

INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL FOR LEGAL RESEARCH AND ANALYSIS



Open Access, Refereed Journal Multi-Disciplinary
Peer Reviewed

www.ijlra.com

DISCLAIMER

No part of this publication may be reproduced, stored, transmitted, or distributed in any form or by any means, whether electronic, mechanical, photocopying, recording, or otherwise, without prior written permission of the Managing Editor of the *International Journal for Legal Research & Analysis (IJLRA)*.

The views, opinions, interpretations, and conclusions expressed in the articles published in this journal are solely those of the respective authors. They do not necessarily reflect the views of the Editorial Board, Editors, Reviewers, Advisors, or the Publisher of IJLRA.

Although every reasonable effort has been made to ensure the accuracy, authenticity, and proper citation of the content published in this journal, neither the Editorial Board nor IJLRA shall be held liable or responsible, in any manner whatsoever, for any loss, damage, or consequence arising from the use, reliance upon, or interpretation of the information contained in this publication.

The content published herein is intended solely for academic and informational purposes and shall not be construed as legal advice or professional opinion.

**Copyright © International Journal for Legal Research & Analysis.
All rights reserved.**

ABOUT US

The *International Journal for Legal Research & Analysis (IJLRA)* (ISSN: 2582-6433) is a peer-reviewed, academic, online journal published on a monthly basis. The journal aims to provide a comprehensive and interactive platform for the publication of original and high-quality legal research.

IJLRA publishes Short Articles, Long Articles, Research Papers, Case Comments, Book Reviews, Essays, and interdisciplinary studies in the field of law and allied disciplines. The journal seeks to promote critical analysis and informed discourse on contemporary legal, social, and policy issues.

The primary objective of IJLRA is to enhance academic engagement and scholarly dialogue among law students, researchers, academicians, legal professionals, and members of the Bar and Bench. The journal endeavours to establish itself as a credible and widely cited academic publication through the publication of original, well-researched, and analytically sound contributions.

IJLRA welcomes submissions from all branches of law, provided the work is original, unpublished, and submitted in accordance with the prescribed submission guidelines. All manuscripts are subject to a rigorous peer-review process to ensure academic quality, originality, and relevance.

Through its publications, the *International Journal for Legal Research & Analysis* aspires to contribute meaningfully to legal scholarship and the development of law as an instrument of justice and social progress.

PUBLICATION ETHICS, COPYRIGHT & AUTHOR RESPONSIBILITY STATEMENT

The *International Journal for Legal Research and Analysis (IJLRA)* is committed to upholding the highest standards of publication ethics and academic integrity. All manuscripts submitted to the journal must be original, unpublished, and free from plagiarism, data fabrication, falsification, or any form of unethical research or publication practice. Authors are solely responsible for the accuracy, originality, legality, and ethical compliance of their work and must ensure that all sources are properly cited and that necessary permissions for any third-party copyrighted material have been duly obtained prior to submission. Copyright in all published articles vests with IJLRA, unless otherwise expressly stated, and authors grant the journal the irrevocable right to publish, reproduce, distribute, and archive their work in print and electronic formats. The views and opinions expressed in the articles are those of the authors alone and do not reflect the views of the Editors, Editorial Board, Reviewers, or Publisher. IJLRA shall not be liable for any loss, damage, claim, or legal consequence arising from the use, reliance upon, or interpretation of the content published. By submitting a manuscript, the author(s) agree to fully indemnify and hold harmless the journal, its Editor-in-Chief, Editors, Editorial Board, Reviewers, Advisors, Publisher, and Management against any claims, liabilities, or legal proceedings arising out of plagiarism, copyright infringement, defamation, breach of confidentiality, or violation of third-party rights. The journal reserves the absolute right to reject, withdraw, retract, or remove any manuscript or published article in case of ethical or legal violations, without incurring any liability.

LAW IN BOOKS VS LAW ON STREETS

AUTHORED BY - MISHRA PRAGATI LAXMAN REKHA

& SINGH VEDIKA VIJAYPAL BABITA

CLASS-S.Y.B.A.L.LB

THAKUR RAMNARAYAN COLLEGE OF LAW

ABSTRACT:

Every society has its own legal system. Law is the body of principles recognized and applied by the state in the administration of justice. Law is a body of rules. It guides human conduct in society and is a means of social control. The important factor of making laws are according to society with the help of sociology. Sociology is the study of society, human behavior, institutions, relations between humans. Looking at law with the sociological perspective helps us to understand the need of society with more clarity. ¹roscoe pound defined law as a tool of social engineering.

