

THE NMIMS

VYAVAHARA

NEWSLETTER

INTERVIEWS

EDITORIALS

EVENTS

INSPIRATION



*NMIMS is where you build the future with the pursuit of knowledge. Everyday comes with new lessons, brought to you through research, inquiry, industry interface, global insights and above all - nurturing your curiosity. Let's re-imagine the world, together.*

***"76 Years of Freedom: Celebrating India's Journey to Independence and Beyond!"***

**"BE EDUCATED**

**BE ORGANISED**

**AND BE AGITATED"**

**HAPPY 76TH INDEPENDENCE DAY**

*A Vyavahara is a periodical publication, which can either be printed or published electronically. It is issued regularly, usually Semester and it contains a variety of content. This can include Inspirations, articles, stories, photographs, Events, Editorials & Interviews.*

# What's inside

The Vyavahara Team is delighted to present the first edition of our newsletter. This edition offers a comprehensive review of the key moments from the previous year. It covers everything from defining the sportsmanship of Vyavahara to compiling insightful observations from our students on recent landmark judicial rulings, articles, editorials, events, interviews, and inspirational moments that have touched us all. Don't forget to check out the collage section to find yourself. We hope you enjoy this captivating read.

Vyavahara is a legal newsletter that aims to provide readers with an insightful and informative content on various legal topics. The newsletter features articles written by law students and professionals in the legal industry, providing a diverse range of perspectives and insights. Vyavahara covers a wide range of legal topics to keep readers informed and engaged. In addition to legal news and analysis, the newsletter also features interviews of young law minds, book reviews, and opinion pieces on current legal issues. Whether you are a legal professional, a law student, or simply interested in the world of law, Vyavahara is the perfect newsletter to keep you informed and engaged.

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## THE "VYAVAHARA" NEWSLETTER

We welcome and appreciate your dissenting views on the contents of this edition. Your feedback is valuable to us, and your contributions are integral to the essence of this newsletter.

*Please note that the views expressed in this newsletter are solely the author's and do not represent the opinions or positions of any organization. The author and the organization cannot be held liable for any consequences arising from the use of this information.*



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# OUR PATRON'S



## Dr. Ramesh Bhat

*Vice Chancellor, NMIMS*



Dr. Ramesh Bhat took over as the Dean of the School of Business Management (SBM), NMIMS in December 2017. He has more than four decades of teaching, research, consulting, and administrative experience. Dr. Bhat's research and teaching interests include areas of corporate finance, health finance and policy, and private equity.

Before joining NMIMS, Dr. Bhat served as Professor at IIM, Ahmedabad, from 1986 to 2008 and 2014 to 2016, where he held various positions including Area and Management Development Programs chairperson. From 2009 and 2014, he served as Executive Chairman of WOne Management Systems, a co-founded company. Dr. Bhat has served on adjunct and visiting faculty positions at ISB Hyderabad, the University of North Carolina at Chapel-Hill (India Programme), IIM Udaipur, IMI New Delhi, and worked at the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India, and Shri Ram College of Commerce. Dr. Bhat served as an Advisor to the Ministry of Human Resource Development and has been a member of various committees of the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare and Planning Commission. He has worked on multiple long-term consulting assignments with the Abt Associates India, DFID New Delhi, Royal Netherlands Embassy India, and various short-term consulting projects with the USAID New Delhi, CDC India, ADB, European Commission, and the WHO.

*Vice  
Chancellor*

## Dr. Durgambini Patel

*Dean, KPMSOL, NMIMS*



Dr. Durgambini Patel is a highly respected academic in the field of law. She has extensive teaching experience, with over 28 years of experience.

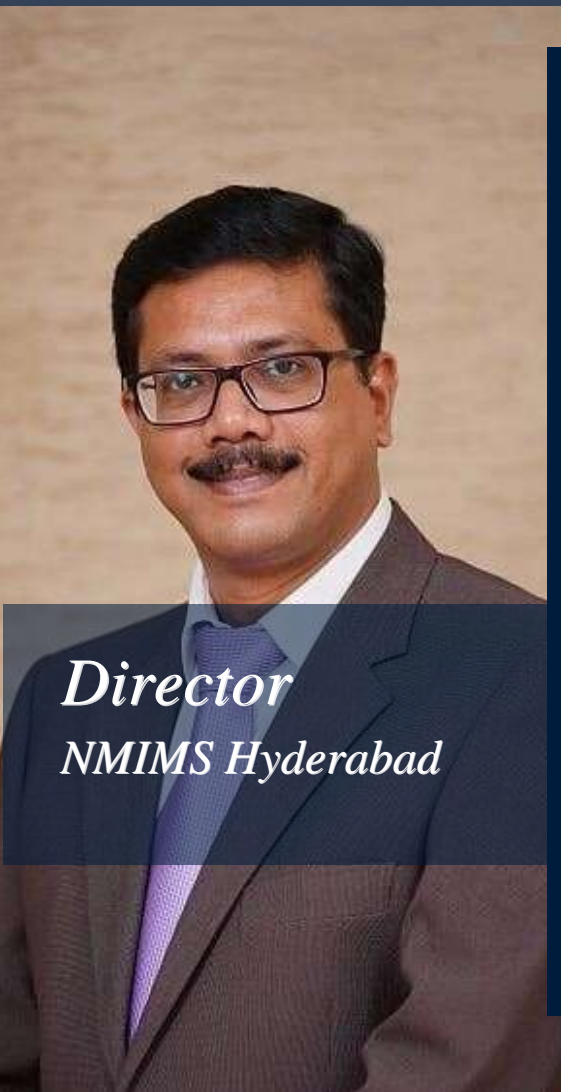
Dr. Durgambini Patel, completed her graduation, post – graduation and doctorate, specializing in Labour Law, from Savitribai Phule Pune University, Pune, Maharashtra. Dr. Patel was a Rank Holder in LL.B. and LL.M studies. She has a teaching experience of 31 years. She worked as a Junior Advocate for the Labour Research Bureau, Pune, for 3 years. Dr. Patel's recent educational foreign visit was when she went to deliver a Guest Lecture on Legal Research Methodology at Tribhuvan University, Kathmandu, Nepal Dept. of Law, in 2019. Dr. Durgambini Patel has a plethora of publications under her belt, to be precise, 2 books and 35 articles. Dr. Patel has also carried on several research projects, the most recent one being on the "Protection of Rights of Women Domestic Workers in India with Special reference to Pune city.", in 2019. She is a Member of the Advisory Board, National University of Study and Research in Law, Ranchi for NUSRL Journal of Law and Policy. Dr. Durgambini Patel has participated and been a resource person in 200 hundred National Conferences and several International Conferences. Dr. Patel also has a commendable experience in the Administrative Department.



*Dean  
School of Law*



# OUR PATRON'S



*Director  
NMIMS Hyderabad*

## Dr. Siddhartha Ghosh

*Director, NMIMS Hyderabad*



Dr. Siddhartha Ghosh has worked as the Senior Director - Delivery and Dean - Academics at TalentSprint, Hyderabad. He has about 22 years of experience in Teaching, Research and Administrative field.

Dr. Siddhartha Ghosh completed B.E. from NIT Agartala, an M. Tech in CSE from Hyderabad Central University and has done PhD in Artificial Intelligence from Osmania University, Hyderabad.

He has 62 national and International research publications. His areas of interests are Coding, AI, Machine Learning, Data Science, Deep Learning and NLP. Co-authored 2 books which are published from USA. He has received 10 lakhs research grant from DRDO Hyderabad in the year 2017 - 2019. He has designed and launched B.Tech. Artificial Intelligence program in 2019 under JNTU Hyderabad for an affiliated college. He has been awarded with Qlik Luminary of 2018 – award by Qlik USA for his contribution in the field of data analytics. In 2010 he has been awarded as Best Innovative faculty award for Smart Cities by IBM USA with 10000 \$ cash award. He also mentored and placed all most 6000 student in his career as a Head of Training and Placements in various Engineering Colleges

## Dr. Md. Shamiulla Arab

*Associate Dean, SOL Hyderabad*



*Faculty Mentor, Law Review & Publication Committee, School of Law, NMIMS Hyderabad*

Dr. Mohammed Shamiulla Arab, Professor & Associate Dean, had his graduation and post-graduation specialization in criminal law from Sri Krishnadevaraya University, Anantapur, Andhra Pradesh and doctorate in law from University of Mumbai. He was a university topper in his post-graduate studies. He has 18 years of teaching and 5 years of industry experience. He was heading research at Institute of Law, Nirma University. Served as Professor & HOD at Presidency University, Bangalore and before joining NMIMS, was Professor & Dean, Crescent School of Law, Chennai. He was a chairman, Board of Studies at Crescent School of Law and is a member in BoS, Advisory Boards with many other universities. He is a research supervisor for doctoral candidates.

He has authored research papers, books and published in journals of high repute. He is innovative and performance-driven professional offering rich and qualitative teaching. His interest areas are Jurisprudence, Criminal Law, Arbitration, Contract Law, Research Methodology.



*Associate Dean  
School of Law  
NMIMS Hyderabad*



# DIRECTOR'S MESSAGE



**DR. SIDDHARTHA GHOSH**  
Director  
NMIMS Hyderabad



## Dear Students

Owing to its social commitment and relevance, a profession in law is highly respected, ensures financial assurance and professional dignity. Constantly-changing work environment- With the oncoming of modern technologies, the legal profession is continuously evolving, thereby bringing new challenges and rewards. The constant demand of citizen for a good governance today ensured by the application of law.

One gains different Transferable Skills with a Law Degree, like - Research, analysis and evaluation, Communication, Problem-solving, Ability to work under pressure, Team work, Understanding the law. Law makes one a professional with patience, with high critical thinking, analysis power and a heart with empathy. Studying law not only trains one into becoming a lawyer but gives you the intellectual strength and problem solving capacity to excel in any career one take, be it public service, administration, academics, research, business enterprise or politics.

The important thing about a career in law is the ways in which it can be fulfilling and bring positive change to the world. Depending on the niche areas one chooses. One can take on cases that have an impact on the environment, human rights, or even simply the life of one's client.

So dear students, you must feel proud of studying law under the guidship of eminent professors and mentors in NMIMS Hyderabad.

Make high career goal and then start working in that direction. Remember nothing is easy in life. Every path which leads to ac good career is tough. Don't break down, don't get deviated, be focused and become an Arjuna.

Regards,

*S. Ghosh.*

**DR. SIDDHARTHA GHOSH**  
Director



# EDITOR'S DESK

PUBLICATION.SOLHYD@NMIMS.EDU.IN

Law Review  
&  
Publications  
Committee



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# EDITOR'S NOTE

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By- **Dr. Md. Shamiulla Arab**

*Associate Dean*

*School of Law, SVKM's NMIMS (deemed to be) University, Hyderabad.*

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Welcome to the NMIMS School of Law, Jadcherla, where we pride ourselves on delivering legal education with great professionalism and an unwavering commitment to excellence. As an institution, we recognize the changing landscape of education, particularly in the legal realm, and have embraced a paradigm shift to ensure our students are equipped to thrive in this dynamic world.

In India, legal education has undergone a transformative change, and NMIMS School of Law has been at the forefront of adopting and sustaining these advancements. We understand that as we progress in science and technology, the current generation becomes more technologically savvy, and thus, we tailor our teaching methods to align with these developments. We recognize that legal education requires a different approach, one that fosters serious and scientific thinking, which may be missing in traditional pedagogies.

At NMIMS School of Law, we are dedicated to providing a well-rounded education that not only imparts traditional academic knowledge but also equips our students with the necessary skills for successful law practice. We emphasize the development of research, writing, and drafting skills, as we believe these are crucial components for a successful legal career. By forging a close link between legal education and the legal profession, we empower our students to stand out in a competitive industry.

We are proud to say that our students at NMIMS School of Law are not only well-versed in legal matters but also deeply committed to upholding ethics, morals, values, and ideals. We instill in our students a strong sense of the rule of law and societal values, ensuring they become not only competent professionals but also responsible and compassionate individuals.

The quality of a law professional is best measured by the satisfaction of their clients, and we are delighted to witness our students excel in this regard. Many of our students have already secured internship offers from top-ranked law firms, a testament to the high standard of education and preparation they receive at our institution. We are confident that this trend will continue with all future batches of students, thanks to our unwavering dedication to excellence.

As you embark on this new five-year journey at NMIMS School of Law, we extend a warm and sincere welcome. We are honored to have you as part of our esteemed institution, and we look forward to supporting you in your pursuit of legal knowledge and professional success. Together, we will shape the future of legal education and the legal profession with great professionalism and dedication.

Thank You!



