- Concepts of Law: Ownership and possession, Personality, Liability, Rights and Duties.
- Contemporary Legal issues: Right to information, Information technology law including cyber laws (concepts, purpose, prospects), Intellectual Property Rights (concepts, types, purpose, prospects)
- Crimes against Women and Children: Domestic Violence, Sexual Harassment the work place, the protection of children from sexual offenses Act 2012, Laws related to child labour.
- Important Land Laws in Rajasthan: Rajasthan Land Revenue Act, 1956; Rajasthan Tenancy Act, 1955

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Concepts of Law: Ownership

The idea of ownership developed by slow degrees with the growth of civilization. So long as the people were wandering from place to place and had no settled place of residence, they had no sense of ownership. The idea began to grow when they started planting trees, cultivating land, building their homes. The transition from a pastoral to an agricultrual economy helped the development of the idea of ownership. Ownership rests largely on prohibitions exercised towards others in respect of the thing. An owner has the right to use the thing either generally or for a specific purpose, either for an indefinite period or for a limited time. The right of the owner imposes duties on others. In this sense it is a personal right produced by the regulation of inter-personal relations. If the legal system does not recognise the duties of others not to interfere with the rights of the owner then it cannot be said that a person has the right of ownership.
Ownership denotes the relation between a person and an objective forming the subject matter of his/her ownership. The normal case of ownership can be expected to exhibit the incidents as follows:

- the owner will have a right to possess the thing which s/he owns.
- the owner normally has the right to use and enjoy the thing owned.
- the owner has the right to consume, destroy or alienate the thing.
- ownership has the characteristics of being indeterminate in duration.
- ownership has a residuary character.

Various Concepts of Ownership are:-
Salmond on Ownership:-Ownership denotes the relationship between a person and an object forming the subject-matter of his ownership. It consists in a complex of rights, all of which are rights in rem, being good against the entire world and not merely against specific persons[4].

Austin's Concept of Ownership:-Ownership or Property may be described accurately enough, in the following manner: 'the right to use or deal with some given subject, in a manner, or to an extent, which, though is not unlimited, is indefinite'.

Dias on Ownership:-After referring to the views of Salmond and other Jurists, Dias came to the conclusion that a person is owner of a thing when his interest will outlast the interests of other persons in the same thing. This is substantially the conclusion reached by many modern

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writers, who have variously described ownership as the ‘residuary’, the ‘ultimate’, or ‘the most enduring interest’.

Types of Ownership:-

- Corporeal Ownership :-Corporeal Ownership signifies ownership in a physical object.Corporeal things are things which can be perceived by senses.
- Incorporeal Ownership
  Sole Ownership :-When an individual owns, it is sole ownership
- Co-Ownership :-When there is more than one person who owns the property
- Trust Ownership
- Beneficial Ownership
- Legal Ownership
- Equitable Ownership
- Vested Ownership
- Contingent Ownership
- Absolute Ownership
- Limited Ownership

Indian concept of ownership
The scope of the right of swamitva (ownership) of property as comprising of title to the property with bhukti or bhoga (possession) or if not in possession the right to be in or to get possession of the property, as also right for possession with title but with limited rights, or even with out any right, are covered by specific persons in the smritis. According to jurists, ownership is possession coupled with a legitimate title.
In Bramha Puran seven modes of acquisition of title are given. There it has been also said that the property obtained at partition or by inheritance or by royal grant is recognized as someone's real property. Therefore there is no dispute about the ownership in this case. It was

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said that acquisition of property by illegitimate means did not confer right of ownership.
In ancient time there were two types of ownership, depending upon the power to sale. These are, a) absolute ownership, b) limited ownership. In case of absolute ownership they had right to sale the property because the person has acquired absolute title over it. But in case of limited ownership, the person on possession of the property did not have absolute right to sale or dispose of the property, e.g. mortgage.
In ancient Indian concept the property was considered to be of two kind, Jangama (movable) and sthavara (immovable). In the laws relating to the purchase and sale both are considered to be Panya (saleable property).

Concepts of Law: possession

Possession is defined as “it is continuing exercise of a claim to the exclusive use of it.” It does not cover incorporeal possession.
Possession is different from ownership but normally possession and ownership lie together.
How the possession is acquired: Lease, renting out, pledge, mortgage, theft, fraud, and bailment etc. is the general mode of acquisition of possession. Possession is of two kinds, i.e., possession in fact or de facto and possession in law or de jure. Some discordance in law and fact occurs. Law something presumes which may not actually exist. Normally possession in law and possession in fact exist in a person but it may vary.
Possession in fact or de facto:
It means the possession, which physically exists in term of control over it. It can be seen landlord and tenant where tenant holds possession of house physically or de facto, but it is not possession in law or de jure.
Possession in law or de jure:
It is the possession which, in the eyes of law, exists. It may exclude physical control over it. It is also called constructive possession. A servant may possess car, but in the eyes of law, it is possession of master. Possession of bailor through bailee is de jure possession on the part of bailor.

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Concepts of Law: Personality

Personality is the the characteristic pattern of thinking, feeling and acting. By characteristic pattern we mean the consistent and distinctive ways our ideas, feelings and actions are organized. When we talk about personality we usually refer to the totality or whole of the person. Thus, the enduring pattern expressed by the person in various situations is the hall mark of personality.

Legal personality is a prerequisite to legal capacity, the ability of any legal person to amend (enter into, transfer, etc.) rights and obligations. In international law, consequently, legal personality is a prerequisite for an international organization to be able to sign international treaties in its own name.

Personality is “an individual’s unique constellation of consistent behavioral traits”. A personality trait is “a durable disposition to behave in a particular way in a variety of situations”.
Common personality traits include:

- honest
- moody
- Impulsive
- friendly

Kinds of persons in law
Natural persons :-All the human beings are natural persons. The entire male and female are persons. All the living beings which are recognized as person by state, they are persons in law and persons in fact.
Legal persons:-Legal persons are created artificially and law regards them as legal person. They are persons only in the eyes of law. They are also created by legal fiction so called as fictitious also. They are also called juridical, conventional, imaginary, and they have rights and obligations as natural person. They can sue and be sued.

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