1.Criminal Law

Criminal law refers to a body of laws that apply to criminal acts. In instances where an individual fails to adhere to a particular criminal statute, he or she commits a criminal act by breaking the law. This body of laws is different from civil law, because criminal law penalties involve the forfeiture of one's rights and imprisonment. Conversely, civil laws relate to the resolution of legal controversies and involve money damages

2.Contract Law

Contract law governs the legality of agreements made between two or more parties when there is an exchange of some sort intended to take place. In nearly all business transactions, contracts are made. Such contracts, even if made by a verbal agreement, are legally enforceable, as an obligation to fulfill the terms of the agreement has been created. Anytime an individual, business, or other entity agrees to take action, or to make an exchange or payment for something of value, a contract has been created.

3.Property Law

Property law is the law that in the common law legal system governs the various forms of ownership in real property and in personal property. Property is anything that is owned by a person or entity.Property law is the area of law that governs the various forms of ownership in real property (land) and personal property. Property refers to legally protected claims to resources, such as land and personal property, including intellectual property Property can be exchanged through contract law and if property is violated, one could sue under tort law to protect it.

4.Administrative Law

Administrative law is the body of law that governs the administration and regulation of government agencies (both federal and state) Administrative law involves the administration and regulation of federal and state government agencies. Government agencies have purview over a wide variety of economic functions, such as telecommunications, the financial market, and social issues, such as instances of racial discrimination .Administrative law is an arm of public law and is also known as “regulatory law.”

5.Family Law

Family law is a legal practice area that focuses on issues involving family relationships, such as adoption, divorce, and child custody, among others. Attorneys practicing family law can represent clients in family court proceedings or in related negotiations and can also draft important legal documents such as court petitions or property agreements. Some family law attorneys even specialize in adoption, paternity, emancipation, or other matters not usually related to divorce.

**6.Equity Law**

Equity law is derived from old English common law, when courts used their discretion to apply justice in accordance with natural law. Equity law supersedes common law and statute law when there is a conflict between the two and neither can appropriately bring the correct verdict. Equity can be broadly described as being just or fair, whereas the legal meaning of the term equity refers to the rules determined to mitigate the severity of the common law rules and those issues that are not be covered under the common law jurisdiction.

* Latest News

## [**India's Economy Likely To Grow 7.3% This Year: UN Report**](https://www.ndtv.com/india-news/indias-economy-likely-to-grow-7-3-this-year-un-report-2358008)

## [**Biden Overturns Trump's Ban On Transgender People Joining US Military**](https://www.ndtv.com/world-news/joe-biden-overturns-donald-trumps-ban-on-transgender-people-joining-us-military-2358002)

## [**Galwan Hero Colonel Santosh Babu Awarded With Maha Vir Chakra**](https://www.ndtv.com/india-news/galwan-hero-colonel-santosh-babu-awarded-with-maha-vir-chakra-2357994)

* [**Lockdown Made India's Billionaires 35% Richer, Lakhs Lost Jobs: Oxfam**](https://www.ndtv.com/india-news/coronavirus-induced-lockdown-made-indias-billionaires-35-per-cent-richer-as-lakhs-lost-jobs-oxfam-2357533?pfrom=home-coronavirus_coronavirus-bigstory_live)
* [**Russia Protests US Embassy, Tech Companies For Aiding "Illegal Rallies"**](https://www.ndtv.com/world-news/russia-protests-us-embassy-tech-companies-for-aiding-illegal-rallies-2357880)
* **Know Your Rights:-**
* Articles 12-35 of Indian Constitution deal with Fundamental Rights. These human rights are conferred upon the citizens of India for the Constitution tells that these rights are inviolable. Right to Life, Right to Dignity, Right to Education etc. all come under one of the six main fundamental rights.

**1. Right to Equality (Articles 14 – 18)**

* Right to equality guarantees equal rights for everyone, irrespective of religion, gender, caste, race or place of birth. It ensures equal employment opportunities in the government and insures against discrimination by the State in matters of employment on the basis of caste, religion, etc. This right also includes the abolition of titles as well as untouchability.

**2. Right to Freedom (Articles 19 – 22)**

* Freedom is one of the most important ideals cherished by any democratic society. The Indian Constitution guarantees freedom to citizens. The freedom right includes many rights such as:
* Freedom of speech
* Freedom of expression
* Freedom of assembly without arms
* Freedom of association
* Freedom to practice any profession
* Freedom to reside in any part of the country

**3. Right against Exploitation (Articles 23 – 24)**

* This right implies the prohibition of traffic in human beings, *beggar*, and other forms of forced labour. It also implies the prohibition of children in factories, etc. The Constitution prohibits the employment of children under 14 years in hazardous conditions.

**4. Right to Freedom of Religion (Articles 25 – 28)**

* This indicates the secular nature of Indian polity. There is equal respect given to all religions. There is freedom of conscience, profession, practice and propagation of religion. The State has no official religion. Every person has the right to freely practice his or her faith, establish and maintain religious and charitable institutions.