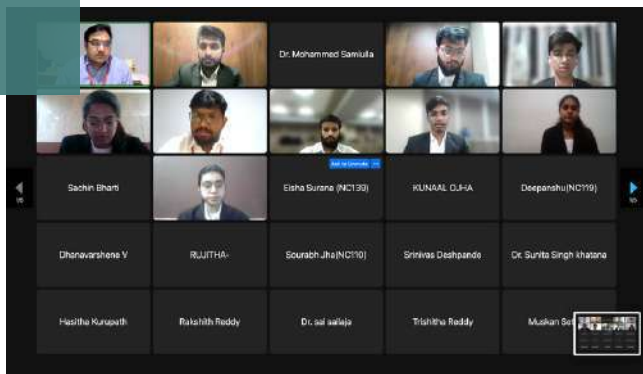
# EVENTS

CONFERENCES  
MOOT COURT  
DRAFTING  
WORKSHOP



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Law Review  
&  
Publications  
Committee



The conference was met with an overwhelmingly positive response, as it received a staggering 105 abstracts for paper presentations. Following a rigorous peer-blind review by the Editorial Board, 80 out of the 105 abstracts were selected for presentation.

The paper presentations were organized into nine technical sessions, each of which was chaired by a distinguished legal expert. In addition to the chairs, moderators and rapporteurs were also present during each session. The moderators facilitated the discussions following each presentation, while the rapporteurs provided a summary of the key points and recommendations made during the conference.

Attendees were able to gain valuable insights into various fields of research, as approximately 60 papers were presented at the conference, covering a diverse range of topics and perspectives. The inclusion of final submissions ensured that attendees were exposed to the latest and most up-to-date research in their respective fields.

The nine technical sessions were split into a ratio of 6:3 on March 4th and 5th respectively. Overall, the organization and execution of the paper presentations, along with the presence of moderators and rapporteurs, created a productive and engaging conference experience for all attendees.

The Editorial Board was comprised of Prof. Dr Mohammed Shamiulla Arab and Prof. Sridip Nambiar. However, some of the abstracts required revisions, and these were sent back to the authors with feedback for improvement. Ultimately, the efforts of the Editorial Board resulted in a lineup of excellent abstracts for presentation, which is a testament to the success of the review process.

## Conference on Criminal Law & Policy, 2023

March 4 & 5, 2023

## Conference on Corporate & Commercial Law, 2023

March 18, 2023

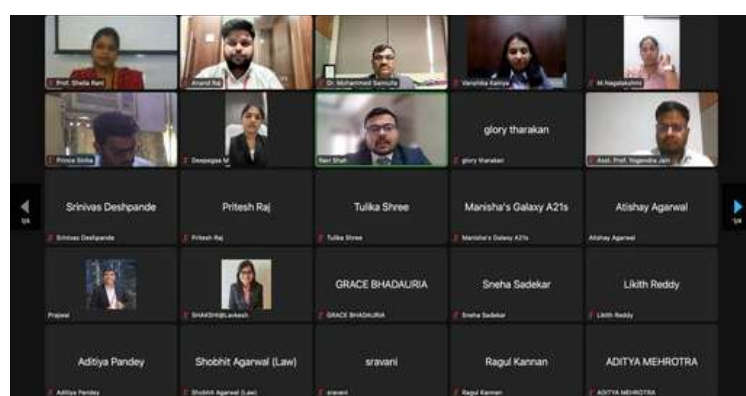
The National Conference on Corporate & Commercial Laws, in Collaboration with Taxmann Publications, was successfully held on March 18, 2023. The conference was met with an overwhelming response, with numerous submissions received, out of which 51 abstracts were accepted.

The conference comprised four panel sessions, each chaired by distinguished panelists, including Dr. Harpreet Kaur, Registrar at NLU Delhi, Dr. Yogendra Srivastava, Associate Dean at HNLU Raipur, Dr. Sujata Roy, Professor at NUJS Kolkata, and Dr. Jaya Vasudevan, Professor at HNLU Raipur.

The conference attracted a diverse group of participants, including 24 professors and research scholars, 4 industry practitioners, and 20 students, who covered a wide range of topics related to Corporate and Commercial Laws. The chairs provided valuable feedback and suggestions to the participants to enhance the quality of their papers.

Overall, the National Conference on Corporate & Commercial Laws, in Collaboration with Taxmann Publications, was a resounding success, providing an ideal platform for in-depth discussions and the exchange of ideas among the participants. The event served as a testament to the importance of such conferences in promoting academic and professional development in the field.

The conference commenced with an inaugural address by the Chief Guest, Mr. Ravi Shah, Partner at Cyril Amarchand Mangaldas. As a practitioner in the field, he highlighted the practical challenges of Corporate and Commercial Laws, setting the tone for the insightful discussions that followed.





The Moot Court Society (MCS) of NMIMS, Hyderabad organized a two-day Intra Moot Court Competition which witnessed participation from 15 teams comprising 2nd, 3rd, and 4th year law students of NMIMS, Hyderabad. The competition comprised three rounds, from the preliminary round to the final, and was centered around constitutional law. Participants were required to conduct in-depth research on the topic and relevant laws to present their arguments before the court. The teams' memorials consisted of arguments for both the petitioners and the respondents, and they were expected to have a point-form outline of their main arguments and a list of supporting cases.

After the preliminary round, 12 teams presented their arguments, out of which four qualified for the semi-finals, and the final two teams were selected by the judges for the finals. During the final round, the judges scrutinized both teams' opinions meticulously, making it challenging to predict the winner. However, after much contemplation, the judges announced the winners and runners-up, with both teams receiving feedback on their performance. The winning team comprised Aditya Dwivedi (S1), Abhishek Khandelwal (S2), and Prajwal Dwivedi (R), while the runner-up team included Aryamann (S1), Kiran (S2), and Kiran (R) from 2nd and 3rd year of B.A and B.B.A LL.B.

This intra-moot court competition provided law students at NMIMS School of Law with an opportunity to enhance their writing and oral advocacy skills in a competitive environment. Overall, the competition was a valuable experience for all participants and showcased their hard work and excellent performance.

## 2nd Intra Moot competition

9th of October 2022

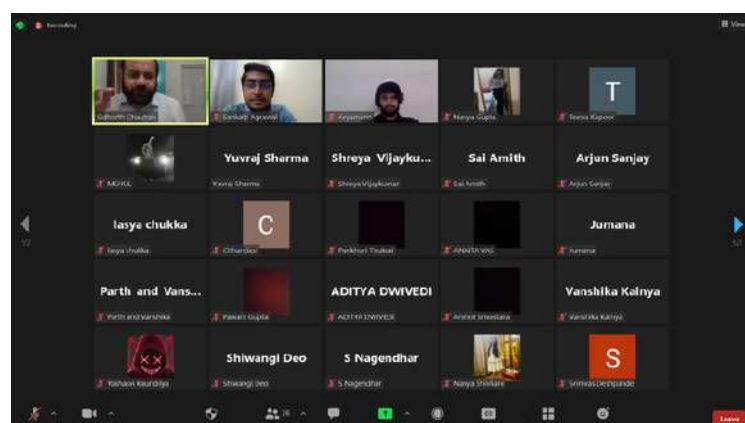
## Drafting 101: Insights on Legal Researching & Drafting

February 5th, 2022

Dr. Sidharth Chauhan, an Assistant Professor at NALSAR Hyderabad since June 2013, served as our distinguished visitor. He has a rich academic background, having worked as a Law Clerk at the Supreme Court of India from July 2008 until May 2010 and also taught at the National Law School of India University in Bangalore (July 2011-February 2013). He graduated from NLSIU Bangalore with degrees in both Bachelor of Arts and Bachelor of Laws in 2008, and in 2012, he graduated from the University of Pennsylvania with a Master of Laws degree. His primary areas of interest and engagement include Indian constitutional law, political philosophy, and the reform of the Indian legal system.

On February 5, 2022, the Moot Court Society of the School of Law will host a guest lecture on the topic of "Drafting 101: Perspectives on Legal Researching and Drafting." The event, which will take place at the School of Law, is being organized by the Moot Court Society.

Conducting legal research is a critical component of strengthening arguments and giving substance to legal work, which results in better outcomes for clients. Therefore, the ability to identify, find, and cite-check the information and applicable laws necessary to support legal decision-making empowers arguments and leads to more favorable outcomes for clients. This process is known as legal research, where it involves identifying, locating, and citing relevant material and legislation needed to support legal decision-making.



# 1st National Moot Court Competition

May 1-2nd, 2022

NMIMS School of Law, Hyderabad had the privilege to host the 1st National Moot Court Competition (Virtual) from 29th April- 1st May, 2022. The 3-day Mega event aimed at Honing and Harnessing the Legal Debate of Law students and witnessed the participation of numerous teams wherein colleges/institutes from across the country participated in the National Moot Court competition. The competition received an overwhelmed response and a total 24 teams have participated. The goal of this Moot Court Competition is to train students and provide participants an opportunity to various institutions imparting legal education to compete as well as hone their skill of arguing the case in the Moot Court Competition which is the hallmark of the Rule of law and the source of Justice.

The most awaited 3-day event started off with the inaugural ceremony on 29th April, 2022. The School of Law, NMIMS Hyderabad took immense pleasure to host Shri. K.T.S Tulsi (Senior Advocate, Supreme Court of India) as the Chief Guest for the Inaugural ceremony.

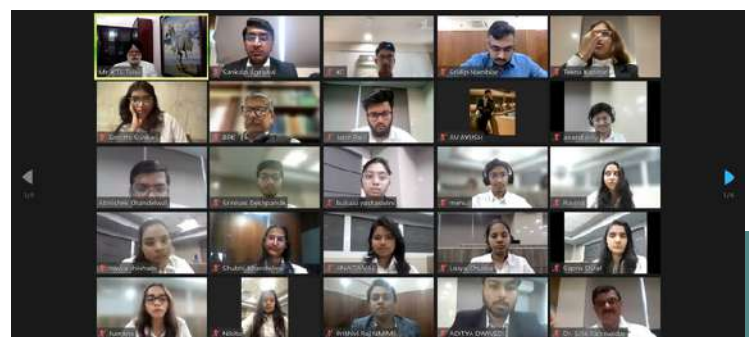
The event commenced by welcoming the various dignitaries, Chief guest, faculties, participants, and audience. Then further it was graced by the Associate Dean of School of Law (Prof.) Dr. Silla Ramsundar who encouraged all the participants to give their best and make this event a big success. He further talked about the recent achievements and various events being organized by the University. The Faculty Co-ordinator of the Moot Court Society, Prof. Sridip S. Nambiar welcomed the participants to the 1st edition of the Narsee Monjee Hyderabad SOL Moot Court competition. He emphasised on Mooting is an integral part of a law students' life. He then adds Moot Court Competitions as highly competitive exercise where all law schools enthusiastically engage with each other to test their argumentation and persuasion skills. He thanked Dr. U. Varadharajan, who drafted the current edition of the Moot Proposition. He concluded his address with a classic Voltaire – "I disagree with you but I will defend till death your right to disagree"

The Chief Guest for the ceremony, Shri K.T.S Tulsi, Senior Advocate at Supreme Court & Hon'ble Member of Parliament in Lok Sabha, addresses and shared his life experiences with the students and talked about the importance of participation in any competition over victory and then chooses to address the students by tracing the condition of

Moot Courts in his very own time. By stating his journey in the field of Moot, he shared some memorable instances. Furthermore, he mentioned the Moot Competition by stating his voyage to win and getting the complement from the Chief Justice who was judging the competition "You are better than 90 per cent of lawyers of my court." He adds "Who is fond of Moot Court becomes the star in this field from the very first day." He additionally emphasised on participation and gaining experience are one of the factors and not solely winning. He wishes all the participants the best of luck.

After a grand inaugural session, the participants delighted to compete to test their Mooting skills and the event started off in a full swing. There were more than 40 Judges' who adjudicated the rounds over the 3-days event. The Judges were really impressed with the professionalism and skill inhibited by each of the teams. Since, the participants were not restricted to any specific years of the course opt-in. The diverse participants from 1st year to 5th year have showed their sincerity and strenuous efforts towards the Moot to present their arguments in the best possible way. After each round, the constructive feedback had been remarked by the judges to the teams so they can improve from the valuable inputs gained and enrich their experience which further enhances their skills to do better in future. The rounds were held in four-phase initiated with Preliminary rounds and goes out with Quarter-Finals, Semis and Finals. There were Senior Advocates, Partners, Academician, Sitting and Retired judges who adjudicated the rounds in 1st National Moot Court Competition, 2022. There were 3-Bench Panel for the Final round comprises of a Retired Judge of Andhra Pradesh High Court, Sitting judge of Guwahati High Court and Registrar of HNLU, Raipur.