According to him, law is a system that aims to balance competing interests in society and ensure harmony by satisfying the maximum number of human wants with the least conflict. Just making law isn't sufficient, formulation of laws is just the first step, with proper implementation and execution the law is said to be succeeded. Not always, sometimes law which are written in legal texts when it comes to execution its improper or not even executed. Law execution is of keen importance to the success of a government even if the political system is fair, even if the goals are noble and even if the organizational structure is very strong. No law can succeed if the execution part is not up to the mark. The execution of law plays a vital role in the developmental strategy. The question then arises as to why be this case. Was the law established by the authority not right? Or was it not executed properly? Or was the political commitment and support for the desired course of action lacking.

This research paper examines whether the laws made for society is sufficient or not, whether the laws need any changes according to the developing nature of society in terms of thinking, infrastructure, safety and education. it will also point out the existence of difference between the law and execution, reasons and hypothetical solutions.

¹Jean-Louis Halperin, *Law in Books and Law in Action: The Problem of Legal Change*, 64 Me. L. Rev. 45 (2011), available at <https://digitalcommons.maine.gov/mlr/vol64/iss1/4> (repositorio.ulvr.edu.ec)

INTRODUCTION²:

The law in books vs law on streets means the law which are written in legal texts i.e., constitution and about the legal books and commentaries written by legal scholars, the judgements, Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita, Bharatiya Nagrik Suraksha Sanhita, Bharatiya Sakshya Adhinyam these are written in legal documents are made to prevent from crime and if not prevention then protection if not protection then punishment. Laws purpose is to gain the ideal justice and to eliminate crime and injustice from the society and on the other hand the reality of execution of this laws differs from the actual procedures to make the law successful. According to the article of Roscoe Pound law is referred as a small knife which means if someone violates the law then he should be given the particular punishment with all due process of law but in reality the execution of law is referred as pickaxe which means somewhere there is exaggeration the persons getting punishment is intense with the help of manipulation of law by interpretation

The difference between the laws written and laws executed is in terms of nature it is theoretical and other is practical, in terms of focus it is rule as written and other is rule as applied, in terms of basis it is legal texts and the other is social reality, in terms of outcome its ideal justice and the other is real justice which may differ

The failure of execution not only involves the exaggeration but also lack of actions taken by the three organs which comes together and constitutes the government i.e. Legislative, judiciary and executive. The authorities sometimes do not take the laws into consideration or take it for granted the reasons for not following the procedure is sometimes corruption, custodial violence, illegal arrest, bribery, false evidence, not letting to register fir, politician committing crime and safeguarding themselves or their close ones by the consequences.

The laws which are made for society and according to the need of society but they are not taken into consideration for the welfare of society. With great powers comes great responsibility and also with that comes great disadvantages. Most of the time it is common that if there is something good, advantages then there will be something bad and disadvantageous but not pointing out on the negative perspective will increase the number of disadvantage so not denying the positive aspect while pointing out on the negative aspect is the main motive of this research paper.

Laws can be classified into various categories that is criminal law, civil law, company laws,

Jean-Louis Halperin, *Law in Books and Law in Action: The Problem of Legal Change*, 64 Me. L. Rev. 45 (2011), available at <https://digitalcommons.maine.gov/mlr/vol64/iss1/4> (repositorio.ulvr.edu.ec)

property laws, infrastructure laws, educational laws, medical laws, transgender laws labour, laws, men laws, women laws and constitutional law. In order to cover the perspective of all laws by taking consideration into the four main aspects which gets interconnected with all existing laws and that is women's safety laws, infrastructure laws, educational laws, medical laws.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

This research paper adopts a doctrinal method of legal research, which is primarily library-based and analytical in nature. The doctrinal approach involves the study of existing legal materials such as statutes, judicial decisions, constitutional provisions, and authoritative reports to understand the law as it is enacted and interpreted.

The present study critically examines the gap between "Law in Books" and "Law in Action" in India, particularly in the context of women safety laws, infrastructural laws, and educational laws. It relies on the interpretation of relevant provisions, case laws, and institutional reports to assess how effectively legal frameworks are implemented in practice.

The sources of data for this research include primary sources such as statutes, constitutional provisions, and landmark judgments of the Supreme Court and High Courts, as well as secondary sources such as legal journals, books, articles, government reports, and credible online legal databases.

This study is qualitative in nature and focuses on analytical interpretation rather than empirical fieldwork. No surveys or interviews have been conducted. The objective is to understand the effectiveness of law through doctrinal analysis and to highlight the gap between legislative intent and ground-level implementation.

Literature Review

The concept of the gap between "Law in Books" and "Law in Action" has been widely discussed in legal scholarship, highlighting the difference between formal legal provisions and their practical implementation.

Several scholars have emphasized that the effectiveness of law depends not only on its formulation but also on its enforcement. Roscoe Pound's theory of "Law in Action"³ highlights that law must be evaluated in terms of its social impact rather than merely its existence in statutes.

