

THE INDIAN LAW REGIME IN COMBATING THE NEMESIS: A RESPONSE OF THE NATIONAL LEGAL FRAMEWORK IN THE TIME OF PANDEMIC

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Abstract

Human civilization evolves through the passage of time and remarkable occurrences in history acts as milestones to depict its timeline. 21st Century witnessed the most significant leap of history of mankind as it took a sharp bend at the advent of a global pandemic Novel Corona Virus-19 impacting every sphere of life and transforming the social engineering. The Indian law regime being the most effective instrument of multifaceted social regulation also faced serious challenges to curb the vehemence of pandemic while balancing the social order. Albeit the existing rusty legal mechanism proved to be insufficient but paved the way for reform of laws to have a more robust legal framework. Scientific approach combined with vision of future is the need of the hour. In order to combat the nemesis the multifarious legal instruments have been utilized with experimental method to regulate and control the outcome of the pandemic disorder and the same felt a sheer necessity of holistic improvement based upon the existing foundation of law.

Keywords: global pandemic, Novel Corona Virus-19, social engineering, Indian law regime, reform,

Introduction:

"It is not wisdom but authority that makes a Law."

-Thomas Hobbes

It was rightly said that Law is made by authority rather than wisdom but what if in an atypical and unprecedented situation there is neither any wisdom nor any authority of law exists. The Indian law regime is already crafted with the *suprema lex* being the Constitution of India and a robust legal framework of other statutes to cater the need of the nation. That was so far the pride we cherished in the legal system of the largest democracy of the world. But a global tremor in the form of a pandemic virus outbreak has recently constrained the system to take the test of time and if not crumbled but the boastful authority of Indian law regime has definitely been shaken.

That recent unforeseen and unprecedented outbreak of Novel Corona Virus (COVID-19) rising to the magnitude of pandemic has touched all spheres of society globally. The Indian legal system was no exception to such impenetrable attack of a infectious evil questioning the sufficiency of the legal framework in combating such circumstances arising out of an apparently medical or health issue affecting human bodies and even leading to death.

In the Indian law making such formulation of a stout law has always been neglected in case of tackling outbreak of pandemic viral diseases even in the lurking shadow of bioterrorism. However, the inevitable occurred may not be in the form of bio-warfare but in the form of pandemic disease spread globally which put a big question mark on the efficacy, effectiveness and resilience of the Indian legal system. .

- **The Ancient Legal Mechanism: A Rusty Sword?**

This indeed was a challenge for the Indian legal framework to tackle such issue and in order to face the nemesis a relic statute of colonial era was resurrected namely The Epidemic Diseases Act, 1897. That the said statute contains a few provisions which indeed is insufficient to confront with the vehemence of present threat of the virus. That section 2 of the said Act, 1897 lays down the Power to take special measures and prescribe regulations as to dangerous epidemic disease. That according to the same when at any time the State Government is satisfied that the State or any part thereof is

visited by, or threatened with, an outbreak of any dangerous epidemic disease, the State Government, if it thinks that the ordinary provisions of the law for the time being in force are insufficient for the purpose, may take, or require or empower any person to take, such measures and, by public notice, prescribe such temporary regulations to be observed by the public or by any person or class of persons as it shall deem necessary to prevent the outbreak of such disease or the spread thereof, and may determine in what manner and by whom any expenses incurred (including compensation if any) shall be defrayed. That further power was conferred upon the State Government by allowing to take measures and prescribe regulations for the inspection of persons travelling by railway or otherwise, and the segregation, in hospital, temporary accommodation or otherwise, of persons suspected by the inspecting officer of being infected with any such disease.

That apparently even though the provisions appear to be a toothless serpent to tackle the issue but certainly the short but précised provision confers adequate power in the hand of State Government to take preventive measure in case there is an epidemic. However, a question emerges whether the provision is only couched in the language of preventive measures but not protective measures. This provision also does not provide any light in tackling the changing nature of the disease and the role of the State in taking steps time to time in controlling the public at large during such contagion and rightly so as the time when the law was enacted could not foresee the changing nature of epidemics in the society. Moreover, the apathy to upgrade the only archaic fossilized law is to blame.