With this, Hon'ble Justice C K Thakker announced the winners i.e., Best Memorial was won by Jamia Milia Islamia, New Delhi and Best Speaker & Best Team was won by GLC, Mumbai and Runner-up was United World School of Law, Karnavati University. To conclude on the good note, all the efforts of the organizing committee have made the 1st National event a resounding success which could not have been possible without their valuable time and immense hard-work.



## 2nd National Moot Court Competition

April 7-9th, 2023

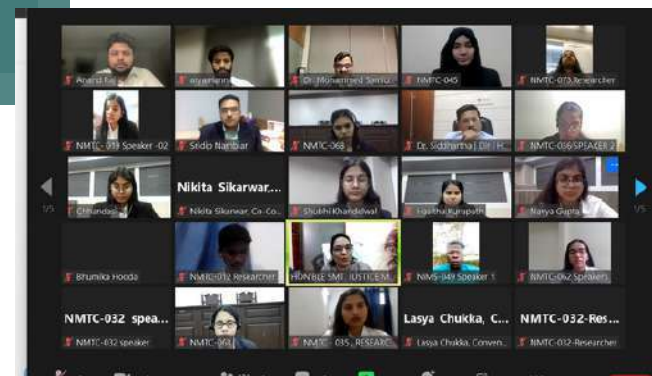
NMIMS School of Law, Hyderabad had the privilege to host the 2nd National Moot Court Competition (Virtual) from 7th April- 9th April, 2023. We are pleased to report on the successful conduct of the preliminary rounds 1 and 2 of 2nd National Virtual Moot Court Competition organized by the Moot Court Society of NMIMS Hyderabad. The competition was held online and was attended by 60 teams from various law schools across the country.

The competition was divided into two preliminary rounds, and I am happy to report that both rounds were conducted smoothly, thanks to the dedication and hard work of our team and the support of our volunteers. The participants displayed a high level of knowledge, skills, and professionalism, which made the competition even more exciting and engaging.

The first day of the preliminary rounds has been successfully concluded, and we are now preparing for the next stage of the competition. We have received positive feedback from the participants, who have appreciated the organization and conduct of the competition. We have also received constructive criticism, which we will take into account to improve our future events.

On the final day of the 2nd National Moot Court Competition conducted by NMIMS Hyderabad, the tension in the air was palpable as the top two teams, NMTC 74 Navarachana University Vadodara and NMTC 55 Amity University Noida, battled it out in a fierce courtroom showdown. The final round of the competition was grueling, with both teams putting up a tough fight and displaying exceptional legal acumen. After a long and intense battle, it was team NMTC 74 Navarachana University Vadodara that emerged victorious and was declared the winner of the moot court competition.

The valedictory ceremony of the competition was a grand affair, with the chief guest being Justice M Laxman, who graced the occasion with his presence. The participants and guests were all thrilled to have such a distinguished personality among them, and Justice Laxman's words of wisdom and encouragement were truly inspiring.



First-year law students at NMIMS School of Law had the opportunity to test their legal skills in the 1st Annual Novice Moot Court Competition organized by the Moot Court Society as they began their first semester. The competition was organized to train students in the art of vocalizing arguments and practically witnessing court proceedings.

During the preliminary round, students were divided into teams of three and given a hypothetical consumer protection case to argue. Seven teams participated in the competition. This case required students to research the relevant laws and present their arguments before a panel of judges. The judges were composed of faculty members and experienced legal professionals who provided constructive feedback to the students.

After a highly competitive preliminary round, the top two teams advanced to the finals, held in a courtroom setting, with the teams presenting their arguments.

The final round was a highly anticipated event, with everyone on the edge of their seats as the teams presented their cases. The arguments were well-researched and well-articulated, leaving the judges with a tough decision to make.

After much deliberation, the judges announced the winning and runner-up teams, who received certificates of merit and recognition for their outstanding performance.

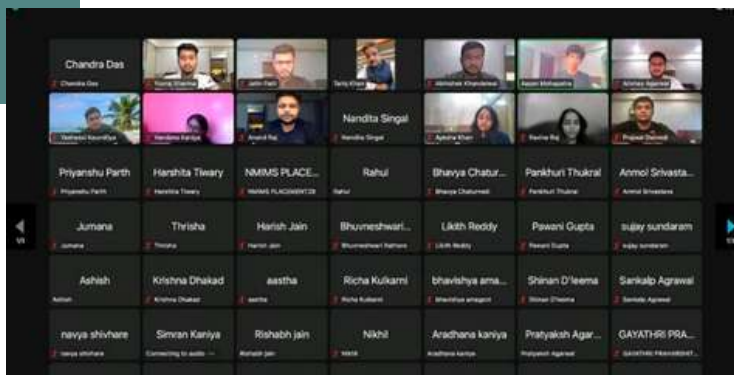
The winning team consisted of Akshaya Macharla (S1), Sumaiyah Fathima (S2), and Komal Raj (R) & the runner-up team consisted of Aastha Das (S1), Sara Mitra (S2), and Divya Anand (R) from B. A & B.B.A LLB. All the other participating teams were praised for their hard work and dedication in preparing for the competition.

Overall, the moot court competition was a fantastic learning opportunity for first-year law students, and it is hoped that it will continue to be a regular event for future law students.

## Novice Moot Court Competition

November 21st, 2023





The Inaugural Session began at 10:30 a.m. The event's principal guest was Hon'ble Justice Ujjal Bhuyan (Judge, High Court of Telangana), and guests of honour Dr. Tapan Kumar Panda (Director, NMIMS Hyderabad) and Dr. Sharad Mhaikar (Pro Vice Chancellor, NMIMS University) were also invited and present.

The conference was a resounding success, with 63 scholars presenting their research on various topics related to alternative dispute resolution. The presentations covered a wide range of topics, including mediation, arbitration, negotiation, and conciliation. The scholars were selected from a pool of 97 abstracts that were submitted, demonstrating the high level of interest in this field of study.

The technical session of the conference was divided into seven sessions, each chaired by eminent professors and academicians from different parts of the country. This provided the participants with a unique opportunity to learn from the best in the field and engage in meaningful discussions on the latest developments in alternative dispute resolution.

At the end of the conference, a physical certificate and memento were awarded to all the participants as a token of appreciation for their contribution. The conference provided an excellent opportunity for scholars and practitioners to exchange ideas, network, and learn from one another.

Overall, the conference was a great success, and it is a testament to the growing interest in alternative dispute resolution. The Centre for Alternative Dispute Resolution of School of Law has played a pivotal role in organising this event and providing a platform for scholars to present their research and ideas. It is hoped that similar conferences will be organised in the future to promote the growth and development of alternative dispute resolution.

## International Conference on ADR Mechanism & Procedure

May 8th, 2022

## Workshop on ADR Mechanism and Emerging Career Opportunities in the Field

March 23rd, 2023

The speakers for the first session were Mr. Suadat Kirmani, Manager Tatva Legal, and Mr. Krishna Grandhi, Founding Partner GLC Law Chambers. They spoke about the various career opportunities available in the field of dispute resolution mechanism and the skills required to excel in this profession. The speakers shared their experiences and provided practical insights on the subject. The session was highly interactive, and the students were encouraged to ask questions and clarify their doubts.

The speakers for the second session were Mr. Tariq Khan, Registrar IAMCH, and Mrs. Isha Sinha, Senior Vice President-Legal Chief Legal & Compliance Officer Medcover, India. They discussed the career opportunities that are available in the field of arbitration, as well as the necessary qualifications and skills that are required, as well as the opportunities and challenges that are present in the field. The session was, once again, very interactive, and the students were very engaged in the conversation that was taking place..

The guest lecture session was extremely enlightening, and it gave students valuable insights into the legal profession from a practitioner's perspective. The students were encouraged to ask questions and get their doubts cleared up, which contributed to an improvement in their overall comprehension of the topic. Students were given the opportunity to engage in conversation with members of the industry and acquire knowledge regarding the during the session.





On 17th October, 2022, a workshop was conducted offline by Dr. A. Patrick, a Professor at the Department of Commerce, Osmania University. The School of Law organized this workshop with the aim of improving research skills to write a good research paper. The workshop covered various research methodologies, the detailed structure of a research paper, and the essential components to be included in the paper. Additionally, it highlighted different types of journals for publications and elaborated on plagiarism and how to use various software tools to prevent it.

Each year, many aspiring law students come to law school with a good understanding of the law, but a lack of knowledge regarding research and publications. This Academic Writing and Publications workshop targeted first-year students, enabling them to learn how, where, and what to research when given a particular topic. It covered methods to conduct effective research, present papers at conferences, and ensure successful publication in top journals.

During the workshop, the mentor provided relevant information on how to achieve a good publication. Detailed discussions were held on how to write a research paper, starting with selecting a research topic and setting objectives. The workshop then covered how to gather articles, write an abstract, introduce and summarize the paper, and provide a conclusion. Participants were also informed about various journals available for publication. Overall, the workshop proved beneficial, providing essential information to enhance research and writing skills.

## Workshop on Academic Writing and Publications

October 17, 2022

## Case Comment writing Competition

January 20, 2023

The School of Law's Law Review and Publication Committee recently organized an intra-case comment writing competition with the primary objective of enhancing students' reading comprehension and effective writing skills pertaining to legal topics. The competition was met with enthusiasm from students, contributing to its success.

The competition's benefits extended beyond improved comprehension and writing skills. It also aided students in understanding complex scenarios or cases and recognizing legal issues at play, enabling them to stay abreast of latest legal developments. Legal case comment writing requires keeping up-to-date with the latest legal procedures and court decisions, leading to increased familiarity with the law.

Writing legal case comments demands extensive analysis of complicated legal issues and application of legal principles to actual-world scenarios. Participating in this process can enhance analytical and critical thinking abilities. Case remarks refer to an individual's analysis of a particular court's decision in a given case. A case remark is a written piece that discusses, analyzes, and expresses the author's thoughts on the court's ruling.

The competition required participants not only to summarize the case presented but also to provide their individual evaluation of the judge's decision. This exercise facilitated the development of analytical and legal reasoning skills and enabled students to comprehend the rationale behind the court's judgment. Additionally, it assisted them in identifying essential information and refining their ability to construct legally effective arguments.





## Setting Up of Legal Aid Center

January 21, 2022

The NMIMS Hyderabad Legal Aid Committee organized a National Conference on Emerging Trends in Law and Development on March 27, 2022.

The Inaugural Session commenced at 10:30 a.m., with Hon'ble Justice Ujjal Bhuyan (Judge, High Court of Telangana) as the event's chief guest, and Dr. Tapan Kumar Panda (Director, NMIMS Hyderabad) and Dr. Sharad Mhaikar (Pro Vice Chancellor, NMIMS University) as distinguished guests of honour.

Following the opening session, there were four thematic sessions on Business Law, Family Law, Constitutional Law, and Criminal Law, beginning at 11:30 a.m. and concluding at 4:00 p.m. Each session was chaired by a Chair and Co-Chair, with Reporters to oversee the proceedings. Prof. Dr. Silla Ramsundar, Associate Dean at NMIMS Hyderabad, was the Chair for Business Law, and Dr. Sasmita Mishra, Assistant Professor (SBM) at NMIMS Hyderabad, was the Co-Chair. Dr. Ashutosh Hajela, Associate Dean at NMIMS Indore, was the Chair for Constitutional Law, and Dr. Prakash Chandra Jha, Assistant Professor (SOL) at NMIMS Hyderabad, was the Co-Chair. Dr. Pritam Ghosh, Associate Dean at NMIMS Bangalore, was the Chair for Criminal Law, and Mr. Sridip Nambiar, Assistant Professor (Law) at NMIMS Hyderabad, was the Co-Chair. The conference concluded with feedback from the Reporters.

The conference saw the participation of 32 individuals from various categories such as Research Scholars, PhD scholars, academicians, and students from UG and PG levels.

NMIMS School of Law, in collaboration with Mahbubnagar District Legal Services Authority, has recently inaugurated a legal aid clinic to provide free legal assistance to underprivileged and marginalized sections of society. This clinic is an initiative by the law school to give back to the community and fulfil its social responsibility. The legal aid clinic has a team of experienced lawyers and law students dedicated to providing legal assistance and advice to those in need. The clinic aims to provide a platform for students to gain practical experience in the legal field while making a positive impact in the community.

The inauguration of the legal aid clinic was graced by esteemed guests, including Hon'ble Smt S Premavati, the principal district and sessions judge cum chairperson DLSA Mahbubnagar, Dr Siddhartha Gosh, the director of NMIMS, Dr Md Shamiullah Arab, the associate dean of school of law NMIMS, Hon'ble Smt Padmavati, a Principle District & Sessions judge from Mahbubnagar, Hon'ble Smt Sandya Rani, a senior civil judge cum secretary DLSA Mahbubnagar, and Mr Mahesh Kumar, the deputy registrar. Additionally, Sri Ravikumar Yadav, a senior advocate cum panel lawyer, and Sri Satish Kumar Kulkarni, a senior advocate cum panel lawyer, were present. Their presence highlighted the importance of legal aid clinics in providing access to justice to those who need it the most, and they lauded the efforts of NMIMS School of Law in establishing the clinic.

