



ZIA JUDICIALS LEGAL **RESEARCH CELL**



SEDITION LAW IN INDIAN DEMOCRACY

Introduction to the Seminar

‘Sedition’ means words or actions that make people rebel against the authority of the State.

The full meaning of sedition was explained by Lord Fitzgerald thus: “Sedition is a crime against society, nearly allied to that of treason, and it frequently precedes treason by a short interval. Sedition in itself is a comprehensive term, and it embraces all those practices, whether by word, deed, or writing which are calculated to disturb the tranquillity of the State, and lead ignorant persons to endeavour to subvert the Government and laws of the Empire.

The objects of sedition generally are to induce discontent and insurrection, and to stir up opposition to the Government and bring the administration of justice into contempt, and the very tendency of sedition is to incite the people into insurrection and rebellion.

Sedition has been described as disloyalty in action, and the law considers as sedition all those practices which have for their object to excite discontent or disaffection, to create public disturbance or to lead to civil war, or to bring into hatred or contempt the sovereign or the Government, the laws or constitution of the realm and generally all endeavours to promote public disorder.

Objective

At the heart of this controversy regarding the Section 124-A lies a black-and-white issue: Can an Indian citizen justify and support a call for a part of the country to secede? Can a citizen point out the shortcomings of the government machinery?

Does he have a right to freely express himself without being charged with the offence of “Sedition”?

Does he have a right to voice his opinion when he feels that his right is infringed?

The Answer to all these questions still remain unanswered, irrespective of the fact that these sentiments against such behaviour is legally enshrined in Section 124A of the IPC, written in the late 19th century — more than a hundred years ago

Thus at this juncture, it is important to point out that the democratic edifice of our country is not fragile to be easily shattered by ways of speeches in public places or by printing an article in the print media.

Therefore the present workshop will aim to provide the detailed discussion and insight about the prevailing sedition law in India and what is against it and what is not.

Who to Join

Judges, Advocates, Academicians, Law students, Judicial Aspirant; Etc

Topics to be Covered :

- History of Sedition Law
- Why we need Sedition Law
- Issues in Sedition
- Sedition law and its Constitutional Validity
- Use and misuse of Sedition Law
- Sedition Law in Indian Democracy
- Section 124A IPC : Should parliament repeal or amend the sedition law
- Sedition law in stand of Supreme Court of India
- Sedition – A consequence or mere conduct crime
- Amendments Proposed

Glimpses of our Previous Events



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