³ Roscoe Pound Article Theory Of Law

In the Indian context, various studies and reports have shown a persistent gap between legal frameworks and ground realities, particularly in areas such as women safety, infrastructure, and education. Reports published by the National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB)⁴ indicate rising concerns regarding crimes against women despite the existence of stringent legal provisions. Similarly, judicial interpretations in landmark cases such as *Vishaka v. State of Rajasthan* and *NALSA v. Union of India*⁵ demonstrate judicial efforts to strengthen rights-based frameworks, yet implementation remains inconsistent.

In the field of educational law, the Right to Education Act, 2009⁶ has been widely analyzed by scholars who argue that while the law guarantees free and compulsory education, issues such as poor infrastructure, teacher shortages, and inequality in access continue to persist. Similarly, infrastructural laws related to urban governance and public safety have been criticized for weak enforcement mechanisms.

Existing literature collectively suggests that although India has a robust legal framework, there exists a significant disconnect between legislative intent and ground-level implementation. However, there is limited integrated research that simultaneously examines women safety, infrastructure, and education laws under the framework of “Law in Books vs Law on Streets,” which this paper aims to address.

WOMEN’S SAFETY LAWS⁷

Ensuring women’s safety is a cornerstone of a progressive and just society. The government of India has taken remarkable strides to ensure the safety security of women across the nation. Through legislative reforms, dedicated helplines for eg, the protection of women from domestic violence act 2005, the dowry prohibition act, the sexual harassment of women at workplace (prevention, prohibition, redressal) act 2013 which is also known as poSH act, section 64 punishes rapists, section 65 addresses gang rape, section 74⁸ punishes sexual intercourse by a person in authority etc. Legal framework for women safety is substantial and progressive on paper. Laws are made to protect, not just to punish. Yet for millions of women in India safety remains a daily concern despite the presence of legal protection. Crime against women has always been important societal concern in India, cutting across domestic, public, and digital

⁴ National Crime Records Bureau

⁵ *Vishakha Vs State Of Rajasthan* [Air1997 Sc 3011], *NALSA Vs Union Of India* [Air2014 Sc 1863]

⁶ Right To Education Act, 2009

⁷ Soumya Patil, *Women’s Safety Laws in India: Are They Enough?*, The Lawscape, available at: <https://www.thelawscape.in/women-safety-laws-india/> (last accessed May 6, 2026).

⁸ National Commission for Women, *Laws Related to Women*, Government of India, available at: [NCW Laws Related to Women](#) (last accessed May 6, 2026).

spaces⁹. Despite of legislative reforms, women's continue to face violence in multiple forms like domestic violence, sexual assault, trafficking, cyber harassment and workplace exploitation. India enacted several laws aimed at safeguarding several women rights but the recurring cases of gender based violence raise an important question that are these laws truly enough or do deeper systemic gap prevents their effective execution?

Addressing the case laws in which women's law have been violated but still justice is been denied because of safeguarding the accused by authoritative person who had power to do right but still chose the wrong side to make everything in his favor

CASE LAWS

VISHAKHA VS STATE OF RAJASTHAN [AIR 1997 SC 3011]

BACKGROUND

Bhanwari Devi an NGO worker tried to stop a child marriage of a small girl later she was gang rapped by the family of the girl. Initially police avoided to register FIR due to which investigation and medical examination was delayed. In the absence of evidence and support of local MLA, the accused were acquitted and subsequently a PIL was filled by a women's rights group known as 'Vishakha'. It laid its focus on the enforcement of the fundamental rights of women at the workplace under the provisions of article 14, 15, 19 and 21 of the constitution of India, it also raised the issue of the need for protection of women from sexual harassment at workplace.

Supreme court judgement

Later when the case was taken into consideration court noticed that many more cases related to sexual harassment at workplace were registered so supreme court of india laid down guidelines to prevent sexual harassment of working women at places of their work. Gender equality also includes protection from any sort of sexual harassment and right to work with dignity. Hence, detailed guidelines were laid down

Outcome

After supreme court laid down the guidelines the legislative established law that is the sexual harassment of women at workplace (prevention, prohibition, redressal) act, 2013. which

⁹ Reuters, *How India's police and judiciary fail rape victims*, Thomson Reuters Foundation (TrustLaw), available at: <https://www.reuters.com/article/world/how-indias-police-and-judiciary-fail-rape-victims-idUSDEE90F0AZ/> (last accessed May 6, 2026).

