

Project Report

On

Know Your Rights

By

Chaudhari Sanika Narendra (S191024228)

Chaudhari Titiksha Gurudatta (S191024229)

Chavan Sarvesh Umesh (S191024231)

Chopade Vishvajeet Hanmant(S191024233)

Under the Guidance

of

Ms. Madhuri Patil



Sinhgad Institutes

Sinhgad Technical Education Society's

RMD SINHGAD SCHOOL OF ENGINEERING, WARJE,

PUNE-58

Department of Computer Engineering

Affiliated to

Savitribai Phule Pune University, Pune



**RMD SINHGAD SCHOOL OF ENGINEERING,
WARJE, PUNE-58
Department of Computer Engineering**

CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that **Sanika Chaudhari, Titiksha Chaudhari, Sarvesh Chavan and Vishwajeet Hanmant** from Second Year Computer Engineering has successfully completed his / her seminar work titled To Calculate Carbon Footprint Using Android at RMD Sinhgad School of Engineering, Warje, Pune in the partial fulfillment of the Bachelors Degree in Engineering.

(Grishma Bobhate)

Guide

Department of Computer Engineering
Engineering

(Ms. Vina M. Lomte)

Head,

Department of Computer

(Dr. V. V. Dixit)

Principal,

RMD Sinhgad School of Engineering Pune – 58

Place: Pune

Date:

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

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ABSTRACT

We all live our lives knowing that the law keeps us safe from any harm, direct or indirect. It provides a framework for resolving conflicts, safeguarding individual rights, and promoting justice. From traffic regulations that ensure road safety to contracts that govern business transactions, law dictates our behavior and maintains order in society. It underpins the functioning of institutions, from courts to government agencies, ensuring accountability and upholding the rule of law. Without it, chaos would reign, and individuals would be vulnerable to exploitation. Thus, the adherence to law is fundamental to fostering a stable, fair, and prosperous community for all.

In order to adhere to and benefit from the law, people first need a place to access and understand it. Knowing the system in place that is designed to protect you will help people live their lives free of fear, and help them better prepare in the face of legal troubles.

The issue has been best described by Justice Gogoi as "awareness of ones' rights and means of securing those rights are powerful instruments for bringing about social and economic progress. Absence of legal awareness is a root cause of deception, exploitation and deprivation of rights and benefits of the masses. Legal literacy and legal awareness go hand in hand, 'The legal aid movement' cannot achieve its goal until people are aware about their legal rights so as their basic rights."

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1. INTRODUCTION

According to Black's Law Dictionary and The Law Dictionary (2018), legal aid is “free or inexpensive advice, assistance, or representation concerning the law. Given to those cannot afford it, based on jurisdictional criteria.” (The Law Dictionary, 2018) Article 39A of the constitution of India ensures to provide free legal aid to the deprived and underprivileged sections of our society for equal justice to all. Legal Services Authorities Act legislated in 1987 and it came into force in 1995 on 9th November with an objective of providing free and proficient legal services to the vulnerable sections of the society who are unable to afford it for assuring equal opportunities (National Portal Content Management Team, 2011). Our social system requires free legal aid provision for the survival of its indigent people. The denial of free legal aid will result into the failure of the rule of law (Sukhija, Mohanty, & Gahlot, 2018, p. 26). Legal aid is not just an assistance or reward for the destitute, but it is a responsibility of the government and right of the residents of the country (Mallikarjun, 2013, p. 240).

1.1 Objectives

- Our project will help individuals during the crucial early stages of legal troubles. It provides them with some clarity as to what their options can be
- Additionally, it is also designed to provide everything they need during this time, like contacts to charitable or inexpensive legal services.

1.2 Problem Statement

Designing a web application which will educate the masses about the system in place to safeguard their rights and provide assistance during legal troubles.