**5. Cultural and Educational Rights (Articles 29 – 30)**

* These rights protect the rights of religious, cultural and linguistic minorities, by facilitating them to preserve their heritage and culture. Educational rights are for ensuring education for everyone without any discrimination.

**6. Right to Constitutional Remedies (32 – 35)**

* The Constitution guarantees remedies if citizens’ fundamental rights are violated. The government cannot infringe upon or curb anyone’s rights. When these rights are violated, the aggrieved party can approach the courts. Citizens can even go directly to the Supreme Court which can issue writs for enforcing fundamental rights.
* **Q & A:-**

### **I am single do I need a Will?**

The simple answer is yes. If you want to ensure that your assets pass to the people of your choice and not leave things to chance everyone should have something in place even if it is straight forward.

### **My child is disabled, what kind of Will do we need?**

With a disabled child, more protection needs to be considered by way of a Disabled Trust. By setting this up early and contained within a will it ensures that the Trustees appointed are able to provide for the child at a time when he most needs funds, this may be at any time during his or her lifetime.

### **Our property is in joint names, will this affect anything?**

Consider for a moment a property in joint names. The spouse has an unexpected road accident, the disability means that the home needs to be adapted to help cope with the disability-perhaps a bungalow would be more suitable. Therefore, selling the house is the best move forward, this requires both parties to agree to sell, however the spouse who had the accident no longer has the capacity to make these decisions.

## **Who divides the property in a divorce case and how?**

The judge involved in the divorce case has the authority to divide the community property in way the judge feels it’s ‘just and right’. Though in most cases the community assets are divided equally, in some cases, for example, the disparity in income of both parents, the judge may divide the property in a disproportionate manner. As the rules related to property valuation and division are quite complex, it is advisable to have an experienced family law attorney on your side.

## **Do I need an employment contract?**

The *Employment Standards Act, 2000* (*“ESA”*) is commonly referred to as “minimum standards legislation”, meaning that provisions apply with or without a written contract and parties are not able to work around the provisions set out in the *ESA*.

* **Contact A Lawyer:-**

**1. Advocate J. P. Rinwa**

Location:Swej Farm, Sodala, Jaipur

LawRatoExperience:20 years

LawRatoLanguages:English, Hindi

LawRatoPractice areas:Anticipatory Bail, Arbitration, Cheque Bounce, Child Custody, Consumer Court, Criminal, Cyber Crime, Divorce, Domestic Violence, Family, Insurance, Labour & Service, Landlord/Tenant, Medical Negligence, Motor Accident, NCLT, Property, Recovery, RERA, Succession Certificate, Supreme Court, Wills / Trusts

## **2. Advocate Garima Anil**

## Location:Goregaon West, Mumbai

LawRatoExperience:6 years

LawRatoLanguages:English, Gujarati, Hindi, Marathi

LawRatoPractice areas:Bankruptcy / Insolvency, Breach of Contract, Cheque Bounce, Civil, Landlord/Tenant, Property, Recovery, RERA, Succession Certificate, Wills / Trusts

* Articles:

## [PART I: THE UNION AND ITS TERRITORY](https://www.clearias.com/union-and-its-territory/)

1 Name and territory of the Union.  
2 Admission or establishment of new States.  
2A [Repealed.]  
3 Formation of new States and alteration of areas, boundaries or names of existing States.  
4 Laws made under articles 2 and 3 to provide for the amendment of the First and the Fourth Schedules and supplemental, incidental and consequential matters

## [PART II: CITIZENSHIP](https://www.clearias.com/citizenship/)

5 Citizenship at the commencement of the Constitution.  
6 Rights of citizenship of certain persons who have migrated to India from Pakistan.  
7 Rights of citizenship of certain migrants to Pakistan.  
8 Rights of citizenship of certain persons of Indian origin residing outside India.  
9 Persons voluntarily acquiring citizenship of a foreign State not to be citizens.  
10 Continuance of the rights of citizenship.  
11 Parliament to regulate the right of citizenship by law.

## [PART IV: DIRECTIVE PRINCIPLES OF STATE POLICY](https://www.clearias.com/directive-principles-of-our-state-policy/)

36 Definition.  
37 Application of the principles contained in this Part.  
38 State to secure a social order for the promotion of the welfare of the people.  
39 Certain principles of policy to be followed by the State.  
39A Equal justice and free legal aid.  
40 The organisation of village panchayats.  
41 Right to work, to education and to public assistance in certain cases.  
42 Provision for just and humane conditions of work and maternity relief.  
43 Living wage, etc., for workers.  
43A Participation of workers in the management of industries.  
43B Promotion of co-operative societies.  
44 Uniform civil code for the citizens.  
45 Provision for free and compulsory education for children.  
46 Promotion of educational and economic interests of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and other weaker sections.  
47 Duty of the State to raise the level of nutrition and the standard of living and to improve public health.