That despite having its inadequacy and short comings the said Act, 1897 also laid power in the hands of the Central Government under section 2A which permits that when the Central Government is satisfied that India or any part thereof is visited by, or threatened with, an outbreak of any dangerous epidemic disease and that the ordinary provisions of the law for the time being in force are insufficient to prevent the outbreak of such disease or the spread thereof, the Central Government may take measures and prescribe regulations for the inspection of any ship or vessel leaving or arriving at any port in the territories to which this Act extends and for such detention thereof, or of any person intending to sail therein, or arriving thereby, as may be necessary. That in furtherance to the same a penal provision was also curved out with a limited attempt to make the law effective by sanction under section 3 for any person disobeying any regulation or order made under this Act, 1897 who shall be deemed to have committed an offence punishable under section 188 of the Indian Penal Code (45 of 1860). Therefore, in such situation of turmoil it is a matter of great concern that an ancient piece of legislation was the only weapon this nation had to battle a danger of

such a gargantuan threat which indeed calls for a sea-change in the Indian legal framework to make suitable laws with alacrity and anticipation in tackling such modern threats not much perceived earlier. The new legal framework needs to be modernized and armed with all the provisions to deal with modern threats which can arise from such virulence of pandemic in days to come.

- **Penal Provisions and Pandemic :**

In dealing with the offences affecting the public health, safety, convenience, decency and morals the Indian Penal Code, 1860 uniformly lays down three specific provisions under sections 269, 270 and 271 which primarily deals with negligent act likely to spread infection of disease dangerous to life, malignant act likely to spread infection of disease dangerous to life and disobedience to quarantine rule. That dealing with a situation so vehement like pandemic corona virus the Indian legal system further needs to rely upon the age old penal code but the foresight of the lawmakers aptly addresses the issue albeit having its own shortcomings and limitations for not being enough to cope with the advanced and modern types of outspread of disease which requires specific advanced scientific provisions. The penal provisions are restricted to spread of infection of disease dangerous to life in two ways i.e. negligently and malignantly. Notably, these provisions act even for likelihood of spreading the infection apart from direct act of spread. That interestingly, the frequently used trending term 'quarantine' finds its root in the third penal provision but the same is mostly limited to regulating the intercourse of vessels through shores. That this provision has a flavor of maritime operations predominant during the time the law was made as there was possibility of spread of diseases through vessels which used to travel from different parts of the globe. Though it makes an attempt to apply its quarantine rules for regulating the intercourse between places where as infectious disease prevails and other places. That to cater the need of the hour these provisions are undoubtedly of limited amplitude and lacks applicability and scientific nuances. That though the penal laws are contained in a complete code but lacks specific provisions to meet the stringent legal standard, moreover, the diseases, infectiousness, quarantined lack proper definitions which itself makes the code a rusty sword. That section 188 was also invoked in order to deal with the situation for any sort of disobedience to order duly promulgated by public servant as to tackle the situation various orders, Notifications are issued and executed through various State functionaries to curb the outspread in localities.

Section 144 of Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973 is quite a popular and overused statutory mechanism which grants power in the hands of competent authority to issue order in urgent cases of nuisance or apprehended danger. Though a virus may not cause nuisance or danger other than health hazard but the common public panic or anti-deterrence and tendency of violation of restrictions has shown serious lawlessness at times in different parts of the country during this pandemic worsening the situation than making it better. Hence, this widely known provision is an effective mechanism to take immediate and effective steps to prevent public locally to become outlaw in order to maintain peace and tranquility in the social order while preventing the outbreak.

- **Managing Disaster Through Law :**

That first time a comprehensive and significant legal mechanism was incorporated to bolster the Indian law regime way back in the year 2005 by way of enacting The Disaster Management Act, 2005. This piece of legislation endeavors to meet the challenges of the nation in combating disasters which emphatically means that to prevention of danger or threat of any disaster; mitigation or reduction of risk of any disaster or its severity or consequences, capacity-building, preparedness to deal with any disaster, prompt response to any threatening disaster situation or disaster, assessing the severity or magnitude of effects of any disaster evacuation, rescue and relief, rehabilitation and reconstruction. That interestingly the definition of Disaster does not contemplate any of such present situation of virus attack or bio-hazard or any health issue arising thereof. However, in wide terms the present situation is well conceived within its radius of operation. That according to scope of implementation primarily Disaster means a catastrophe, mishap, calamity or grave occurrence in any area, arising from natural or manmade causes, or by accident or negligence which results in substantial loss of life or human suffering or damage to, and destruction of, property, or damage to, or degradation of, environment, and is of such a nature or magnitude as to be beyond the coping capacity of the community of the affected area. That an extensive interpretation will embrace the virus pandemic but whether response to its enormity will still be a question to ponder upon. That this definition requires serious transformation by integrating the bio-hazard, bio-warfare approach or pandemic impact due to uninhibited spread of virus and its virulence. Consequential impact on health issues should definitely find a strong foothold in such a definition.