replaced the VISHAKHA GUIDELINES

This case is one of the best example of how legislative and executive had the power to serve justice but they did not¹⁰. Local MLA supported the accused and tried to save them from conviction and later they were acquitted the court arguments were caste based bias. They said a higher caste men would never rape a lower caste woman which was offensive and objectionable. The police was not ready to register an fir. Now it is 2026 more than three decades but the case is still on trial level. Now the justice is impossible because the accused would have died or at the urge to die. In this specific case the justice denied which is crystal clear even if the sexual harassment of women at workplace wasn't existing but the rape laws did then to the procedures were not followed which shows how the laws written in books was absolutely fair but law in reality when it comes to execution there is a devastating difference Not only talking about execution but also about laws there is one law which should exist but still it is not enacted and that is marital rape laws¹¹. According to Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita Exception 2 of section 375 says sexual intercourse by a husband with his wife even without concern is not considered as rape.

INDEPENDENT THOUGHT VS UNION OF INDIA ¹²

The NGO filled a petition under article 32 right to constitutional remedies the case was a public interest litigation (PIL). They raised an issue to highlight the violation of right of minor girls between age 15-18 who are married. The legal conflict was that according to section 375 sexual intercourse with a minor girl without her consent is considered as rape even with concern it is illegal but because of exception 2 if the minor girl is married and above 15 years so its not considered as rape. There were also contradictory laws which led to question mark and that is according to prohibition of child marriage act 2006 child marriage is banned in India but according to exception 2 in section 375 rape of minor girl is not considered as crime. This case shows that how women safety laws are not fully sufficient in India.

Not only talking about minor girls but also the one who is above 18-20 and rapped without their concern multiple times or maybe everyday. The argument which are kept forward by

¹⁰ SPRFi (Society for Promotion of Responsive and Progressive India), *Crimes Against Women in India: Trends, Challenges, and Policy Responses*, available at: <https://sprf.in/crimes-against-women-in-india-trends-challenges-and-policy-responses/> (last accessed May 6, 2026).

¹¹ Nandini Agarwal, Salma M. Abdalla & Gregory H. Cohen, *Marital Rape and Its Impact on the Mental Health of Women in India: A Systematic Review*, PLOS Global Public Health (2022), PMID: PMC10021972, available at: <https://pmc.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/articles/PMC10021972/> (last accessed May 6, 2026).

¹² National Legal Services Authority (NALSA), *Legal Awareness on Women and Law* (PDF), available at: https://shebox.wcd.gov.in/assets/uploaded_content/NALSA-Legal-Awareness-on-Women-Law.pdf (last accessed May 6, 2026).

society is that if a women is married than there is no sort of concern to be raised by a wife to husband to not to have sex. There should be no scope of denying. The fact is women's should have right to dignity, complete control over their body, maybe sometimes the reason could be health issues, pregnancy which are valid to not have a sexual intercourse. Most of laws regarding women safety have been updated with time i.e., extended punishment for rape, definition for sexual assault, bns and bnss replaced ipc and crpc but still there is no legal framework or law for marital rapes which is the

Brutal reality of india. Law are made according to society, need of society and women's are the part of society so safety should be taken into consideration but it is still the same ¹³

SHEELA BARSE VS STATE OF MAHARASHTRA [AIR 1983 SC 378]¹⁴

In this case a letter from Sheela barse, a journalist complaining of custodial violence to women prisnor assaulting and torturing which they were facing from police officers while confined in the police lock-ups in the city of Mumbai, was treated as a writ petition on the ground that a citizen has a right to know under the articles 19(1)(a) and 21 of the Indian constitution. Simultaneously the director of the college of social work, Nirmala Niketan was instructed to interview the women's of Mumbai central jail who stated in her report that "all allegation in the writ petition were true. Apart from this there was no proper system of legal assistance to female prisoners, the fundamental rights of petitioner article under 19(1)(a) and 21 and liability to provide legal assistance to all prisoners in jail. The supreme court issued a notice to the jail inspector for legal aid organization at high court and district levels. It was held that there should be 18 knowledge partner: all india reporter pvt ltd women and the constitution seprate lock-ups for female prisoners and it should be guarded by female officers only. The person should be informed about grounds of arrest and provision of bail and it is mandatory that a female suspect is to be checked by a female officers only. Here it is very clear that how the authoritative person with higher position is involved in violating women's right this isn't just finished yet there are end no. Of cases in courts which are disposed off by courts or police with some invalid reasons. Is this moral justice? No

According to national crime records bureau (ncrb) data crime against women in 2023 survey there are 29670 no. Of cases reported and victims are rapped by husband, relative, friend, neighbor, or other known persons. This no. Of cases is just about offenders relation to victims

¹⁴ National Legal Services Authority (NALSA), *Legal Awareness on Women and Law* (PDF), available at: https://shebox.wcd.gov.in/assets/uploaded_content/NALSA-Legal-Awareness-on-Women-Law.pdf (last accessed May 6, 2026).

