book Fulfils This Gap. This Will Enable The Experts And The Common Man To Have Better Understanding Of The On–Going Debate On The Subject. It Is Hoped That The Book Would Be Of Great Value To The Researchers And Students Of Defence Studies, Parliamentarians, Senior Executives Concerned With Defence And The Common Readers. The purpose of this critical political inquiry is to look into the conditions and dimensions of autonomy, their historical nature, and their political significance in terms of enriching democracy. The volume catalogues the resistance to the power of the state—the demand for autonomy in other words—that is encountered among various sections of society such as women, ethnic groups, and classes. In particular, the issues discussed are: women's autonomy; peace accords; the nature of federalism in the Indian constitution; autonomy and international law; resources for autonomy. This text presents an overview of the major issues and topics in current developments in Indian family law. Indian law has produced a number of very important innovations in the past two decades, which are also highly instructive for law reform debates in western and other jurisdictions. Topics discussed are: marriage, divorce, polygamy, maintenance, property and the Uniform Civil Code. The viability of the Uniform Civil Code (UCC) has always been a bone of contention in socially and politically plural South Asia. It is entangled within the polemics of identity politics, minority rights, women's rights, national integration, uniform citizenship and, of late, global Islamic politics and universal human rights. While champions of each category view the issue from their own perspectives, making the debate extremely complex, this book takes up the challenge of providing a holistic political analysis. As most of the South Asian states today subscribe to a decentralised view and share a common history, this study is an excellent comparative analysis of the applicability of the UCC. In this work, India figures prominently, being the most plural and vibrant democracy, as well as accounting for almost three-fourths of the region's population. This provides the backdrop for an analysis of the other states in the region. This second edition will be indispensable for scholars, researchers and students of law, political science and South Asian Studies. This collection intervenes in key areas of feminist scholarship and activism in contemporary South Asia, particularly India, Pakistan, Bangladesh, and Sri Lanka, while asking how this investigation might enrich feminist theorizing and practice globally. The basic objective of this book is to explore the possibilities of reform in Muslim Personal Law and Hindu Personal Law from women's rights perspective. It is a long, complex discourse. But the key factor in the whole discourse is gender. The issue of Uniform Civil Code (UCC) is being hugely politicized and communalized by communal forces in the name of religion. But the endeavour here is to see the whole issue objectively through the lens of gender equality. Examining the constitutional and legal foundations of the place of religion in India, Articles of Faith studies the relationship between religion and state. It closely analyses the decisions of the Supreme Court from the 1950s on Articles 25/30 of the Indian Constitution, as well as other relevant laws and constitutional provisions. The book discusses the Supreme Court's interpretation of the constitutional right to freedom of religion and its influence on the discourse of secularism and nationalism. While examining the role of the Court in defining and demarcating religion as well as religious freedom, practices, and organizations, this volume also highlights important issues such as interpretative traditions and legal doctrines developed by the judiciary over the years. This new edition has an expanded and revised introduction, which looks at the new literature on secularism and religious jurisprudence, both in India and other secular democracies. It also includes an afterword, which examines recent landmark judgments on religion by the Supreme Court of India, such as the one on triple talaq. Copyright code: 14c4d18c38798eb2c46436648abf467d