That the nomenclature of the statute is sculpted through three phases namely Nation-State-District Disaster Management Authority with addition to it a local Authority functioning under the above hierarchy. A salient feature of the statute reflects in a dedicated National Disaster Response Force for the purpose of specialist response to a threatening disaster situation or disaster. That this Act, 2005 confers vast power in the hands of Central Government under sections 35 to 40 for measures by the government for disaster management which allows - Central Government to take measures. Further it specifies responsibilities of Ministries or Departments of Government of India, chalks out disaster management plans of Ministries or Departments of Government of India. That the said provisions further imposes responsibility upon the States as well by giving authority to such State Government to take measures, responsibilities of departments of the State Government and Disaster management plan of departments of State.

This Act, 2005 being effective makes the measures to be more comprehensive and operative in its function. That the statutory framework even provides for deployment of naval, military and air forces, other armed forces of the Union or any other civilian personnel as may be required which shows the prompt action which can be taken at a larger magnitude. Moreover, it further opens door for the Government to coordinate with the United Nations agencies, International organizations and Governments of foreign countries for the purposes of the statute. Indeed such is an effective mechanism which bolsters the internal strength of the nation and opens up the door for international aide to tackle such pandemic.

It is true that a statute is a toothless paper-tiger in absence of any fear of sanction. Hence, in the present situation to contain the vehemence of corona virus the Government along with its Guidelines has also embraced the penal provisos as enumerated in the present statute which are provided under sections 51 to 60 of the Act, 2005. The provisions as classified are punitive in nature and are inflicted upon for obstruction, false claim, misappropriation of money or materials, false warning. Moreover, offences by Departments of the Government, failure of officer in duty or his connivance at the contravention of the provisions of this Act and Penalty for contravention of any order regarding requisitioning are also brought within the lengthy arm of the statute. The statute further encompasses certain specific features like offence by companies, previous sanction for prosecution with provision for cognizance of offences. That under the punitive measures the conviction is made up to two years or fine or both depending upon the nature of offence committed. That departmentally the guilty may even face proceeding and punished accordingly. That

corporate liability has been made a specific feature in this statute which makes joint and several liabilities an issue to make the corporate houses function more cautiously. However, act done without knowledge and exercise of due diligence can be an escape route from the clutch of law. In the times of distress like the present pandemic which was never experienced before the present statute is the strongest mechanism the Indian law regime can offer and all present steps are taken by the Government by implementing and executing the provisions of law by way of series of guidelines and notifications. Undoubtedly this Act, 2005 is the fundamental foundation to combat the deadly pandemic and its impact in the Indian society. That to strengthen the said Act, 2005 The National Policy on Disaster Management in the year 2009 was promulgated which is an effective tool in the hand of the State agencies to control the situation arose due to the pandemic.

That attempts was also made to create a comprehensive legal framework for which a step ahead was taken through Guidelines on Medical Preparedness and Mass Casualty Management, 2007 which focuses on instantaneous medical preparedness for capacity building at several stages, specialized health care coupled with laboratory facilities, with a specific outlook on pre-hospital care and transportation of the sufferers and their efficient management in hospitals. Specialty of the guidelines is to adopt an all-hazard method with an emphatic approach for the management of chemical, biological, radiological and nuclear fatalities.

Further Guidelines on Management of Biological Disasters, 2008 deals with provisions for prevention, protection, alertness, management of major epidemics and pandemics and those occurred by terrorist activities in the form of bio terrorism by the use of biological ingredients. Notably, a specific approach has been adopted in regard with Integrated Disease Surveillance Project. Immunization programmes and readiness by advancing and establishing nationwide Bio-safety laboratories are one of the salient features of the mechanism. However, this aspect of the law is more bio-terrorism centric which may not be advantageous to promptly handle the situation of a silent killer owing unknown source of origin and uncertain contagiousness.