of rape talking about over all it is 635159, the no. Is huge and the shocking part is from this many cases there are 364783 cases which are been disposed off by police its more than half of the over all no. Of cases. The cases which are been disposed off ity is inot important that every cassess are fake some can be definitely real and been shamefully shutdown by the police authority it impies that the victim trust for seeking justice will be weaken because justice is been denied and the mirror of ncrb data reflects it¹⁵

The Infrastructure Laws ¹⁶

Infrastructure refers to facilities and services which is need to be provided in economy for a modern society. Infrastructure plays a major role because it includes clear roads, railways, maintaining of hygine in hospital, school, colleges and also technology wise digital library, projectors in class etc. Infrastructure also includes modern agriculture as it is well known that agriculture is the primary sector which serves in economy. The availability of infrastructure will lead to faster transportation of seeds, fertilizers, herbicides, and agriculture equipments. Hence infrastructure is pivotal in country's economic system. In order to maintain the discipline and control of the human behaviour of greediness, anger, jelousy etc in the infrastructural field, laws are been made. Infrastructure law plays an important role in creating and shaping the economy and growth of nation. It involve the laws which helps in governing and upkeeping the projects of infrastructure. The laws are significant because of fastest growth of modernization and urbanization in current scenerio. It's a legal framework for betterment of streets, railways, power plants, hospital, school, colleges, urban transport etc. It's a procedural structure of restraining the misconduct, illegal practices, unlawful activities. The laws define the problem which can be mistakes, intentional or deliberate wrong doings of people and punishment for them. The infrastructure laws like railways act 1989, national urban transport policy, also it includes some environmental laws like the forest conservation act 1980, the environmental protection act 1986. Despite this laws INDIA faces difficulties like conflicting administrative strategies, delays in approvals, land related disputes, contractors malpractices, corruption while approving tender, the projects are been completed in half budget and the other half is distributed in people who are involved in projects, due to projects completed in half

¹⁵ National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB), *Crime in India – Table Content*, Ministry of Home Affairs, Government of India, available at: <https://www.ncrb.gov.in/crime-in-india-table-content> (last accessed May 6, 2026).

¹⁶NITI for States, *Policy Viewer: Document ID GNC5180000324*, Government of India, available at: <https://www.nitiforstates.gov.in/policy-viewer?id=GNC5180000324> (last accessed May 6, 2026).

budget there are collapses and risk of life for e.g.¹⁷ 2022 Morbi bridge collapse 140 people lost their life, Vadodara bridge collapse 18 deaths these collapses of bridge were the mistake of contractors and engineers. The laws are sufficient but still when it comes to punishing the one who commits the crime they do not get punished in some cases due to lack of execution.

Some existing cases and incidents which proves how intentionally the infrastructure is been weaken or the ongoing projects has irregularities or corruption. Due lack of execution the violation of law is been continued and the one who violates has no fear of punishment because they themselves belong to legislative, executive or judiciary. They have the power and position to safe themselves and their companions who are involved with them and also instead of being behind the bars they live in outside world and continues to earn more black money through corruption in infrastructural projects.

Mukesh Kumar Chandrakar vs state of Chhattisgarh¹⁸

BACKGROUND

An independent journalist name Mukesh Chandrakar who contributed in NDTV and had his own channel on You tube called Bastar junction, where he reported the irregularities in road construction located in Chhattisgarh Bijapur district. The road he was reporting about was NELASNAR, MIRTHUR, GANGALLOOR which was the local route connecting three areas. The contractor who was handling the project was Suresh chandrakar and supervisor was Mahendra Ramteke. They were afraid of getting exposed. There was threat to financial interest, the reputation could be destroyed. Hence, they decided to eliminate Mukesh.

Conspiracy

Mukesh went missing on 1st January his brother filled a missing complaint. After searching the body was found in septic tank and to mislead the police they covered it with fresh concrete slab. The body was found on the property of suresh so, it is more likely to be said that he was killed on Suresh's property or nearby. There were four people who were involved in murder and that is contractor and politician Suresh Chandrakar, his two brothers Ritesh and Dinesh Chandrakar and supervisor Mahendra Ramteke. After murder Suresh ran away but was caught

¹⁷ The Wire Staff, *Collapsing Bridges, Crumbling Infrastructure: The Reality of Modi's Corruption-Free India*, The Wire, available at: <https://www.thewire.in/rights/collapsing-bridges-crumbling-infrastructure-the-reality-of-modis-corruption-free-india> (last accessed May 6, 2026).

