

INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF LAW

MANAGEMENT & HUMANITIES

[ISSN 2581-5369]

Volume 3 | Issue 1

2020

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Protest in 21st Century

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ABSTRACT

In this article, the topic is 'Protest in 21st century', which is very common in the present era. In any country, either developed or developing the situation of the protest arises when people feel that the policies are not that much worthy for them. In this world, all the countries face the protest in the different manner. While dealing with this topic of the 'protest in 21st century' many cases and the facts come forward which gives the protest and their perspective from the public at large. In this paper, main focus is towards the topic and the sub-themes consider here are as what is protest, why we have protest, types of protest, protest in India and what changes are required to avoid this protest in the present era. In this paper, many case laws are considered and policy of the government and the role of society in the protest. With this paper, main efforts are to cover all the possible factors of the protest in the modern era.

Keywords- State, Law, The Constitution, People, Policy.

I. INTRODUCTION

The beginning of the 21st century considered as the techno-century in which the growth of technology takes place with the advancement of the gizmos and their use. The 21st century brings a change in the orthodox mentality that happens in the ancient time where people use a leaf to write that we called manuscripts in the present world, use of stone to ignite heat all these are the examples of the time when the society just start to form and people just start to begin civilized . Later on, it was the time when people are civilized and they follow the monarchy because they want any leader who guides them but after a while, people become educated and literate and start working for the society. This change brings to the rule -for the people, by the people, of the people which we called democracy. The 21st century brings the changes when we compare to the ancient world and modern history. In the world, the changes that come in front of us is happening when people start revolting against the particular thing and that revolt is called the PROTEST. In the literal sense, the word protest means expressing disagreement and disapproval and opposition toward the particular issue. The protest is the activity of showing the dissent toward the particular issue by the society on large when they are not in the favour

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of any policy or any decision which is given by the state. at that time the heat of the protest start takes place to change that policy or amend the law which proposed by the state. Moreover, these protest not only affect the public at large also they affect the administration and the judicial part of the country. These protest took place to bring the change in the society to overcome the obstacles which took place by the policies and many more but these are not the enough when such protest took place without any violence they are considering as non -violent movement but when such protest became violent on large such protest considered as violent protest like riots. These protest not only affect the state but these affect the stability of the country on a large scale like economic and political stability. Protest not always harsh in nature sometimes they are like rallies, vigil and many more in which public gathered but doing any kind of harmful activities in such protest the state take the decision calmly and also made more suitable provisions f the public at large. On the other side when protesters start using stones or harmful substance to hurt the officers on duty to harm the peace of the country at that time the state gives suitable punishment to those.

II. TYPES OF PROTEST

There are many types of protest which took place likewise-

Rally or demonstration: Demonstration, rally, etc.- marching or walking in a line or standing in a vigil the speeches, speakers, singing, preaching is part of it.

March: moving from one location to another with by signs.

Vigil: Most vigils have banners, placards, or leaflets so that people passing by silence from participants.

Picket: Holding signs or placards or banners rather, it is holding or carrying those items and walking a circular route.

Civil disobedience: Protest that involves crossing barricade, a sit-in of blacks where prohibited, use of colour and crossing barricades, tying up a phone line.

Attack by the group which is a physical attack, by the collective group.

Riot, melee, mob violence: Large-scale people, use of violence by instigators against persons, property, police, or buildings separately or in combination, lasting several hours.

Boycott: Organized refusal to buy or use a product or service.

Lawsuit: legal manoeuvre by social organization or group.

III. PROTEST IN INDIA

India is a country which is famous for its beauty in all cultures it consists various cultures within a single piece land and united together in such a way that nobody can harm or break that chain of unity. The Constitution of India which is the supreme law of the India states that we constitute India into a Sovereign, Social, Secular, Democratic and Republic². These words of the preamble not only give the direction to the formation of the law but also not to change the basic structure of the constitution which was held in the *Keshavananda Bharti vs State of Kerala*³, in this case, it was held that change in the basic structure of the constitution will not be acceptable. The beginning of the protest started from 1930 where the father of the nation revolt against the British Government by doing the Dandi March to break the salt law which we called the civil disobedience movement. The movement takes place to return the British Government from India and gives freedom to our own country and provide the constitution and made its democratic country. Here we can say that the protest took place for the freedom for upcoming generations, protest takes place to breaths freely, to think freely and to do something for the nation. All the other protest also took place to bring the change in the society to dissolve such practises which is making our country weak. The was protest also done to bring the change in the administration system. It's not as much easy as we think that by just doing protest can change the administration system but it is much more difficult beyond our imagination. The change only took place after the protest which is genuinely acceptable by the public at large Protest for wrongs like Nirbhaya's case, the incident which took place in New Delhi in the midnight on 16 December 2012, one of the heinous crime took place. Protest for this wrong not only give the justice to Nirbhaya by giving death sentence to the convicts on 20th March 2020 but also provide justice to all the women's who suffer sexual harassment in the workplace place and also not safe in the house. Such protest brings the change in the society by giving them the legal support giving the act and its execution like Dowry act⁴, sexual harassment act⁵ and the protection of girl child from the child marriage⁶ are all these acts which are made keeping the point in the mind regarding the safety and security of the women. These acts are the fruit of that protest which took place not only to provide justice for one but it brings the courage to all the women. In the recent year, we face the protest against the CAA in 2020, the policy is introduced regarding the citizenship amendment but people not actually know the

¹The Constitution of India 1950- the preamble of the constitution.

³*Keshavananda Bharti Vs State of Kerala* (1973) 4 SCC 225).

⁴Dowry prohibition act 1961.

⁵SEXUAL HARASSMENT AT WORKPLACE WITH WOMEN 2013.

⁶THE CHILD MARRIAGE PROTECTION ACT 2006.

real mean of the policy and believe in rumours and start revolting against the government. Such protest will not bring the change in the society but create terror in the society and believe in rumours is not part of the personality of the educated and literate person. After a while, people understand the meaning of that particular thing but that protest not only brings the change in society but change the picture of the country. Protest be done to show the anger on the topic which justified in the eyes of law and administration. Change is must for the surviving and our constitution gives the power to fight and stand against the wrong which is done in the eye of law and also provide remedies in Article 32 and Article 226 of the Indian Constitution.

IV. CONCLUSION

We all know why the protest takes place, sometimes they are justified, sometimes not. Protest is being done when we have anger towards a major issue but we cannot fight with the law making authorities, state directly. Most of the protest is done in favour of society to demand justice and it served by amending the laws or by formulating the rules and regulations which is ultimately beneficial for the public at large. Here dealing with this issue, it was found that from very beginning that when people do not find something beneficial for them, they start revolting against it. Many strikes like Doctor's strike in 2019 was held because doctors were feeling un safe and were getting proper facilities from the authorities, another one was the Tamil Nadu protest (2018) for sharing the Kaveri river water. All these protests were held when authorities left some loopholes and when public at large not found it worthy. As we all know India is a democratic country we elect representative to represent us, and to make policy which is useful for the public at large, to give the security on workplaces to maintain peace and also giving us faculties are required. There is no such nation where the protest does not hold to bring the change, but the protests without the real cause can create hassle and unfavourable situation thus protest must be done on the basis of reasonableness.