- **State Response and Measures taken :**

In containing and combating the corona virus the States in the federal structure also plays significant and equivalent role like the Central Government. That under the Epidemic Diseases Act, 1897 the States are correspondingly entrusted with power to curb the vehemence of pandemic and pursuant to the same under the said Act, 1897 the respective States promulgated Epidemic Diseases

(COVID-19) Regulations, 2020. That in order to respond to the situation the respective States considering their capacity and requirement rolled out several guidelines and instructions to be followed by the public at large and also in the administrative stage. That in consonance with the Disaster Management Act, 2005 the respective States has already formulated their State Disaster Management Policy & Framework which was crafted with precision to strengthen the existing national law regime in order to plug the loopholes in the existing statutes, however, none of the legal measures are sufficient to bring the enormity of the situation down. That the States are mostly functioning by implementing the Central Guidelines and upon issuance of Notifications, Memorandums time to time in order to address the changing circumstances and public behavior.

- **National Security Actions :**

Time has witnessed there is something more subtle and dreadful than the spread of virus and its fatality. The violent public reaction, disobedience, tendency to violate the law has only added to the misery of the administration from battling the crisis and often the same could not have been prevented by the general penal provisions. Hence, by repealing the National Security Ordinance, 1980 a comprehensive The National Security Act, 1980 was brought in the field albeit the scheme of law is more concerned with defense and national security of India. That the provisions of this state can be made useful by both the Central and State Governments with rider attached to it when the public anarchy reaches to its crescendo. That the authorities are empowered with the force to prevent any person in order to prevent him from acting in any manner prejudicial to the security of the State or from acting in any manner prejudicial to the maintenance of Public order or from acting in any manner prejudicial to the maintenance of supplies and services essential to the community it is necessary so to do, for his detention. That by implementing the said provisions at extreme situation of chaos public order can be restored as a large number of public unrest has been seen on several occasions. Moreover, the definition of security of the State though widely connote the territorial safety or internal and external sovereign or political protection from foreign powers or internal disturbances but in the present scenario and changing dimension of the State activities in global politics, the security can definitely incorporate the security of its people from fatality due to pandemic caused from an unspecified foreign source. The stringent sanction and penal provision of the law can certainly show some light of hope to curb the menace of public unrest and violation of law more vehement than the virus.

- **Pandemic, Cure and Race of Supremacy :**

That any pandemic situation essentially and broadly has two stages, one being preventive measures to stop the outbreak and community transmission and the cure through medicines and drugs to be made available for the victims as vaccines. That the operational legal mechanism though functions to play preventive role by way of imposing sanction to avert further spread of the contagion but so far there is no legal framework to lay emphasis on the availability of the cure or future cure other than The Patent Act, 1970. In order to make such cure for corona virus available at mass scale the State authorities play an intensive role to ensure public health under the patent laws in India. That a combined reading of sections 47, 99 to 103 of the said Act, 1970 lays down a complete structure for making medicine or drug available by the Government for public use. We all are passing through a tough time and pelting stone into darkness for search of the panacea. Both the national and private laboratories are yet to find the solution and putting their all effort to come with a specific medicine or drug or vaccine. Now, the question will arise as and when the miracle will be in hand of private inventors as to who will patent the invention of corona virus vaccine and whether the inventor will churn out the financial benefit of patent rights to hold a monopoly over the drugs. There will be an inevitable conflict between public health and personal gain under the patent law regime which may have a serious consequence. However, the provisions of patent laws have the answer to deal with the situation. Grant of patents are already made subject to Government interference for import for its own use or for distribution in any dispensary, hospital, or other medical institutions which the Central Government may, having regard to the object of public service. This provision puts a check at the very initial stage of claim of grant of patent and may work wonder for the cure to be public. Moreover, the succinct legal mechanism confers immense power to the Government to use invention for the purpose of the Government if any patent application is filed or granted which though appears to be a blanket power in the hand of State opposed to the individual rights but in time of pressing needs nation stands first over the personal benefits. That the well-defined characters of the provisions show that the national emergency and non-commercial use play a substantial role in using the medicines or drugs for cure by intervention of the Government. The concept of minimum royalty or remuneration based upon the economic value to the inventor is a balancing act of the statute to encourage more such inventions to meet the national requirement. The most striking feature of the patent law which can be taken recourse to in the prevailing precarious situation is the power of acquisition of inventions and patents by the Central

Government. That by virtue of the provision the Government may acquire such invention or patent and all rights in that respect for public purpose by force of law and such right may vest in the Government. That ostensibly such provision may appear hostile and dominant but in the present situation of curing the casualty of corona virus such provision is a savior and need of the hour.