### CHAPTER V: THE HIGH COURTS IN THE STATES

214 High Courts for States.  
215 High Courts to be courts of record.  
216 Constitution of High Courts.  
217 Appointment and conditions of the office of a Judge of a High Court.  
218 Application of certain provisions relating to Supreme Court to High Courts.  
219 Oath or affirmation by Judges of High Courts.  
220 Restriction on practice after being a permanent Judge.  
221 Salaries, etc., of Judges.  
222 Transfer of a Judge from one High Court to another.  
223 Appointment of acting Chief Justice.  
224 Appointment of additional and acting Judges.  
224A Appointment of retired Judges at sittings of High Courts.  
225 Jurisdiction of existing High Courts.  
226 Power of High Courts to issue certain writs.

### CHAPTER VI : SUBORDINATE COURTS

233 Appointment of district judges.  
233A Validation of appointments of, and judgments, etc., delivered by, certain district judges.  
234 Recruitment of persons other than district judges to the judicial service.  
235 Control over subordinate courts.  
236 Interpretation.  
237 Application of the provisions of this Chapter to certain class or classes of magistrates.

## PART XII: FINANCE, PROPERTY, CONTRACTS AND SUITS

### CHAPTER I: FINANCE

**General**  
264 Interpretation.  
265 Taxes not to be imposed save by authority of law.  
266 Consolidated Funds and public accounts of India and of the States.  
267 Contingency Fund.  
Distribution of Revenues between the Union and the States  
268 Duties levied by the Union but collected and appropriated by the State.  
268A [Repealed.]  
269 Taxes levied and collected by the Union but assigned to the States.  
269A Levy and collection of goods and services tax in the course of inter-state trade or commerce.  
270 Taxes levied and distributed between the Union and the States.  
271 Surcharge on certain duties and taxes for purposes of the Union.  
272 [Repealed.]  
273 Grants in lieu of export duty on jute and

### CHAPTER III: PROPERTY, CONTRACTS, RIGHTS, LIABILITIES, OBLIGATIONS AND SUITS

294 Succession to property, assets, rights, liabilities and obligations in certain cases.  
295 Succession to property, assets, rights, liabilities and obligations in other cases.  
296 Property accruing by escheat or laps or as bona vacantia.  
297 Things of value within territorial waters or continental shelf and resources of the exclusive economic zone to vest in the Union.  
298 Power to carry on trade, etc.  
299 Contracts.  
300 Suits and proceedings.

### CHAPTER IV: RIGHT TO PROPERTY

300A Persons not to be deprived of property save by authority of law.

## Articles Related to Supreme Court

**1. Article No.124**

Subject matter:-Establishment and Constitution of [**Supreme Court**](http://www.jagranjosh.com/general-knowledge/supreme-court-of-india-1437204181-1)

**2. Article No.125**

Subject matter:-Salaries, etc.,of Judges

**3. Article No.126**

Subject matter:-Appointment of acting Chief Justice

**4. Article No. 127**

Subject matter:-Appointment of ad hoc Judges

**5. Article No. 128**

Subject matter:-Attendance of retired Judges at sittings of the Supreme Court

**6. Article No. 129**

Subject matter:-Supreme Court to be a court of record

**7. Article No. 130**

Subject matter:-Seat of Supreme Court

**8. Article No.131**

Subject matter:-Original jurisdiction of the Supreme Court

**9. Article No.131A**

Subject matter:-Exclusive jurisdiction of the Supreme Court in regard to questions as to

constitutional validity of Central Laws (Repealed)

**10. Article No.132**

Subject matter:-Appellate jurisdiction of Supreme Court in appeals from [High Courts](http://www.jagranjosh.com/general-knowledge/high-courts-in-india-1437999248-1) in certain cases

# **Top 10 Landmark Judgments of Supreme Court:-**

#### 1.Indian Young Lawyers Association & Ors. V. The State of Kerela & Ors. (Popularly known as the Sabrimala Verdict)

#### 2. Justice K.S. Puttaswamy & Anr. V. Union of India & Ors. (Aadhaar Verdict)

#### 3. Joseph Shine v. Union of India (Verdict on adultery law)

#### 4.Mohammad Salimullah & Anr. V. Union of India & Ors. (Verdict on Rohingya Crisis)

#### 5. M. Ismail Faruqui and Ors. Vs. Union of India and Ors. (Ayodhya Verdict)

#### 6. Navtej Singh Johar & Ors. V. Union of India Thr. Secretary Ministry of Law and Justice (Section 377 Verdict)

#### 7. Swapnil Tripathi & Ors. V. Supreme Court of India & Ors. (Verdict on Live Coverage of Supreme Court Verdict)

#### 8. Government of NCT of Delhi v. Union of India & Anr. (Power tussle between Delhi Government and Lt. Governor)

#### 9. Public Interest Foundation & Ors. V. Union of India & Anr. (Verdict on Ban of Charge-sheeted Politician)

#### 10. Jarnail Singh & Ors. V. Lachhmi Narain Gupta & Ors. ( Verdict on SC/ST Reservation)

# Fundamental Rights - Articles 12-35 (Part III of Indian Constitution

# Fundamental Rights - Articles 12-35 (Part III of Indian Constitution