The legal aid clinic will focus on providing legal aid in areas such as family law, property law, labor law, and consumer law. The clinic will also organize legal awareness camps and workshops to educate people about their legal rights and obligations. The opening of the legal aid clinic is a significant step towards bridging the gap between the legal system and the common people. The legal aid clinic will provide a ray of hope for those who are unable to afford legal representation and will enable them to access justice and safeguard their rights.

The legal aid clinic at NMIMS School of Law is a testament to the school's commitment to promoting social justice and ensuring that the legal system serves the needs of all sections of society. It is a laudable effort that should serve as a model for other institutions to follow. The opening of the legal aid clinic at NMIMS School of Law, Hyderabad is a commendable initiative that will provide legal aid to the marginalized and underprivileged sections of society. The clinic is a platform for law students to gain practical experience while also serving the community. It is a significant step towards promoting access to justice and empowering the disadvantaged sections of society.

## Emerging Trends in Law and Development 2022

March 27th, 2022





The Law & Technology Society of the School of Law has conducted its inaugural Cyberbullying Awareness Campaign on Cyber (Jagrookta) Awareness Diwas. In this campaign, we provided posters and an animated video to every student on school.

With the advent of technology, cyberbullying is becoming more widespread in modern society. Due to this increase, many social media platforms and other apps have implemented strict policies and rules that users must abide to or else they risk having their accounts suspended or blocked.

Sending, sharing, or posting content online that contains false, damaging, or harmful information about a person constitutes cyberbullying. They may have personal or private information about you. It is a pattern of behaviour that frequently targets a single person or a small group of weaker individuals. Cyberbullying can also take the form of rumours, postings of embarrassing or humiliating images and videos, texting the victim or sending them content that is abusive or threatening, as well as impersonating someone else and purposefully inflicting harm by deceiving them.

This event aims to educate students on cyberbullying and the significance of taking measures when using the internet and other online services. Through this event, we strive to provide our students with a secure internet environment.

The video is presented in the cafeteria during lunchtime, along with posters. The technological innovative ideas like QR code etc. also be attached so that people can further reach to the website for more such information.

## Debate competition on Union Budget 2023 Boon or Bane to the Indian Economy

April 9th, 2022

The Seminar & Debate Society of the law school recently organized an Intra School Uni-Parliamentary debate competition on March 10, 2023. The event was held offline at the Multipurpose Hall in the Academic block and was attended by students from the School of Law and School of Technology Management. The main objective of the competition was to promote the art of debating and enhance the public speaking skills of the students.

A total of 110 students were present during the session, and eight teams participated in the competition. The teams were well-prepared and enthusiastic, making the competition intense. Each team had two speakers, and they were given a total of ten minutes to present their arguments on the topic, "Union Budget 2023: Boon or Bane". The event judges were Professor Showkat, Naseef, and Jafar, who are experienced in the field of public speaking and debates. They carefully listened to each team's arguments and evaluated their performance based on their presentation skills, arguments, and rebuttals.

After the competition, the judges gave their opinion on the topic and provided feedback to the participants on areas that needed improvement while debating. The Winner & Runner-Up teams were announced and received prizes from the judges. The event was a great success, and it helped the participants as well as the audience to understand the importance of competition and have a similar experience to debates that happen in Parliament.



## Awareness Campaign on Cyberbullying

Feb 1st, 2023



In commemoration of the International Women's day on March 8th, the NMIMS School of Law and School of Pharmacy and Technology sports committee Athlos and XLR8 had organized "Battledore", a badminton tournament only for girls. This event was conducted on 9th march upto 11th march 2023 where participants were encouraged to take part and play either singles or doubles or both. This event aimed to increase women participation in the field of sports and help to empower them and provide a platform for the women for NMIMS to interact.

The event had taken place in SVKM's NMIMS School, Jadcherla where the grass area had been utilized to create three badminton courts. Simultaneously singles and doubles matches had taken place in the various courts. There were a total of 24 participants for singles and 14 teams for doubles that had been a part of this joyful event.

On 9th march qualifiers had taken place from 5pm to 9pm. On the 10th of march prelims had taken place from 5pm to 8:30pm. On the 11th of march quarter finals, semi-finals and finals had taken place from 5pm to 8:45pm. The two teams that had proceeded to finals for doubles were Chaitravi and Shreya vs. Sreshta and Snehal of which the winners were Sreshta and Snehal. The two participants that had proceeded to finals for singles were Sanjana and Sreshta of which the winner was Sanjana.

The members of both the committee had contributed to this event to the best of their ability to make this event a success. With this on 11th of march the event had finally come to an end.

## Battledore Badminton Tournament on the occasion of Women's Day

March 9th, 2023

## Cricket Match "UG students and faculty vs MBA students

February 12th, 2023

Athlos, the sports and sports Law Committee of NMIMS School of Law, Hyderabad had successfully organised its 1st Cricket Match event on the 12th of February, 2023 (Sunday) which commenced at 9:15 am and concluded at 12:00 pm. This was a 12 over with two innings match that occurred between a team comprising of faculty and UG students against students of MBA. Each team had eleven members, where there were 5 faculties in the UG team. This match was held on the ground next to the SVKM School situated at the end of road.

This match had 12 overs with 2 innings in total amounting to a 24 over match. At the beginning of each inning, 4 overs were powerplay which meant that outside the circle no extra fielders would be present. The toss had taken place between the captains, namely Siddharth (SOL) and Prashant (MBA), in this the Faculty and UG team had won the toss and hence chose to bowl first. There were two umpires, a Main umpire and a Leg umpire who were Manish (SPTM) and Bhavya (SOL) respectively.

MBA students team had won the match by 3 runs. The first inning concluded with MBA as batter and finishing at 106 runs over 8 wickets. The second inning were the batter were Faculty and UG concluded with them scoring 103 over 7 wickets. Player of the Match was awarded to Pranshu Sohani of MBA. Faculty Irfan sir was awarded as the MVP (Most Valuable Player). The Best Batsman of the match was received by Prasanna Yajura of MBA who had scored 37 runs in 21 balls. Faculty Irfan sir was also awarded as the Best Bowler for this match with a 3 wicket streak after playing 3 overs.





# EDITORIAL'S

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# STATE-LOCAL RELATIONS DURING COVID-19 PANDEMIC

By- Prakash Chandra Jha

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The future of cooperative federalism in India requires that the local government be treated on an equal footing as one of the three tiers of government. The state-local relationship is one of the most understudied areas in India. Academic literature in this regard is few and far between. This essay advocates for the study of state-local relations, which are just as important for understanding Indian federalism as centre-state relations.

Ideally, the relations between the centre and the states should be guided by the spirit of cooperative federalism on the one hand and on the other, between the states and the Panchayati Raj institutions and the urban local bodies. It is ironic that states in India are very possessive of their constitutional rights protected under the seventh schedule of the Indian Constitution and often heard invoking the principle of federalism in case of a central intrusion in their domains. But when it comes to sharing power with local governments, states forget all the principles of federalism. In fact, state-local relations in India are not based on the principle of federalism.

States are obliged to support the third-tier governments in a number of areas, including health, as a result of the 73rd and 74th Constitutional Amendments that were passed in 1992. This is reflected, for example, in particular state municipal legislation that give the Municipal Commissioner authority to address the spread of epidemic diseases. One could thus argue that all three tiers of government have a role to play in addressing COVID-19.

tendsto focus on centre-state relations, either without bringing local government into the picture or, for the sake of formality, with a passing reference to the local government. The study of Indian federalism would be incomplete without local government. Federalism scholars should examine state-local relations to have a complete picture of federalism in India.

Despite being the world's second-most populated country, made worse by high density, where social, religious, and political gatherings are the norm of life, and despite large-scale inter-state migration, India has done far better than a number of countries, including top-developed countries, for which it was lauded by the WHO. India thus defied the fears of the world's top experts and policymakers. Without the cooperation of the centre, states, and local governments, whatever success India has achieved in taking on the COVID-19 outbreak would not have been possible.

The question that arises here is whether we could have done better had we strengthened our local governments. Today we talk about success stories of the Dharavi model, the Bhilwara model, the Kerala model, etc., which have attracted international attention. COVID-19 has thus occasioned an opportunity to strengthen the much-neglected grass-roots level of governments. According to M. A. Oommen, one of India's leading scholars on local government and federalism (EPW, 7 November 2020), the COVID-19 pandemic has brought home the importance and need of the local government. In their study, Acharya and Porwal (Lancet Glob Health, September 2020) underlined the importance of planning at the local level. They argued that there was a need to devise a tool for district-level planning, prioritisation, and effective allocation of resources. Similarly, Dutta and Fischer (World Development, October 17, 2020) have studied three states: Rajasthan, Odisha, and Kerala. They have underlined the critical role of local governance. They further state that local governments in the three states have assumed central responsibility for the implementation of disease control and social security mechanisms post-COVID-19 pandemic. Kerala was able to stop the spread of the disease thanks to its long-term investments in local governments.

Recently, several states have questioned the centralization trend pre- and post-COVID outbreak. The Union, no doubt, should treat states as genuine partners. Similarly, states should no longer treat local governments as their subordinates. Now, what is important is how to rebuild the nation from the effects of the pandemic. This is not feasible without cooperative federalism. And cooperative federalism should not be confined to centre-state relations only. The time has come to give the grassroots level of government its due. Most of the work on federalism in India

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## PROTECTING PRIVACY AND DEMOCRACY: LEGAL SOLUTIONS TO ADDRESS THE THREAT OF PEGASUS SPYWARE

-Aditya Dwivedi, B.A. LL.B.(Hons.), 4th Year

### Introduction

The introduction of technology has afforded the contemporary world various benefits, including ease, efficiency, and connectedness. Nevertheless, it has also made sophisticated monitoring and espionage possible. Pegasus malware is one of the most known instances of this phenomenon. This essay will examine the concerns surrounding Pegasus, its effect, and the legal alternatives available to remedy this problem.

### Pegasus Spyware explanation

Pegasus is an extremely sophisticated spyware created by the Israeli firm NSO Group. It is meant to penetrate mobile devices and obtain access to sensitive data, such as text messages, images, videos, and contacts. Moreover, it may activate the microphone and camera, allowing the attacker to eavesdrop on conversations and capture video. Pegasus is regarded as one of the most potent and clever spyware programmes, capable of circumventing even the most complex protection mechanisms.

### Pegasus Disputes

Pegasus has been controversial since its 2016 discovery. Human rights advocates, journalists, politicians, and other national security threats have been targeted by many governments. India, Mexico, Saudi Arabia, and the UAE are among over 50 potential targets.

Pegasus raises privacy and human rights issues. Governments using such extensive monitoring to target their own populace breaches human rights and democratic principles. Pegasus may be used to plot cyberattacks, steal sensitive data, and commit other crimes that endanger people and communities.

This article examines Pegasus's impact and legal solutions. We will examine worldwide monitoring and privacy legislation and domestic spyware-limiting laws. We will emphasise government-stakeholder collaboration in resolving this issue.

### The Effects of Pegasus

Pegasus' surveillance practices are predominantly focused, primarily targeting individuals deemed dangerous by governments. This often involves the use of spyware to gather personal data from opposition politicians, journalists, and activists, which can have a chilling effect on free speech and the press.

However, misuse of this surveillance power by governments is a growing concern. Pegasus can be used to control or intimidate citizens, particularly those who dissent against government policies. Such abuse of power may erode democratic principles by limiting people's ability to hold leaders accountable.

Ultimately, the use of advanced surveillance technology to monitor and manipulate citizens can pose a significant threat to democracy. It violates basic human rights and undermines trust in public institutions, leading to disillusionment and disengagement among the populace.

### Legal Remedies

#### International Statutes and Treaties

There are several international rules and agreements that may be used to the Pegasus and other monitoring issues. International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights is one of the most significant (ICCPR). This agreement protects the right to privacy and establishes explicit restrictions on the capacity of governments to conduct surveillance operations.

The European Convention on Human Rights (ECHR) is another major agreement that protects people against infringement of their human rights, particularly the right to privacy. Some nations, notably Hungary and Italy, have utilised the ECHR to dispute the use of spyware by their governments.

#### Domestic Statutes and Rules

There are some Indian laws under the that can be used to regulate the use of spyware:

Information Technology (Reasonable Security Practices and Procedures and Sensitive Personal Data or Information) Rules, 2011: This rule outlines the requirements for safeguarding sensitive personal data or information and sets out specific standards for the collection, processing, and storage of such data.