¹⁸ NDTV, *Chhattisgarh Journalist Mukesh Chandrakar Was Killed For Road Construction Fraud: Police Charge Sheet*, available at: <https://www.ndtv.com/india-news/chhattisgarh-journalist-ndtv-mukesh-chandrakar-was-killed-for-road-construction-fraud-report-police-charge-sheet-contractor-accused-7954120> (last accessed May 6, 2026).

in Hyderabad he was the major accused and mastermind of the conspiracy

Outcome

Police investigation led to 72 witnesses, forensic, physical and digital evidences. 1,200 pages charge sheet was submitted before the court of Chhattisgarh. The four accused were charged under Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita, section 103 murder, section 61 criminal conspiracy, section 238 hiding evidences, section 239 not informing about the crime, section 249 harbouring offender. The case was registered in the year 2025 but still it is on trial level and the accuse suresh is living his life in outside world

This shows how a person who uses his power for unlawful things. A person who belongs to legislative has the authority to make laws but they themselves violating the law and rather getting punishment they continue to stay in outside world. The biggest failure of whole system.

THE FLYOVER OF MIRA BHAYANDER ¹⁹

The biggest blunder of engineers created ever and shamelessly giving reasons for it. Normally flyovers have four or two lanes but this time the flyover is initially of four lanes and then suddenly it narrows down to two lanes. Is it a bridge or bottleneck? The officials are trying to justify that it was preplanned to add on more bridges. Its likely to be a matter of using half budget and other half to be distributed with in them.

The Metro-3 Car Shed Project/ Aarey Forest Conservation ²⁰

The Aarey forest occupies 1,800 acre area and called as green lung of Mumbai because it reduces pollution but in order to make car shed for metro the civic authority ordered to cut off 2700 trees, which basically means destroy the forest and automatically the environment system. Later the environmental activists protested but FROM 2700 the metro authority has already axed 2135 trees. The decision of making scrap of Shivsena project is just a political statement as of today. The officials are giving the excuses of development, traffic maximization. The Santacruz Chembur lane which is also called as multi-level flyovers. If this kind of lanes can be build at so much height than why car shed in aarey can't be. If the metro authority would

¹⁹ The Times of India, *Bridge or bottleneck? Why Mira Bhayandar flyover is turning heads*, available at: <https://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/city/mumbai/bridge-or-bottleneck-why-mira-bhayandar-flyover-is-turning-heads/photostory/127672576.cms> (last accessed May 6, 2026).

²⁰ The Hindustan Times, *Aarey: A green that's fading*, available at: <https://www.hindustantimes.com/cities/mumbai-news/aarey-a-green-that-s-fading-101727551845398.html> (last accessed May 6, 2026).

have decided to make heightened lanes than no. Of trees could be decreased. While protest there are people who have been unnecessarily injured by police. Here it is clearly visible that how authorities are imposing their decisions and openly breaking the laws and have zero regrets and still they continue to excersize their power.

Lotus Green Construction Pvt Ltd. ²¹

The company handles construction work in infrastructure field. There are in total 3 cases registered against the company that is funds misappropriation in sports city, environmental violation in January 2026 fir was lodged against five builders of lotus green construction, and the most important case which is a public interest litigation regarding a boy name Yuvraj singh died due to road had 90-degree turn. It was a dangerous construction. The court process is very slow due to that they are not proven guilty yet, but the major case is of sports city funds misappropriation where they are found closely guilty. The supreme court did not convicted or did not directly said they are guilty but indirectly said that the matter of fraud is bigger and there is a need of investigation. Hence, there are cases on company but still the lotus green company isn't dissolved yet. They are still working on the project of sports city construction. The case reflects the weak execution of the whole system. The cases are still on trial level whereas it should have speedy trails.

The bitter truth of construction authority is that they approve tender or contracts only to those who promise to complete the project at the lowest possible cost. In order to complete projects in less budget the construction authority uses the low quality material which are cheap. The reason behind this is that money lefted is distributed in contractors, engineers, builders and also due to low quality material the infrastructure is weak and later it is rebuild so again funds will be allocated and more chance for corruption. There was viral story of recondo company run by two parsi brothers who constructed the jangali maharaj road in pune in 1976 and gave a written guarantee for 10 years but it lasted more than that so the contractors stopped giving contracts to the recondo company because there will be less chances of corruption, fraud or embezzlement.²²

²¹ The Hindustan Times, *SC: No coercive action against Noida's Lotus Greens in irregularities case*, available at: <https://www.hindustantimes.com/cities/noida-news/sc-no-coercive-action-against-noida-s-lotus-greens-in-irregularities-case-101741695499387.html> (last accessed May 6, 2026).

