

PREFACE TO THE EDITION

We are pleased to present this issue of **Indian Journal of Jurisprudence and Reviews (IJJR)**, which brings together six articles on contemporary questions in Indian law. They cover surveillance, criminal procedure, labour rights, food safety regulation, family law, and transparency, and they share a concern with the gap between constitutional principle and statutory design.

The issue opens with an examination of lawful interception and service suspension under the Telecommunications Act, 2023. Measured against the constitutional baseline set by PUCL, Puttaswamy, and Anuradha Bhasin, the article argues that the new framework still rests on executive self-review. It proposes independent authorisation, meaningful oversight, and narrower grounds for interception.

The second article asks why undertrial detention persists under the Bharatiya Nagarik Suraksha Sanhita. It locates the failure in institutional design, not principle, and identifies the arrest decision, monetary bail conditions, special-statute restrictions, and the lack of any actor charged with flagging prolonged detention as the points of breakdown.

The third article turns to domestic workers in India and examines why they remain outside most labour protection. It shows that a human rights framing becomes enforceable only when statute supplies a registered employer, a wage floor, a record, and a forum, and it proposes reforms along these lines.

The fourth article studies the overlapping regulation of pesticide residues under the Insecticides Act and the Food Safety and Standards Act. Its central finding is that there is no feedback path between the two regulators. It proposes a statutory duty of reference between them.

The fifth article revisits the debate on uniform civil codes, legal pluralism, and constitutional equality. It replaces the opposition between uniformity and pluralism with a narrower question about which differences reflect real inequality. It assesses the Uttarakhand statute against that framework.

The issue closes with an analysis of Section 44(3) of the Digital Personal Data Protection Act, which amended the Right to Information Act. The article treats the amendment as a question of statutory design and argues for restoring the public interest override.

Together, these contributions show that legal reform often succeeds or fails in the details of institutional design, such as who decides, who reviews, and who is answerable. We hope the issue will be useful to scholars, practitioners, and policymakers.

We thank the authors, reviewers, and editorial team for their work, and we invite readers to contribute to future issues.

Dr. Sangeeta Taak
Chief Editor

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