Indian Telegraph Act, 1885: This act regulates the use of telegraph systems and provides the government with powers to intercept and monitor communications in certain circumstances. However, these powers are subject to strict procedural safeguards and can only be used in specific circumstances, such as in the interest of national security.

Right to Privacy: The right to privacy is enshrined in Article 21 of the Indian Constitution, which provides for the protection of life and personal liberty. The Supreme Court of India has recognized the right to privacy as a fundamental right, and this has been reinforced by the introduction of the Personal Data Protection Bill, which is currently under consideration by the Indian parliament.

Indian Penal Code, 1860: This code contains provisions that can be used to address cybercrimes, including the unauthorized access, interception, or use of computer systems or networks.

Information Technology Act, 2000: This act provides a legal framework for electronic transactions and digital signatures and contains provisions related to cybercrimes, such as hacking, cyber terrorism, and the distribution of obscene content.

Aadhaar Act, 2016: This act provides for the establishment of a national identity database and the issuance of unique identification numbers to Indian residents. The act contains provisions related to data protection and privacy, including the requirement for informed consent for the collection and use of personal information and the establishment of a grievance redressal mechanism.

### Case study

Puttaswamy v. Union of India (2017): This landmark case recognized the right to privacy as a fundamental right under the Indian Constitution. The case challenged the Aadhaar scheme, which mandated the collection of biometric data from Indian residents for the purpose of establishing their identity.

K.S. Puttaswamy (Retd.) v. Union of India (2017): This case challenged the constitutionality of Section 139AA of the Income Tax Act, which made the linkage of Aadhaar with PAN (Permanent Account Number) mandatory for filing income tax returns. The Supreme Court upheld the constitutionality of the provision but held that the government could not make Aadhaar mandatory for other services or purposes.

SFLC.in v. Union of India (2021): This case challenged the Information Technology (Intermediary Guidelines and Digital Media Ethics Code) Rules, 2021, which imposed new regulations on social media intermediaries and required them to identify the originator of certain messages. The court issued notice to the government and directed it to respond to the petition.

PUCI v. Union of India (1997): This case challenged the government's use of wiretapping and electronic surveillance to intercept telephone conversations without a warrant. The Supreme Court held that such interception violated the right to privacy and freedom of speech and expression under the Indian Constitution, and imposed restrictions on the government's use of surveillance.

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Privacy International v. Secretary of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs (United Kingdom) (2019): In this case, Privacy International, a privacy advocacy group, challenged the U.K. government's use of hacking and computer network exploitation (CNE) to collect intelligence from individuals and organizations outside the U.K. The court held that the government's use of CNE was lawful, but that it must comply with certain safeguards to protect individual privacy and prevent abuse.

## Conclusion

Pegasus and other types of malware pose a severe danger to privacy, human rights, and democracy. This problem may be addressed using the legal remedies outlined in this article, including international laws and conventions, state laws and regulations, and human rights and civil liberties legislation. To successfully prevent the use of spyware and preserve the rights and freedoms of people, a holistic strategy is required, as is the coordination and cooperation of governments and other parties. The future of surveillance and privacy will rely on our capacity to successfully solve this problem and respect democratic and human rights ideals.

## UNRAVELLING THE ENIGMA OF SEALED COVER JURISPRUDENCE

*-Jatin Patil, B.A. LL.B.(Hons.), 4th Year*

The Chief Justice of India (CJI) in a recent criminal appeal admonished a counsel for presenting a "sealed cover report" to the court. The use of sealed cover jurisprudence has become common in recent years, as seen in the Rafale Fighter Jet Deal of 2018 and 2014, the BCCI Reforms Case, and the Bhima Koregaon case of 2018. In these cases, the courts have often relied on confidential documents or reports that are submitted in sealed envelopes and kept away from public scrutiny. However, the CJI's admonishment suggests that there may be concerns about the use of such documents and the lack of transparency they entail.

The 'sealed cover' jurisprudence in India refers to the practice of submitting sensitive or confidential information related to a case in a sealed envelope to be reviewed only by the judges of a court. This practice is usually adopted when the information is deemed too sensitive to be made public or when it might compromise national security or the privacy of individuals. However, the use of sealed covers has been the subject of much debate and criticism, with some arguing that it violates the principles of transparency and fairness in the justice system.

The use of sealed covers in India first gained attention in the early 1990s, in cases related to national security and terrorism. Since then, the use of sealed covers has become a common practice in a wide range of cases, including cases related to corruption, financial fraud, and even criminal trials.

One of the main arguments in favor of the use of sealed covers is that it helps to protect sensitive information from being made public, which could compromise national security or the privacy of individuals. For example, in cases related to terrorism, the use of sealed covers helps to prevent sensitive information related to national security from falling into the wrong hands. Similarly, in cases related to financial fraud, the use of sealed covers can help to protect the privacy of individuals whose personal information might be involved in the case.

However, critics of the sealed cover jurisprudence argue that it undermines the principles of transparency and fairness in the justice system. The use of sealed covers means that certain information is only available to the judges, which makes it difficult for the parties involved to fully understand the basis for the court's decision. This lack of transparency can also lead to suspicions of favoritism or bias in the judiciary, as the parties involved may not be privy to all the information that the judges are considering.

Moreover, the use of sealed covers can also lead to the abuse of power by the authorities, who may use it to hide information that is embarrassing or damaging to them. In such cases, the sealed covers can become a tool for censorship, which undermines the right to freedom of expression and the public's right to know.

Additionally, sealed cover jurisprudence has been criticized on several fronts. Firstly, it goes against the principles of transparency and accountability in the justice system, as it prevents public scrutiny of the evidence submitted. Secondly, it reduces the scope of reasoning available to the court, as it limits the information that can be considered in making a decision. This can lead to incomplete or insufficient reasoning and result in unjust outcomes. Also, the use of sealed covers can obstruct fair trial and adjudication by denying parties the opportunity to respond to evidence or arguments presented against them. Finally, the arbitrary nature of the use of sealed covers, as it is often left to the discretion of the court to determine what information should be sealed, can lead to inconsistencies in the application of the law. Overall, while there may be situations where sealed cover jurisprudence is necessary to protect sensitive information, its use should be limited and subject to strict guidelines to ensure that it does not undermine the principles of transparency, accountability, and fairness in the justice system.

In recent years, the use of sealed covers in India has been the subject of several high-profile cases. For instance, in the Rafale deal case, the Indian government submitted pricing details of the fighter jets in a sealed cover to the Supreme Court, which caused controversy as it was argued that the information should have been made public.

In conclusion, while the use of sealed covers in India has been recognized as a legitimate practice by the judiciary, it remains a controversial issue. While it can help to protect sensitive information in certain cases, it can also undermine transparency and fairness in the justice system, and potentially be used as a tool for censorship or abuse of power. As such, the use of sealed covers should be carefully considered on a case-by-case basis, with a balance between the need for confidentiality and the principles of transparency and fairness in the justice system.

## REDEFINING JUSTICE: THE IMPACT OF AI ON INDIAN LEGAL SYSTEM

*-Prashasti Tiwari, B.B.A. LL.B(Hons.), 4th Year*

Artificial Intelligence (AI) has taken the world by storm in the last few years. It has revolutionized the way we live, work, and communicate. The legal system in India is no exception to this. AI has the potential to bring about significant changes in the Indian legal system. In this blog post, we will explore the impact of AI on the Indian legal system.

Artificial Intelligence (AI) is becoming increasingly relevant in the Indian legal system. With the use of AI, there is a potential to revolutionize the way legal services are provided and make them more accessible to the general public. The use of AI can help improve efficiency, reduce costs, and make legal services more affordable. The Indian legal system is one of the largest in the world, with over 1.5 million registered lawyers and more than 33 million pending cases as of 2021. The sheer size of the legal system poses significant challenges in terms of access to justice and the timely delivery of legal services. The use of AI can help address these challenges and improve the overall efficiency and accessibility of the legal system.

Firstly, let us understand what AI is. AI is a branch of computer science that deals with creating machines that can perform tasks that would typically require human intelligence. These tasks include speech recognition, decision-making, and language translation. AI systems use algorithms to learn from data and make predictions based on that data.

One of the most significant impacts of AI on the Indian legal system is in the area of legal research. AI-powered legal research tools can help lawyers.

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and judges quickly and efficiently find relevant case law and legal precedents. These tools can also help identify inconsistencies in legal rulings and highlight legal issues that may have been overlooked in previous cases

AI-powered legal research tools are already being used by some law firms in India. For example, the law firm Cyril Amarchand Mangaldas has developed an AI-powered legal research tool called Prarambh. This tool uses machine learning algorithms to analyze legal data and provide insights to lawyers.

Another area where AI can have a significant impact on the Indian legal system is in contract analysis. AI-powered contract analysis tools can help lawyers and legal teams review and analyze large volumes of contracts quickly and efficiently. These tools can also help identify potential legal risks and provide recommendations for mitigating those risks.

AI-powered contract analysis tools can be particularly useful in India, where there is a high volume of contract-related litigation. These tools can help reduce the time and cost of contract review and analysis, making legal services more accessible and affordable to the general public.

AI can also be used to improve access to justice in India. India has a large population, and many people, particularly those living in rural areas, do not have access to legal services. AI-powered chatbots and virtual assistants can help bridge this gap by providing legal information and guidance to those who cannot afford a lawyer.

Chatbots and virtual assistants can also help streamline the legal system in India by automating routine tasks such as scheduling court hearings and managing case files. This can free up judges and court staff to focus on more complex tasks, such as adjudicating cases.

However, there are also concerns about the use of AI in the Indian legal system. One of the main concerns is the potential for bias in AI algorithms. AI algorithms are only as unbiased as the data they are trained on. If the data used to train the algorithms is biased, then the algorithms will also be biased.

This is a particular concern in India, where there is a history of caste-based discrimination and other forms of social inequality. If AI algorithms are not designed with these issues in mind, they may perpetuate these inequalities.

Another concern is the potential for job loss in the legal sector due to the automation of routine tasks. While AI can help make legal services more efficient and accessible, it may also lead to job losses for lawyers and legal support staff.

In conclusion, AI has the potential to bring about significant changes in the Indian legal system. AI-powered legal research tools, contract analysis tools, and chatbots can help improve access to justice and streamline the legal system. However, there are also concerns about bias in AI algorithms and the potential for job loss in the legal sector. It is essential to address these concerns and ensure that the benefits of AI are realized while minimizing any negative impacts.

## ENHANCING POLYVOCALITY IN THE COURT OF LAW: A TOOL OF FAIRNESS AND DIVERSITY

*-Sankalp Agarwal, B.B.A. LL.B.(Hons.), 5th Year*

The concept of polyvocality is essential to the legal profession as it aims to create a more inclusive and diverse legal system. Polyvocality in the Bar and Bench can be defined as the practice of incorporating multiple voices and perspectives in each context. It is essential in enhancing fairness and diversity as it allows for a more comprehensive and nuanced understanding of legal issues.

In this era of globalization and interconnectedness, it is crucial to promote diversity and inclusivity in every sector of society, including the legal profession. The legal system should be representative of the society it serves to ensure that everyone's voice is heard, and justice is delivered

Fairly. Polyvocality plays a critical role in achieving this goal.

One way to promote polyvocality is by ensuring that the legal profession is more diverse and inclusive. The legal profession has historically been dominated by white males, and this has contributed to a lack of diversity in legal decision-making. Efforts to increase the representation of historically underrepresented groups, such as women, people of colour, and individuals from low-income backgrounds, should be encouraged. When the legal profession reflects the diversity of the broader community, it is more likely to incorporate a range of perspectives and experiences. This can lead to more informed legal decision-making that is reflective of society's diverse needs and experiences.

In addition, creating spaces for multiple voices to be heard is another essential aspect of promoting polyvocality. Lawyers and judges should be encouraged to listen to the perspectives of their clients, colleagues, and other stakeholders. This can be achieved by creating opportunities for dialogue and engagement, such as roundtable discussions or focus groups. These spaces can provide a platform for individuals to share their experiences and perspectives, which can be used to inform legal decision-making.

Another way to promote polyvocality is by creating forums for public engagement, such as town hall meetings. These meetings can provide an opportunity for individuals to share their perspectives on legal issues that affect them directly. This can lead to a more comprehensive understanding of the impact of legal decisions on different communities and individuals. It can also provide a platform for individuals to voice their concerns and ideas for legal reform.

Technology can also be used to enhance polyvocality in the Bar and Bench. Online forums and social media can provide opportunities for individuals to share their perspectives and engage

in dialogue with others. These platforms can be used to create online communities that are dedicated to legal issues and provide a space for individuals to discuss legal topics and share their experiences. Video conferencing technology can also be used to facilitate virtual hearings, which can make it easier for individuals who live in remote areas or have disabilities to participate in legal proceedings.