- **A View Through The Prism of Constitution :**

The *suprema lex* being the Constitution of India is a living document and has evolved through a long way since its inception while standing the test of time. However, it never faced challenge of pandemic in such magnitude but the strength of the Constitution seems to have withstood the wave due to the foresightedness of the lawmakers who had perceived and conceptualized situations in the form of public health and order. That of Seventh Schedule, under List-II: State List, the respective State Governments are entitled to make laws in order to protect Public health. Whereas, under List-III: Concurrent List both the Union and State Governments can make laws for Prevention of the extension from one State to another of infectious or contagious diseases. Moreover, List-I: Union List also empowers the Union to make law in regard with Port Quarantine and inter-State quarantine. Notably these sources of law making are basically regulatory and preventive in case of combating the impact of outbreak of corona virus. Such law making power as bestowed by The Constitution of India upon both the States and Union albeit not similar and equal but expanding sweep of powers can definitely provide a robust legal frame work if both are in unison and harmony.

During the time of dealing with the vehemence of corona virus no possible cure is available which basically left the authorities with no choice but to make stringent provisions by taking preventing measures. That when scientifically the only possible measure to curb down the pandemic was found to be in the form of social distancing and minimum human physical interaction, the respective Governments exercised powers to bring several guidelines and notifications to impose restrictions upon all persons to prevent the spread of the virus. That inevitably such prohibitory and restive measures came in clatter with constitutional and fundamental rights ensured by the Constitution of India for all the persons or citizens, however, the unique texture of the constitutional provisions brought equilibrium between exercise of rights and reasonable restrictions upon such rights only to contain the contagion. That Article 19 categorically ensures that all citizens shall have the right to freedom of speech and expression, to assemble peaceably and without arms, to move freely throughout the territory of India, to reside and settle in any part of the territory of India and to

practice any profession, or to carry on any occupation, trade or business. As the citizens have fundamental rights to such enormousness, conflict was just a matter of time as the rights were greatly curtailed by prohibitive imposition of restrictions. There is a complete restriction by law to assemble, to move freely throughout the territory of India during the lockdown period which comes under the protective umbrella of reasonable restrictions only to avoid community spread and contagiousness of the virus. Likewise, when there was restriction on travel and all workplaces were forced to shut down contrary to the fundamental right of practice any profession, or to carry on any occupation, trade or business no fundamental rights has been violated for the same having its limitation in the garb of reasonable restrictions. The sudden outbreak of the pandemic created serious anxiety amongst the people at large and knowing less about the threat stirred up complex rumors in the society and with no exception the social media has expanded the same in lightning speed. That various steps were taken by the authorities to bring down the evil effects of such spread of rumors and opinions in the garb of freedom of speech and expression which even fanned up the flames of communal violence and unscientific information creating panic. Hence, in the prevailing situation the concept of reasonable restrictions perhaps acted as the most useful instrument to maintain order in a large divergent society.

Perhaps this piece of text will suffer from the vice of scantiness if a reference is not made to Article 21 of the Constitution of India which grants fundamental right ensuring Protection of life and personal liberty to all persons. Unarguably history has beheld the expanding scope of Article 21 which with passage of time has kept on unfurling in multidimensional sphere of human lives and recognizing various human rights within its protective sweep. From right to decent and hygienic life to right to respectful burial everything has found its place in this fundamental right. Nonetheless it has a large impact in the common lives affected by this pandemic and its seemingly coercive control mechanism. This wide range of right also comes with a restriction as a person can not be deprived of his right to life or personal liberty except according to procedure established by law. During the restrictive and prohibitive social policing any person can take recourse of this fundamental right in multifarious way but the same can only be curtailed in a legally recognized manner. It is imperative mention that this fundamental right founded upon the basic tenets of human right is the only provision in equilibrium with the State action as in time of distress as well basic rights enumerating from human lives can not be compromised which has made the authorities and lawmakers to think before bringing an usual stringency in ruling the society.

Restrictions imposed in the form of lockdown and shutting down of religious institutions to curb religious congregation by the authorities perhaps impacted the freedom of conscience and free profession, practice and propagation of religion as enumerated in Article 25 of the Constitution of India. However, such fundamental right is subject to public order, morality and health and to the other provisions. Even though all persons are equally entitled to freedom of conscience and the right freely to profess, practice and propagate religion but the appropriate authority can by operation of law can regulate or restrict any economic, financial, political or other secular activity which may be associated with religious practice. That in the same line the corresponding provision enumerated under Article 26 ensures freedom to manage religious affairs, maintain institutions for religious and charitable purpose but subject to public order, morality and health. That apparently these provisions speaks of a different causes but in a country of multidimensional religious faith and fanaticism the large mass gathering is nothing but usual and the same is the major cause for spread of the pandemic. India during upsurge of the pandemic has witnessed religious congregations violating the social distancing norms and lockdown protocols which arguably acted as the major reason for massive spread of the disease. Here comes the conflict between the sensitive religious rights and the social detachment affecting common religious practice but in need of battling the deadly virus the subjective and restrictive curtailment of the fundamental rights provided by the Indian law regime has only strengthen the authorities to handle the situation.