²² Indian Administrative Services (IAS) SCORE, *Recurring Infrastructure Failures*, available at: <https://iasscore.in/current-affairs/recurring-infrastructure-failures> (last accessed May 6, 2026).

EDUCATION LAWS ²³

Education is the process of gaining knowledge, skills and moral values. It shapes one's future and teaches how to behave maturely in every situation. The power of education lies in access to new opportunities, speedy personal growth and most importantly sets goals and carrier. Education is a need of an individual in society. An educated society will lead to healthy and safe environment for everyone and also eliminates the orthodox thinking and superstitious belief. Educated person has sense of maturity, responsibility, and can fulfill his desired demands also, the person can handle every situation in day to day life calmly in comparison to others because they are trained for it. Educated society has skilled people and skilled workforce strengthens the nation. For e.g. China has skilled labors so they are the second largest economy in the world. In India education is denied to lower caste, women's and transgender so if we see only men are lefted who are not denied. Not all man are educated some are still left than take a guess how many no. Of people are uneducated. Denial of education is a major and primary concern in india. In order to eliminate the limitation in education, laws are been created. For e.g. Our fundamental right which comes under article 21A of constitution, right of children to free and compulsory education act, 2009. No known and unknown person can restrain a child to get educated, other than that public examination act, 2024 for paper leak, consumer protection act, for poor service by school and colleges, section 318 taking money for fake admission, section 319 for cheating by personation etc. ²⁴education laws exists to maintain discipline, eradicate the unethical activities, punish to those who are cheaters, frauds and scammers. In current times every country wants to be superior and Education is the important part of country's development so to develop and be the global leader, education and control over unjust is an essential component. Laws provides legal framework for fair education and ensures ideal justice but this ideal justice is just written on legal text the reality hits harder because the one who shows the direction to make laws, the one who make and enforces the laws and also the one who executes has certain amount of dishonesty, corruption, irregularities, malfeasance, non-compliance and what not. The promising nature of law on paper isn't that promising in real world. In major issues there are higher authority involved but they have position and power which they use to save the reputation and goodwill, they suppress the matter

²³ Author(s) unknown, *Article available in PubMed Central (PMC) – Full Text Archive*, PMC ID: PMC6597875, U.S. National Library of Medicine, available at: <https://pmc.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/articles/PMC6597875/> (last accessed May 6, 2026).

²⁴ Legal Service India, *Education Law and Students' Rights in India: Empowering the Future Generation*, available at: <https://www.legalserviceindia.com/legal/article-13116-education-law-and-students-rights-in-india-empowering-the-future-generation.html> (last accessed May 6, 2026).

and that is how the justice is been denied. The one from whom people expect to seek justice the most of the time they betrays.

Through some real life incidents and cases it will be certain the difference between laws written and the harsh reality in today's society.

Neet Paper Leak (2024)²⁵

Background

National eligibility cum entrance test conducted by national testing agency (NTA), one of the toughest examination in all over India for medical entrance. Through this the students are further qualified for being a doctor. Imagine students studying for 6 to 8 hours a day for a year till the exam dates which is usually conducted in may. After working hard sacrificing day to day time in just studying, appearing for exam and finally the results are announced.

Controversy

Everyone gets to know that paper was leaked a day before the exam. Police identified a solver gang who use to charge 15-20 lakhs per student and helped to memorise the leaked paper answer. Students and parents were arrested who opted for leaked paper and also the alleged mastermind Sanjiv kumar was arrested. It is very clear that the crime is nit done by single person there were multiple persons involved in it. Multiple petition were filed seeking cancellation of neet or re-examination.

Courts judgement

The court refused to conduct re-examination or cancellation. The students and parents who were affected due to paper leak did not got justice and also the accused did not get punishment yet the case is still on trail level that means under investigation and judicial consideration. The paper leak case should have been granted speedy trails because it's the matter education and it should be compromised. The nta was also acused of lack of management because the paper was leaked that clearly shows it's the responsibility of nta whether they did it by mistake or intentionally but damages to students were already done. As of now no update in this case

²⁵ Legal Service India, *Education Law and Students' Rights in India: Empowering the Future Generation*, available at: <https://www.legalserviceindia.com/legal/article-13116-education-law-and-students-rights-in-india-empowering-the-future-generation.html> (last accessed May 6, 2026).

Transgender Reservation In Education ²⁶

In NALSA VS UNION OF INDIA (AIR 2014 SC 1863) the court delivered the judgment of existence of transgender and also inclusion of them into OBC caste for reservation. It's the first step towards equality but not enough because OBC and transgender are far different from each other OBC are denied education on the basis of caste and transgender are denied on the basis of gender. The OBC can still get educated because they have separate reservation for themselves which pushes them forward. Inclusion of transgender into OBC reservation leads to confusion that if a transgender belongs to SC/ST then which quota they will apply for and also it will dilute the benefits for the original OBC beneficiaries leaving both underrepresented.