Incorporating polyvocality in the legal system can lead to several benefits. It can lead to more informed legal decision-making that is reflective of society's diverse needs and experiences. It can also promote a more inclusive and equitable legal system that serves everyone in society. Additionally, it can enhance the legitimacy of the legal system by creating a more transparent and open decision-making process that includes multiple perspectives.

## MULTILATERAL INVESTMENT COURT- NOT A PIE CRUST ANYMORE

*-Unnati Sinha, B.B.A. LL.B.(Hons.), 4th Year*

### Introduction

The existing system of Investor -State Dispute Settlement (ISDS) needs revisions, as stated in a study released in April 2019 by the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law (UNCITRAL) Working Group III (WG III). The committee's conclusions corroborated the repeated criticisms of the ISDS system from many countries. To address these issues, the European Union (EU) tasked the European Commission (EC) with leading negotiations for the creation of a Multilateral Investment Court (MIC) in 2018. By creating a permanent court with arbitrators to settle investor-State disputes, an MIC represents a radical departure from the existing ISDS system. The EU has recently abandoned its ad hoc dispute resolution system in favour of permanent Investment Court Systems under a variety of foreign investment agreements.

# STUDENT'S EDITORIAL

In this article, I'll explain why I suppose the MIC is a sensible move that can help fix the problems with the present ISDS system. Secondly, I demonstrate that, in contrast to the ISDS framework, the MIC facilitates more enforcement and openness in the settlement process. Second, I address claims that the MIC is biased and has been politicized. Lastly, I address the problem of how the standing court is supported and provide a feasible solution that would allow the institution to retain its financial autonomy. The article contrasts the MIC with the World Trade Organization (WTO) Dispute Settlement Mechanism (DSM), which was the inspiration for the MIC concept and is generally recognized as a permanent organization for international dispute resolution.

## What are the Issues with the ISDS System?

Most criticism of the existing ISDS framework centers on the dearth of openness of dispute resolution processes. Sometimes the verdict is not fully released, and the processes and the stakes involved are kept under wraps. This creates severe concerns, since the cases heard by the tribunals are often of enormous public interest and challenge the constitutionality of laws enacted by independent states. With this issue in mind, the MIC conducts open hearings and uses a transparent process to choose and appoint arbitrators. The case's briefs, oral arguments, and final judgement would be available to all member states. More openness will also allow academics to scrutinize the decision more closely. A higher level of confidence, transparency, and legitimacy in the system might be achieved in this way.

It is also believed that the existing system does not adequately ensure that arbitral rulings are effectively enforced against State parties. The Republic of India was sued by Cairn Energy PLC and Cairn UK Holdings Ltd for breach of the Bilateral Investment Treaty.

Cairn has been suing Indian assets in several foreign countries since the verdict was granted in December 2020. Since India consented to returning the revenue it had collected, but without interest and penalty as was envisioned in the decision, all of these lawsuits were dropped in 2021. Cases like this one are part of a larger pattern of states ignoring investment arbitration decisions.

In its 40th session, WG III discussed the possibility of an independent appellate body or an appeal mechanism to a permanent court, such as the MIC, for the purpose of upholding arbitral awards. In this article, the author asserts that the World Trade Organization's Dispute Settlement Body (DSB) is a good model that could be replicated. The DSB is a plenary body that investigates the adjudication process and the use of penalties to implement decisions. To maintain a consistent and efficacious enforcement of awards, a parallel plenary body composed of representatives of all States admitting jurisdiction over the MIC would be necessary. An impartial group like this might have the authority to take punitive action. As opposed to the WTO, where advantages from a cooperative trade scheme can be taken away as sanctions, it is unclear what kind of sanctions the body will impose on parties to investor-State disputes. The same holds true for the current ISDS framework and the MIC's shortcomings. None the less, the implementation of MIC awards would benefit from the oversight of an independent body, which would offer a committed group of persons and may supplement the requirements of the New York Convention

Financial independence is an essential component of political independence. As a result, a funding system that ensures the MIC's financial independence is critical. In January 2020, WG III addressed the finance of the permanent court. The debate stipulated that the total administrative costs of the MIC would be met by all parties, with the exception of the ISDS instances, which would be funded by the contesting parties. It noted that the same action was required to guarantee that there are no regular appeals or bogus claims.

One critique of such a structure is that investors from developed nations have no problem absorbing the expense of dispute processes, but developing nations suffer significant difficulties in financing the process of settling disputes. This issue is addressed in the January 2020 WG III Report. The arbitrators' remuneration or the benefits they earn have not been inclu-

ded into the dispute expenses. They are to be shared equally by all MIC parties. As a result, while the proposed plan does not completely alleviate the financial limits encountered by poor countries in the dispute settlement process, it significantly decreases the cost of such a conflict. Furthermore, states that were previously unable to launch charges against investors owing to excessive expenses, will now be able to do so.

## Conclusion

An MIC may not be sufficient to eliminate all problems in the ISDS system. Nonetheless, it greatly mitigates these flaws and instills better openness and effectiveness in the process. Concerns about politicization and independent financing of the court can be resolved, which would increase the MIC's credibility. As a result, states would be wise to iron out the creases in the system and reach an agreement on the formation of the MIC.

## THE CAPITALIST SYSTEM- DOES IT INFRINGE OR PROTECT HUMAN RIGHTS?

*-Vandana Kaniya B.B.A. LL.B.(Hons.), 4th Year*

This article aims to explore the implications of the capitalist system on human rights. By critically examining the principles of capitalism and comparing them to the respective international declarations of human rights, this article will reveal whether the capitalist system infringes on or protects human rights. This article will include an in-depth analysis of the ways in which the capitalist system affects human rights, as well as its impacts on certain vulnerable groups in society. Through an examination of various case studies, this article will explore how the capitalist system can be altered to better protect human rights, and how the international community can be held accountable for ensuring that human rights are upheld. In conclusion, it will be demonstrated that, while the capitalist system has the potential to infringe on human rights, it also has the potential to protect them.

## Introduction

The notion of human rights is an integral part of humanity's moral conscience. It is an understanding that all humans should have the right to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness, regardless of their differences in nationality, race, gender, and other characteristics. However, with the rise of the capitalist system, these rights have become increasingly difficult to protect. The capitalist system has been blamed for the exploitation of the masses, the concentration of wealth in the hands of a few, and the destruction of the environment. In light of this, the question arises: does the capitalist system infringe on or protect human rights? This article will delve into the implications of the capitalist system on human rights.

It will begin by providing a brief overview of the capitalist system and its principles, as well as a brief overview of the relevant international declarations of human rights. It will then move on to discuss how the capitalist system can infringe on human rights, focusing on the exploitation of the masses, the concentration of wealth in the hands of a few, and the destruction of the environment. It will also examine how the capitalist system can protect human rights, by providing opportunities for social mobility and economic development. Finally, this article will discuss how the international community can be held accountable for ensuring that human rights are upheld, and how the capitalist system can be altered to better protect human rights.

## The Capitalist System and Human Rights

The capitalist system is an economic system based on the principles of private ownership and the pursuit of profit. It is based on the idea that the market should be allowed to operate without interference from the government and that individuals should be able to freely compete for resources and wealth. The capitalist system has been the dominant economic system in the world since the Industrial Revolution and has had a profound impact on the way human rights are understood and protected.

# STUDENT'S EDITORIAL

One of the key principles of the capitalist system is the free market, which is the idea that markets should be allowed to operate without interference from the government. This principle has been used to argue that the government should not interfere in the operations of businesses or

individuals and that they should be able to pursue their economic interests freely. However, this principle has been criticized for leading to the exploitation of the masses, as those with the most resources can use them to gain even more resources, while those with fewer resources are unable to compete and are left in a disadvantaged position. The capitalist system has also been criticized for its concentration of wealth in the hands of a few. This is because those who can acquire the most resources can use them to acquire even more resources, while those who have fewer resources are unable to compete and are left with even fewer resources. This has led to a situation in which inequality has increased and those in the lower classes are unable to access the same opportunities as those in the higher classes. The capitalist system has also been blamed for the destruction of the environment. This is due to the fact that the pursuit of profit has led to the exploitation of natural resources for economic gain, without consideration for the long-term consequences. This has led to the degradation of ecosystems, the pollution of air and water, and the destruction of habitats.

## International Declarations of Human Rights

The notion of human rights is an integral part of humanity's moral conscience. It is an understanding that all humans should have the right to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness, regardless of their differences in nationality, race, gender, and other characteristics. In order to protect these rights, a number of international declarations of human rights have been created, such as the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, and the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights.

These declarations provide a framework for understanding and protecting human rights. They set out the basic rights that all humans should have, such as the right to life, liberty, and security of person, the right to education, the right to work, the right to freedom of expression, and the right to freedom of assembly. They also provide guidance on how these rights should be implemented, such as the requirement that governments should ensure that all people can access these rights and that they should be protected from discrimination based on race, nationality, gender, and other characteristics.

## The Impact of the Capitalist System on Human Rights

he capitalist system has had a profound impact on the way human rights are understood and protected. On the one hand, the capitalist system has been blamed for the exploitation of the masses, the concentration of wealth in the hands of a few, and the destruction of the environment. On the other hand, the capitalist system has also been credited with providing opportunities for social mobility and economic development. In light of this, it is important to examine the ways in which the capitalist system can both infringe and protect human rights.

## Exploitation of the Masses

The capitalist system has been blamed for the exploitation of the masses. This is due to the fact that those with the most resources are able to use them to gain even more resources, while those with fewer resources are unable to compete and are left in a disadvantaged position. This leads to a situation in which those in the lower classes are unable to access the same opportunities as those in the higher classes, which can lead to the exploitation of the lower classes.

## Concentration of Wealth in the Hands of a Few

The capitalist system has also been criticized for its concentration of wealth in the hands of a few. This is due to the fact that those who are able to acquire the most resources are able to use them to acquire even more resources, while those who have fewer resources are unable to compete and are left with even fewer resources.

This has led to a situation in which inequality has increased and those in the lower classes are unable to access the same opportunities as those in the higher classes.

## Destruction of the Environment

The capitalist system has also been blamed for the destruction of the environment. This is because the pursuit of profit has led to the exploitation of natural resources for economic gain, without consideration for the long-term consequences. This has led to the degradation of ecosystems, the pollution of air and water, and the destruction of habitats.

## Opportunities for Social Mobility and Economic Development

The capitalist system has also been credited with providing opportunities for social mobility and economic development. This is due to the fact that individuals can pursue their economic interests freely and that those who can acquire the most resources can use them to acquire even more resources. This has led to increased social mobility, as those in the lower classes can access the same opportunities as those in the higher classes. It has also led to increased economic development, as those who can acquire resources can use them to create businesses and improve the lives of those around them.

## Conclusion

This article has explored the implications of the capitalist system on human rights. Through an examination of the principles of capitalism and the respective international declarations of human rights, it has been demonstrated that, while the capitalist system has the potential to infringe on human rights, it also has the potential to protect them. The capitalist system has been blamed for the exploitation of the masses, the concentration of wealth in the hands of a few, and the destruction of the environment. It has also been credited with providing opportunities for social mobility and economic development. In light of this, it is important

## DISCLAIMER:

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# ACHIEVEMENTS

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COMPETITIONS ACHIEVERS

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Law Review  
&  
Publications  
Committee

## ACHIEVERS | COMPETITIONS | SCHOOL OF LAW | NMIMS HYDERABAD



Prashasti Tiwari

B.B.A.LLB (Hons.), 4th Year



Vandana Kaniya

B.B.A.LLB (Hons.), 4th Year



Yuvraj Sharma

B.A.LLB (Hons.), 4th Year



Sankalp Agarwal

B.B.A.LLB (Hons.), 5th Year



Jatin Patil

B.A.LLB (Hons.), 4th Year



Yuvraj Sharma

B.A.LLB (Hons.), 4th Year

**Runner up** at 8th Manipl Ranka  
International Moot Court  
Competition

1st & 2nd  
October  
2022

**Best Memorial Winner** Thiru Isari  
Velan National Moot Court Memorial  
Competitions, 2023

24th & 25th  
March  
2023



Anand Raj

B.A.LLB (Hons.), 4th Year



Atishay Agarwal

B.B.A.LLB (Hons.), 4th Year



Aditya Pandey

B.A.LLB (Hons.), 3rd Year



Luv Sinha

B.B.A.LLB (Hons.), 3rd Year

**2nd Runner up** at Jagaran Lake  
University National Memorial  
Drafting Competitions, 2022

April  
2022

**Runners up** at Maharashtra National  
law University National Memorial  
Drafting Competitons, 2022

October  
2022



Likith Reddy

B.A.LLB (Hons.), 5th Year



Shreya Vijaykumar

B.B.A.LLB (Hons.), 4th Year



Rishika Reddy

B.B.A.LLB (Hons.), 4th Year

**Runner up** at MAIMS Trial  
Advocacy Competition.

1st & 2nd  
October  
2022

## AMONG TOP-5 PAPERS- PAPER DISCUSSION NATIONAL LAW UNIVERSITY , JODHPUR

**Team:** Jatin Patil Vandana Kaniya **Topic:** Implementation of the Right to Education Act (2009) in Government Primary Schools of Rural Jadcherla: An Empirical Study.  
 Aila Krishna Chaitanya Yuvraj Sharma  
 Navya Gupta  
 Prashasti Tiwari **Journal:** National Law University, Jodhpur  
 Sankalp Agarwal

**Mentor:** Prof. Yogendra Jain

## JATIN PATIL

B.A.LLB (Hons.), 4th Year

Jatin Patil from 3rd Year B.A., LL.B (Hons.) has published his research paper on topic *Mental Health Laws in India: An Analysis* in International Journal of Health Sciences which is a SCOPUS Indexed Journal.