2. Literature Survey

Significance of Legal Literacy:

- a. Legal Empowerment: Studies emphasize how legal literacy empowers individuals, especially marginalized groups, by enabling them to understand and assert their rights effectively.
- b. Rule of Law: Scholars highlight the correlation between legal literacy and the rule of law, stressing its role in fostering a law-abiding society and promoting accountability among citizens and institutions.
- c. Access to Justice: Research underscores the link between legal literacy and access to justice, elucidating how awareness of legal processes and remedies can facilitate equitable resolution of disputes and grievances.

Challenges in Promoting Legal Literacy:

- a. Linguistic and Cultural Barriers: Literature discusses how linguistic diversity and cultural nuances pose challenges to disseminating legal information effectively, particularly in regions with diverse linguistic and cultural landscapes.
- b. Legal Complexity: Scholars analyze the complexities of the Indian legal system, including procedural intricacies and bureaucratic hurdles, which often hinder the comprehension of legal concepts by the general populace.

Better Functioning of Judicial system

Currently the judicial system in India is in a less than perfect state, with an enormous backlog of pending cases and a long resolution time. The data highlighting these problems is a cause for concern with approximately 4.5cr cases pending today (National Judicial Data Grid, 2024) and the average case disposal time being an average of 15 years for civil cases and 8 years for criminal cases. (The Legal Perspective, Gaurav Pandey, 2023)

People from the legal profession, unhappy with this state of the judicial system demand solutions so that justice can be promptly delivered to people in need.

In response people from Humanities and technical academic circles have conducted studies to that provide insights into the causes of these problems as well as ways to alleviate them

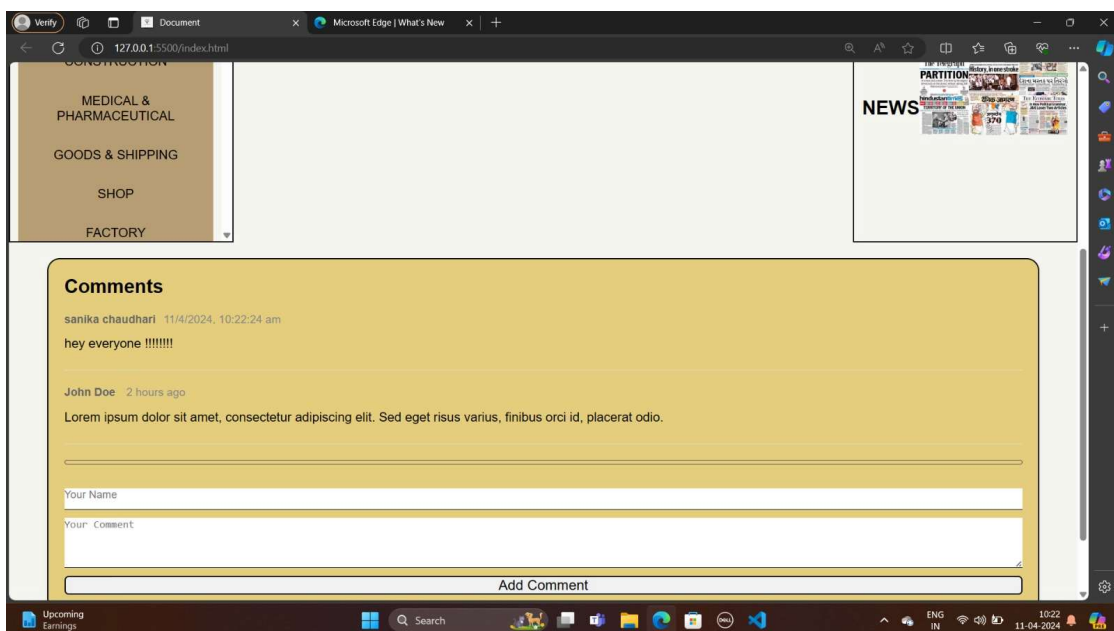
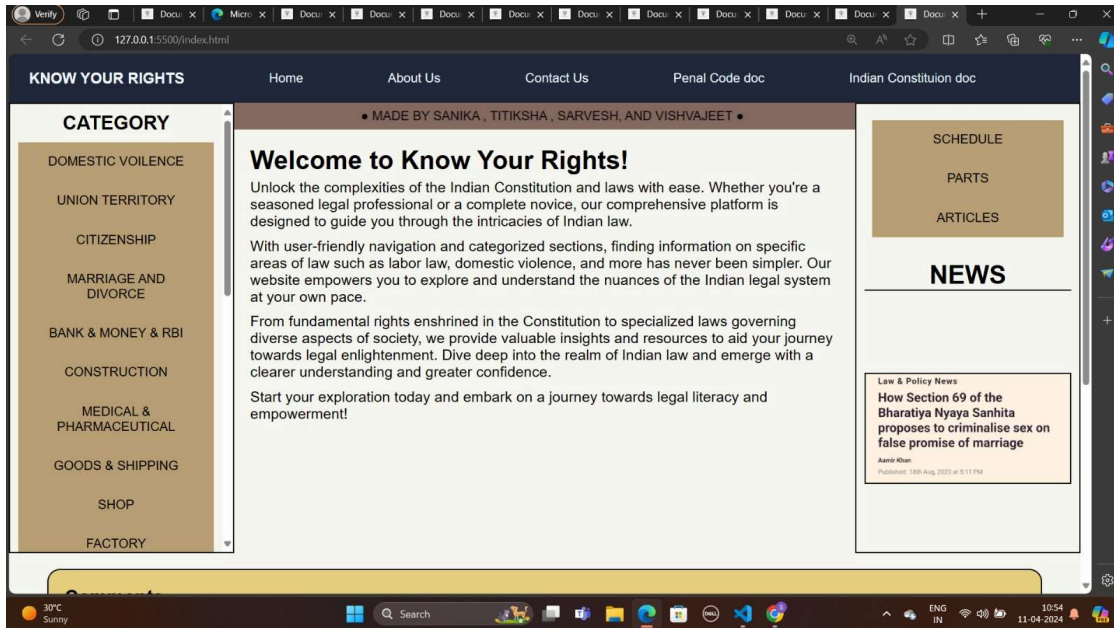
Studies emphasize how legal literacy empowers individuals, especially marginalized groups, by enabling them to understand and assert their rights effectively. They also highlight the “Department of Computer Engineering, RMDSSOE, Pune”