The Constitution of India obliges the State with its Directive Principles under Part-IV under Article 38, 39 and 47 respectively for securing a social order for the promotion of welfare of the people for which the State shall strive to promote the welfare of the people by securing and protecting as effectively as it may a social order in which justice, social, economic and political, shall inform all the institutions of the national life. The State can float principles of policy towards securing the health and strength of workers, men and women. The primary duty of the State further extends to raise the level of nutrition and the standard of living and to improve public health. That these Directive Principles widens the scope and authority of the law regime to expand the clutch of law to the astronomical distance to meet any situation to anyhow curb the fatality of the pandemic. That cautiously crafted expressions like public health; securing social order for the promotion of welfare of the people intensifies the scope of execution of law in a situation where the authorities need to deal at a mass scale to take every possible measure to prevent the apocalypse.

Methodology:

As the title of the article depicts, the object and purpose is to evaluate the existing and evolving legal framework at the back drop of deadly pandemic and whether the mammoth legal regime is sufficient to face the challenge by the global threat. An in-depth analytical study of existing legal system and the efficacy of the implementation by the State factors have been thoroughly discussed with the changes brought in law establishing a holistic view. A quest has been made to find out whether the system requires a sea change or the existing system can withstand the challenges posed. The existing law and its implications through evaluation to the suitability of the situation has been the major method behind this article. A systematic approach through discussion has been adopted to examine the system and its effectiveness and the changes needed to craft this piece of creation.

Observation:

That change is inevitable and at the advanced stage of civilization the law must evolve through change and feeling the need of the hour the Indian law makers and keepers have brought serious changes by way of introducing amendments to the Epidemic Diseases Act, 1897. That initially the Epidemic Diseases (Amendment) Ordinance 2020 was brought in to effect by the President of India and subsequently in respective House the Epidemic Diseases Amendment Bill, 2020 was passed. That by bringing the changes the Indian law regime wanted to keep pace with the changing needs so it witnessed a paradigm shift in the legal frame work. A pragmatic approach has been adopted by securing the health care professionals and loss of State property due to the unruly act of people who would prevent health workers with force and cause such anomaly. That during the pandemic situation there was rise of violence amongst common people which also reached to the level of hysteria when the suspected patients were traced and brought to treatment. Hence, such attack on health professional and loss of State property due to such violence have been condemned by law with hefty fine and punitive actions. That provision of other statutes as well took it shape with its necessary changes in order to suit the situation of pandemic and need of the society which passed through a continuous changing pattern. Many legal definitions went through a rethinking process and eventually unfolded to embrace more such situation which was not initially contemplated in law. That time to time the Government both State and Central had issued notifications, memorandums by regulating the social activities to ensure and serve public purpose. The unforeseen impact of a global pandemic has admittedly shown the loopholes and lack of readiness of the legal system to

cope with any such situation when the social engineering requires robust legal system. However, the Government endeavor with the available legal mechanism deserves an ovation and acclamation for tackling the issue as it molded the legal framework and utilized for the ever increasing demand. Yet, a need is felt to revamp the legal system by bringing the latest changes with ever evolving pandemic situations. That now a vision is needed to shape the law than a mere legal insight to measure the situation and act promptly.

Conclusion:

It begins where it ends as the limitation of time and words only leaves a vacuum for more discoveries in the subject. The ever expanding legal horizon stretches its arms beyond but still poses a question whether it can curb such a menace of unforeseen pandemic. The law certainly needs to evolve more proficiently to address the need of the hour by encapsulating the probabilities of such further rise of pandemic. Presently, in many sphere the Indian law regime has failed to penetrate the difficulties with its existing legal armory which calls for a redemption by equipping the law with modern science and technology. So, far law being the instrument of social engineering requires more efficient use to organize and handle the human behavior at the time of pandemic where the common lives fall prey to such abnormality of situation and collapse of society due to pandemic. There is a sheer need of bringing new set of laws more rational in its construction, pragmatic in its applicability and practical in its implementation at subject wise manner regulating the issues borne of pandemic so that a sustainable social order is achieved.