**Topic:** Mental Health Laws in India: An Analysis**Journal:** International Journal of Health Sciences SCOPUS Indexed Journal.**DOI:** <https://doi.org/10.53730/ijhs.v6nS1.7288>

## NAVYA GUPTA

B.B.A.LLB (Hons.), 4th Year

Navya Gupta from 3rd Year B.A., LL.B (Hons.) has published his research paper on topic *Role of Finance Commission in Shaping Financial Structure of India: A Constitutional Perspective* in The Empirical Economics Letters which is a SCOPUS Indexed Journal.

**Topic:** Role of Finance Commission in Shaping Financial Structure of India: A Constitutional Perspective**Journal:** The Empirical Economics Letters SCOPUS Indexed Journal.**DOI:** <http://www.eel.my100megs.com/volume-21-number-june-1-special-issue.htm>

## YUVRAJ SHARMA

B.A.LLB (Hons.), 4th Year

Yuvraj Sharma from 3rd Year B.A., LL.B (Hons.) has published his research paper on topic *Right to Self Determination as Human Rights and Development* in River Publishers which is a SCOPUS Indexed Journal.

**Topic:** Right to Self Determination as Human Rights and Development.**Journal:** River Publishers SCOPUS Indexed Journal.**Link:** [https://www.riverpublishers.com/research\\_article\\_details.php?book\\_id=1066&cid=24](https://www.riverpublishers.com/research_article_details.php?book_id=1066&cid=24)

## UNNATI SINHA

B.B.A.LLB (Hons.), 4th Year

Unnati Sinha is a 3rd Year B.B.A., LL.B (Hons.) student who has published her research article on the topic *"Statutory and Government Dues Under the IBC"* on the National Law University Delhi-Centre for Business and Financial Laws blog

**Topic:** Topic: -Statutory and Government Dues Under the IBC: A Pretty Kettle Of Fish?**Blog:** National Law University (NLU) Delhi- Centre for Business and Financial Laws blog

# GET INSPIRED

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Law Review  
&  
Publications  
Committee



## VALUABLE AND INSIGHTFUL INTERNSHIP EXPERIENCES

## Sankalp Agarwal

B.B.A.LLB (Hons.), 5th Year



### Internship Experience at *Lakshmikumaran & Sridharan*

As a law student, in order to make a significant progress in acquiring real-world expertise and information. It is crucial for one to secure an internship in a law firm to gain a practical knowledge and experience alongwith a corporate culture exposure. During the time as an intern at a Lakshmikumaran & Sridharan, I had the opportunity to learn and grow in many ways such as personal development and to grasp a knowledge on any contemporary issues and discussing with the colleagues on the High tea.

The first thing I discerned when I joined the law firm was the fast-paced work environment. The lawyers at the firm were always busy with various cases and projects, and I quickly realized that I needed to be proactive and efficient in completing tasks assigned to me. This experience taught me how to manage my time and prioritize tasks effectively. I was assigned to work with the Dispute Resolution team, which involved researching, preparing legal documents for cases, and briefing the counsel for the next hearing. I learned how to draft various legal documents, such as rejoinder, LOD and counter affidavits, and the importance of precise language and formatting.

One of the most valuable lessons I learned during my internship was the importance of attention to details. In the legal profession, even a small error in a legal document can have significant repercussions. I have been always asked to proof-read the work in track mode and review everything before submitting it

In addition to legal drafting, I was also given the opportunity to accompany the lawyers to attend court proceedings. This was an invaluable experience, as it gave me insight into how the legal system works in practice. I was able to observe the lawyers in action and learn from their advocacy skills. Another important aspect of my internship was the opportunity to work with people from diverse culture and different skill sets. The lawyers and support staff at the law firm came from diverse backgrounds and had varied experiences, resulting into enriching experience for an interns to work in a user-friendly environment.

Overall, my internship experience in a law firm was an incredibly wonderful. It gave me the opportunity to gain practical legal knowledge and skills, as well as to develop professional and personal relationships that will benefit me in the future. One of the best part of working as an intern in the Lakshmikumaran & Sridharan (LKS) is the values, culture and mission they obey alongwith the policies for intern is very friendly and a state of affairs they hold on is highly remarkable and recommended.

## Likith Reddy

B.B.A.LLB (Hons.), 5th Year



### Internship Experience at *Luthra & Luthra Law Offices India*

My internship at the Luthra and Luthra Law Offices in Hyderabad came to a successful conclusion in the month of December 2021. The company gives interns the opportunity to work in the department of their choice, and because I expressed an interest in working with the litigation team during my internship, I was given that opportunity. During my time at the company, I was able to collaborate with almost all of the firm's associates as well as some of the partners, which was an extremely educational experience.

Affidavits and notices were two of the tasks that fell under my purview, and in addition to that, I was tasked with conducting research on the revenue laws of a number of different states. In addition to that, I worked with the corporate and real estate teams, where I was given the responsibility of preparing briefs on employment agreements, lease deeds, company meetings, and research topics pertaining to the Transfer of Property Act. I was able to pick up a lot from the senior partners and associates of the firm because they were helpful, friendly, and dedicated to their work. This internship provided me with a greater opportunity to learn than the one I had previously held at the High Court.

My internship gave me the opportunity to work with high-profile clients and cases, which was without a doubt one of the most gratifying aspects of the experience that I was able to take away from it. As a result of the privileges that were extended to me, I was even able to observe court proceedings and participate in meetings with clients. The way in which the legal strategies that we had discussed in the office actually played out in situations that took place in the real world was absolutely fascinating to observe.

My internship, like any other internship, presented me with some challenges and obstacles along the way. For example, I had to learn how to effectively manage my time, how to prioritise tasks, and how to deal with situations that were extremely stressful. These are all skills that I had to learn in order to be successful. Despite this, the workers at the company as well as the other interns were helpful and kind, which allowed me to prevail despite these challenges.

Working as an intern at this law firm was, in general, an incredible experience that not only taught me about the legal industry but also assisted me in the development of skills that will be useful to me throughout the course of my professional life. In general, working as an intern at this law firm was an amazing experience.

## VALUABLE AND INSIGHTFUL INTERNSHIP EXPERIENCES

## Aayan Mohapatra

B.B.A.LLB (Hons.), 4th Year



### Internship Experience at *Economic Law Practice*

Economic Laws Practice is one of India's most renowned firms for its Taxation, Dispute Resolution & Litigation Practice.

I got the name suggested by my father as ELP were representing his company in a Tax related matter.

The best thing about ELP is its vast variety of cases. I for myself had never seen a customs case unfurl but at ELP I got to work on one! I was allotted the Litigation and Dispute Resolution Wing. As an intern who is a part of Litigation Team you get to see all kinds of cases and work on them.

I for myself am most excited by cases involving white collar crimes and thus the most exciting thing I worked on was the case of Prince Aly Khan Hospitals. It was a very sensitive case as the hospital owners didn't want any media attention and the case was extremely sensitive because it had Labor Unions involved.

To begin, I gained a better understanding of what I want to do with my life and where I should direct my attention in the not-too-distant future thanks to this internship. It also helped me dispel the notion that working in a law firm is an arduous and stressful occupation. Although I frequently arrived at work early and stayed late after hours, I never felt pressured by the amount of work I was expected to complete because I was able to focus on the tasks that I found most rewarding.

The very first time I saw the office, I was completely taken aback. The office was enormous, and it featured an incredible team. The Associates and Partners that I worked under were always there for me when I needed support and assistance.

To ensure that everyone remained productive throughout the day, there was an endless supply of hot beverages. Due to the fact that I was on the Litigation team, I spent the majority of my time in the High Court of Bombay. The best part about being there was that I was able to assist the Senior Counsel in everything and every case.

My shift started at 10.30 in the morning and ended at 5.30 in the evening, but in general, people would leave later after they had finished all of their work for the day.

For my part, the best part was that I was able to keep eating and working at the same time, which is normally impossible. At one point in time, I was eating chicken biryani and doing research on various cases of tax fraud.

Research is the most important aspect of a case, which is something I discovered through this internship, and I also discovered that the industry requires skills.

## Unnati Sinha

B.B.A.LLB (Hons.), 4th Year



### Internship Experience at *PSL Advocates & Solicitors*

One may apply for internship positions with the firm by visiting their website and clicking on the "internships" tab.

When I was in my second year, I applied for an internship and was offered one for the month of August (thankfully, there were no interviews involved. Phew!) but "offline college" happened! So I had to get my internship shifted to December. And I was the only one who was not in the fourth or final year of college!

There was no work dumped in anyone's lap. Interns were expected to persistently approach associates for assignments. Interns were most enthusiastic about accompanying associates to hearings for cases they worked on, despite the free tea, coffee, and lemonade of course!

For two weeks, I did nothing but clerical work. I had done it everything, from data entries in tables to converting PDFs to Word documents for use at work. Yet after convincing my coworkers to put their faith in me, I was given the opportunity to work on actual cases.

The bulk of my work required researching different sections of the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code, the Arbitration and Conciliation Act, and the Uniform Commercial Code, as well as drafting judgements, applications, and case file briefs and annexures. At that time, I also made occasional visits to the National Company Law Tribunal (NCLT) and the Delhi High Court to observe proceedings. I also assisted an associate in drafting a compliance report under CIRP.

First, I figured out how to really do research. While researching a legal issue, I discovered that I was completely unfamiliar with the most popular online resources.

Given the breadth of the firm's practise, I realized that I would have many chances to get experience in many areas of corporate law, including but not limited to, researching precedents, writing, and briefing.

The previous point is up to interpretation, but I interpreted it in a good light: in order to gain additional work, one has to approach the colleagues and partners independently rather than the other way around. This fostered an attitude of intrinsic drive towards one's task.

The work environment was professional and best suited to have the traits of a lawyer like sticking to timelines, discipline, punctuality, etc inculcated within one. The most beneficial aspect of my internship was the comfortable atmosphere I was able to work in. Everyone I spoke with at the firm was kind, engaging, and eager to assist. I could find myself involved in each and every work at the firm during my whole tenure.

I became acquainted with the inner workings of the business world, as well as the challenges and rewards of integrating into the corporate culture. As an added bonus, my co-interns were from some of the best law colleges in the country, so I got a glimpse into what goes on in different law schools.

## VALUABLE AND INSIGHTFUL INTERNSHIP EXPERIENCES

**Jatin Patil**

B.A.LLB (Hons.), 4th Year


**Internship Experience at *Senior Adv. Siddharth Bhatnagar*, Supreme Court of India**

I completed my internship under Sr. Advocate Siddharth Bhatnagar at the Supreme Court of India in Delhi in December 2022. During my internship, I was assigned various tasks such as creating case notes, briefing details of the case at hand, and researching critical topics in Constitutional and Administrative Law.

One of the most memorable experiences during my internship was working on a case that pertained to Animal Rights and their Protection under the Indian Constitution. Specifically, we analysed the question of whether Fundamental Rights are guaranteed to Animals under the Constitution of India. The case focused on the religious and cultural practice of Jallikattu in Tamil Nadu and the Bullock Cart race in Maharashtra, which made it a challenging and time-consuming task. However, with the assistance of other Associates and Siddharth Sir himself, I was able to comprehend the intricacies of the case and draft a comprehensive brief.

During my internship, I had the opportunity to attend Client Counselling Conferences, which was a valuable experience for me. The conferences provided me with an opportunity to observe and learn how professionals in the industry interact with clients, identify their needs, and offer appropriate solutions. Furthermore, I learned that effective client communication is not just about providing solutions to their problems, but also understanding their perspectives and empathizing with them.

In addition, I had the opportunity to attend virtual court hearings and observe the proceedings, which deepened my understanding of how the legal system functions and how judges analyse the arguments presented in court.