correlation between legal literacy and the rule of law, stressing its role in fostering a law-abiding society and promoting accountability among citizens and institutions. This in turn creates a positive environment with less disputes which results in a lower amount of cases being dumped in our judicial system

3. Technology used in the system

HTML and CSS

4. Experimental Implementation



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Home About Us Contact Us Indian Penal Code doc Indian Constituion doc

Domestic Voilence

[↔ Constitutional Articles](#)

► **Article 14:**
Ensures equality before the law and equal protection of the law, which is relevant in ensuring that victims of domestic violence have equal access to justice and protection under the law.

► **Article 15(3):**
Permits the State to make special provisions for women and children, which is significant in the context of addressing domestic violence, as women are predominantly the victims.

► **Article 21:**
Guarantees the right to life and personal liberty, which includes the right to live a life free from violence and abuse, including domestic violence.

► **Article 51A(e):**
It is the fundamental duty of every citizen of India to promote harmony and the spirit of common brotherhood amongst all the people of India transcending religious, linguistic, and regional or sectional diversities, to renounce practices derogatory to the dignity of women.

[↔ Acts and Regulation](#)

[↔ Penal Code](#)

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5. Applications:-

Spreading legal literacy to

1. Marginalized People
2. People In legal battles

7. Conclusion

From our desired project we take to uplift people facing grievances through spreading awareness about their rights and the system in place designed to ensure their safety.

Also Spread awareness among the people and help to maintain a rule of law.

8. Future Scope

- Can function as a legal first aid website
- Provides instructions that will help people in dire times
- Will help people by connecting them to charitable and affordable lawyers.

9. Bibliography (References)

9.1 Websites

- National Judicial Data Grid

9.2 Research papers

- Shalu Nigam - Legal Literacy: A Tool for Empowerment
- Pardeep Kumar Jain - A Study On Awareness Towards Legal Aid Among General People In Selected Rural Regions Of Punjab