Ganga Kumari Vs State of Rajasthan

The court hears plea of challenging classification of transgender persons without separate quota raising questions on effective reservation and equality. The court findings were that there must be a distinct or horizontal reservation framework for transgender yet the justice is not delivered OBC, SC/ST, and women's who were denied education has reservation or policy's for them but still there are no effective efforts taken for upliftment of transgender in education field.

REFERENCES

Jean-Louis Halperin, *Law in Books and Law in Action: The Problem of Legal Change*, 64 Me. L. Rev. 45 (2011), available at <https://digitalcommons.maine.gov/mlr/vol64/iss1/4> (repositorio.ulvr.edu.ec)

¹ Soumya Patil, *Women's Safety Laws in India: Are They Enough?*, The Lawscape, available at: <https://www.thelawscape.in/women-safety-laws-india/> (last accessed May 6, 2026).

¹ National Commission for Women, *Laws Related to Women*, Government of India, available at: [NCW Laws Related to Women](https://ncw.gov.in/laws-related-to-women) (last accessed May 6, 2026).

¹ Reuters, *How India's police and judiciary fail rape victims*, Thomson Reuters Foundation (TrustLaw), available at: <https://www.reuters.com/article/world/how-indias-police-and-judiciary-fail-rape-victims-idUSDEE90F0AZ/> (last accessed May 6, 2026).

SPRFi (Society for Promotion of Responsive and Progressive India), *Crimes Against Women in India: Trends, Challenges, and Policy Responses*, available at: <https://sprfi.in/crimes-against-women-in-india-trends-challenges-and-policy-responses/> (last accessed May 6, 2026).

²⁶ National Legal Services Authority (NALSA) v. Union of India & Ors., AIR 2014 SC 1863, Supreme Court of India, available at: <https://indiankanoon.org/doc/193543132/> (last accessed May 6, 2026).

Nandini Agarwal, Salma M. Abdalla & Gregory H. Cohen, *Marital Rape and Its Impact on the Mental Health of Women in India: A Systematic Review*, PLOS Global Public Health (2022), PMID: PMC10021972, available at: <https://pmc.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/articles/PMC10021972/> (last accessed May 6, 2026).

¹ National Legal Services Authority (NALSA), *Legal Awareness on Women and Law* (PDF), available at: https://shebox.wcd.gov.in/assets/uploaded_content/NALSA-Legal-Awareness-on-Women-Law.pdf (last accessed May 6, 2026).

National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB), *Crime in India – Table Content*, Ministry of Home Affairs, Government of India, available at: <https://www.ncrb.gov.in/crime-in-india-table-content> (last accessed May 6, 2026).

NITI for States, *Policy Viewer: Document ID GNC518O000324*, Government of India, available at: <https://www.nitiforstates.gov.in/policy-viewer?id=GNC518O000324> (last accessed May 6, 2026).

¹ The Wire Staff, *Collapsing Bridges, Crumbling Infrastructure: The Reality of Modi's Corruption-Free India*, The Wire, available at: <https://www.thewire.in/rights/collapsing-bridges-crumbling-infrastructure-the-reality-of-modis-corruption-free-india> (last accessed May 6, 2026).

NDTV, *Chhattisgarh Journalist Mukesh Chandrakar Was Killed For Road Construction Fraud: Police Charge Sheet*, available at: <https://www.ndtv.com/india-news/chhattisgarh-journalist-ndtv-mukesh-chandrakar-was-killed-for-road-construction-fraud-report-police-charge-sheet-contractor-accused-7954120> (last accessed May 6, 2026).

The Times of India, *Bridge or bottleneck? Why Mira Bhayandar flyover is turning heads*, available at: <https://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/city/mumbai/bridge-or-bottleneck-why-mira-bhayandar-flyover-is-turning-heads/photostory/127672576.cms> (last accessed May 6, 2026).

The Hindustan Times, *Aarey: A green that's fading*, available at: <https://www.hindustantimes.com/cities/mumbai-news/aarey-a-green-that-s-fading-101727551845398.html> (last accessed May 6, 2026).

¹ The Hindustan Times, *SC: No coercive action against Noida's Lotus Greens in irregularities case*, available at: <https://www.hindustantimes.com/cities/noida-news/sc-no-coercive-action-against-noida-s-lotus-greens-in-irregularities-case-101741695499387.html> (last accessed May 6, 2026).

¹ National Legal Services Authority (NALSA) v. Union of India & Ors., AIR 2014 SC 1863, Supreme Court of India, available at: <https://indiankanoon.org/doc/193543132/> (last accessed May 6