Overall, my internship was a valuable learning experience that provided me with practical exposure to the legal field. The knowledge and skills I gained during my internship will undoubtedly prove useful in my future endeavours in the field of law.

Overall, my internship was a valuable learning experience that gave me a practical exposure to the legal field. The knowledge and skills I acquired during my internship will undoubtedly prove useful in my future endeavours in the field of law. I am grateful to Siddharth Sir and the team for providing me with this opportunity, and I am confident that the experience gained will contribute to my growth as a legal professional.

**Anand Raj**

B.A.LLB (Hons.), 4th Year


**Internship Experience at *Adv. Aishwarya Bhati*  
Additional Solicitor General of India**

I had the privilege of interning at the Chambers of Senior Advocate Aishwarya Bhati, Additional Solicitor General of India in the month of December, 2022. Since it was an ASG office, it represented the Government of India in high-profile cases. During my time at the chambers, I was able to gain valuable insights into the legal profession and develop my skills in legal research and case analysis.

My primary responsibility during the internship was to assist Ma'am and other associates in preparing for court proceedings. This involved conducting legal research on various complex legal issues, preparing case briefs, and making research notes. The work environment at the chambers was professional, and the staff and associate advocates were extremely cooperative. The timings for the internship were flexible, and the workload was also relaxing on that part. This provided me with ample time to learn and understand the nuances of the cases that I was involved in.

The internship gave me the opportunity to observe court hearings at the Supreme Court of India, particularly in Court Room No. 1 of CJI DY Chandrachud, which was one of the most fascinating aspects of the experience. This was a once-in-a-lifetime opportunity to observe the workings of the legal system firsthand and to gain insight from the attorneys and judges who were directly involved in the cases. I was able to observe proceedings in a variety of cases, including those involving the Banking Regulation Act, of 1949, the Pension Fund and Regulatory Development Act, the CCS (Pension) Rules, the Representation of the People Act, the National Green Tribunal Act, the Army Act, 1950, the Prevention of Corruption Act, the RBI Act, and the Payment and Settlement Systems Act. I was also able to observe proceedings in cases that involved the Army Act, of 1950.

My internship at the Chambers of Senior Advocate Aishwarya Bhati, Additional Solicitor General of India, was, all things considered, a very beneficial learning experience. Because of this, I was able to gain valuable experience in the field of law by working on high-profile cases and gaining insight into the operation of the Indian judicial system. I am thankful to have this opportunity, and I believe that the skills I've gained through it will serve me well in the endeavours I undertake in the future.



# GUEST SESSION'S

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### AN OVERVIEW OF COMMERCIAL COURTS ACT, 2015 AND THE PRACTICAL IMPLEMENTATION

A lecture by Rajeev Rambhatla Sir, Head of King Stubb & Kasiva, Advocates & Attorneys, Hyderabad on an overview of Commercial Courts Act, 2015 and the practical implementation of the same. It was an incredibly informative and insightful session, and It is grateful opportunity for the student to have learned from him. His lecture shed light on the practical aspects of the act and its significance in resolving commercial disputes. The interactive session also provided us with an opportunity to clear our doubts and gain clarity on the subject.

*By- Rajeev Rambhatla*

Head of King Stubb & Kasiva, Advocates & Attorneys



### LAW AND SOCIETY IN THE ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE ERA

The guest speaker Mr. Suadat Ahmed Kirmani and Mr. Krishna Grandhi, who will provide us with valuable insights on the subject matter. Mr. Kirmani is the Manager for the Dispute Resolution team at Tatva Legal, Hyderabad. He has over a decade of experience as a lawyer and is a trusted adviser to both domestic and multinational clients, in a wide range of civil and commercial disputes. Mr. Grandhi is a Senior Advocate, High Court for the State of Telangana. He is also the Founder & Managing partner of GLC & Partners. Together, they will explore the various mechanisms available for dispute resolution, including arbitration, mediation, negotiation, and litigation. They will also shed light on the emerging career opportunities in the field, including roles in alternative dispute resolution, e-discovery, legal analytics, and legal technology.



*By- Sen. Adv. Krishna Grandhi*

Youngest Senior Advocate & Founder & Managing Partner of GLC & Partners

*By- Mr. Suadat Ahmed Kirmani*

Manager at Dispute Resolution team at Tatva Legal, Hyderabad



*By- Mr. Tariq Khan*

Registrar of the International Arbitration and Mediation Centre (IAMC), Hyderabad

### INTERACTIVE SESSION ON CAREER IN ARBITRATION AND OTHER EMERGING CAREER OPPORTUNITIES IN LAW

Arbitration is a form of alternative dispute resolution that has gained immense popularity in recent times, particularly in the commercial and corporate sectors. It is a process wherein a neutral third-party, called an arbitrator, hears the disputes between the parties and makes a binding decision that is enforceable by law. A career in arbitration is a lucrative option for law graduates who are interested in dispute resolution and have a passion for advocacy and negotiation.

To shed some light on the topic of career in arbitration, we have two distinguished experts with us - Mr. Tariq Khan and Isha Sinha. Mr. Tariq Khan is the Registrar of the International Arbitration and Mediation Centre (IAMC) based in Hyderabad. He has extensive experience in the field of international arbitration and has worked on several high-profile cases. Isha Sinha, on the other hand, is the Chief Legal & Compliance Officer at Sahrudaya Group, Senior Vice President-Legal & Compliance at Medcover Hospitals, and former legal counsel at Shardul Amarchand Mangaldas & Tatva Legal. With her vast experience in the legal industry, she has a deep understanding of the practical aspects of arbitration and its role in resolving complex disputes.

Together, Mr. Tariq Khan and Isha Sinha will provide valuable insights into the field of arbitration and discuss the skills and qualities required to pursue a successful career in this field. They will also discuss the various career paths that are available to law graduates interested in arbitration and the opportunities and challenges associated with them. So, let's delve into this exciting world of arbitration and explore the possibilities it offers for aspiring legal professionals.



*By- Isha Sinha*

Chief Legal & Compliance Officer & Medcover Hospitals and former Legal Counsel at Shardul Amarchand Mangaldas & Tatva Legal.



### HOW TO DRAFT CONTRACT EFFECTIVELY?

The PlaceCom hosted an engaging guest lecture on the 23rd January, 2023, which was attended by students from the School of Law. Mr. Bhumesb Verma, a renowned legal expert with extensive experience in contract drafting and negotiation. In this Seminar, Mr. Verma shares his expertise and offers valuable insights on the topic How to Draft Contracts Effectively? On key elements that should be included in a contract, common mistakes to avoid, and best practices for negotiating and finalizing contracts. With his vast knowledge and practical approach, he provides a comprehensive guide that can help readers improve their contract drafting skills and minimize the risks associated with poorly written contracts.

*By- Mr. Bhumesb Verma*

### LAW AND SOCIETY IN THE ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE ERA

The Law & Tech Society hosted an engaging guest lecture on the topic of Law and Society in the Artificial intelligence era on the 28th of February, 2023, which was attended by students from the School of Law. Dr. Jaishankar provided insights into the impact of AI on the legal profession and society as a whole. He also discussed the potential benefits and drawbacks of AI in the legal sector, including its impact on access to justice, privacy, and security. He also provided the ethical and regulatory implications of AI in law and the challenges of balancing technological advancements with legal and societal values. Through this discussion, we hope to provide a better understanding of the complex relationship between AI, law, and society and how legal professionals can navigate this evolving landscape to ensure that technology is used in a way that benefits everyone.

*By- Dr K jaishankar*



### TECHNOLOGY GOVERNANCE IN THE INDO-PACIFIC: RESEARCH PERSPECTIVES

The Seminar & Debate Society hosted an engaging guest lecture on the 18th of January, 2023, which was attended by students from the School of Law. There were a total of 131 eager students present during the session. The distinguished speaker, Mr. Abhivardhan, gave a speech to the students during which he informed the students on the significance of technological law. On the agenda were topics such as decluttering the technology market and improving governance in India. The student audience had a better understanding of the multiple applications of technology law in governance as a result of the guest lecture, particularly with regard to Asia and the Indo-Pacific area.

*By- Mr. Abhivardhan*

### LEGAL ASPECTS OF START - UPS

The Seminar & Debate Society hosted an engaging guest lecture on the 18th of October, 2022, which was attended by students from the School of Law. Starting a new business is an exciting and challenging endeavor, and it is critical to ensure that all legal aspects are taken into account. From incorporation and intellectual property protection to employment law and contract drafting, there are numerous legal considerations that must be carefully navigated in order to ensure the long-term success of a startup. In this Seminar, Mr. Krishnan delves into the various legal aspects that startups must be aware of in order to minimize risk and maximize potential. Whether you are a startup founder, investor, or simply interested in the legal landscape of the startup industry, this newsletter is an essential resource.

*By- Mr Kutti Krishnan*





# JUDGEMENT'S RECAP

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## Judgement's Recap

### CASE NAME- BUDHADEV KARMASKAR V. STATE OF WEST BENGAL

Bench- Justices L. Nageswara Rao, B.R. Gavai and A.S. Bopanna



Source: Finology Legal

"Notwithstanding the profession, every individual in this country has a right to a dignified life under Article 21"

In this case, the Supreme Court recognised sex work as a "profession" and held that consenting practitioners of sex work were entitled to dignity and equal protection under the law. The Court also directed UIDAI to issue Aadhar Cards to the Sex Workers based on a proforma certificate and, using its inherent powers under Article 142 of the Constitution, issued a few directions for the rehabilitation measures in respect of sex workers like-

- if there is any raid on any brothel, the sex workers concerned should not be arrested or penalised or harassed or victimised.
- Police should treat all sex workers with dignity and not abuse them verbally and physically, subject them to violence, or coerce them into any sexual activity.
- The Press Council of India should issue appropriate guidelines so that the identities of sex workers during arrest, raid and rescue operations shall not be published or telecasted.

- Measures that sex workers employ for their health and safety (e.g., use of condoms, etc.) must neither be construed as offences nor seen as evidence of the commission of an offence.
- Both Governments shall carry out workshops to educate sex workers about their rights.

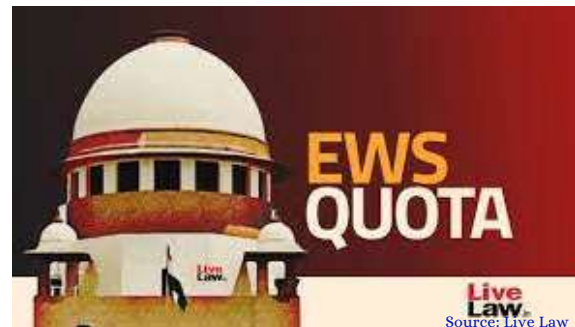
Read more- [Click Here](#)

### CASE NAME- JANHIT ABHIYAN V. UNION OF INDIA

Bench- Former Chief Justice UU Lalit and Justices Dinesh Maheshwari, S Ravindra Bhat, Bela M Trivedi and JB Pardiwala.

"Reservation is not an end but a means – a means to secure social and economic justice"

In this case, the 103rd Constitutional Amendment Act, which provided 10% reservation to the Economic Weaker Section of the General Category, was challenged in the Supreme Court on the basis that it violates the basic features of the Constitution and the Fundamental right to equality under Article 14 of the Constitution. The amendment was challenged on the grounds that reservations cannot be based solely on economic criteria, given the Supreme Court's judgment in *Indra Sawhney v. Union of India* (1992), and the amendment introduces reservations exceeds the 50% ceiling-limit on reservations, established by *Indra Sawhney* case. With a 3:2 ratio, the Supreme Court held that the 103rd Amendment and EWS Reservations are constitutionally valid. Justices Maheshwari, Trivedi and Pardiwala wrote separate concurring opinions for the majority. Justice Bhat wrote a dissent on behalf of himself and Chief Justice U.U. Lalit.



Read more- [Click Here](#)

### CASE NAME- S.G. VOMBATKERE V. UNION OF INDIA

Bench- Former Chief Justice NV Ramana and Justices Surya Kant and Hima Kohli

"Section 124A of IPC is not in tune with the current social milieu and was intended for a time when this country was under the colonial regime."

Section 124A of Indian Penal Code defines the offence and punishment of Sedition. The said provision was challenged in that it curtails the freedom of speech and expression, and also, the country from which the law was borrowed, i.e., the United Kingdom, has itself repealed it.

The court sent notice of the same to the Government to which the Government replied that it has decided to re-examine and re-consider the provision of section 124A of the Indian Penal Code.

The Apex Court gave passed the following Order in the interest of justice-

- State and Central Governments should refrain from registering any FIR under section 124A of the IPC.
- Investing agency should not continue any investigation or take any coercive measures by invoking Section 124A of IPC while the aforesaid provision of law is under consideration.



Source: Live Law

- If any fresh case is registered under Section 124A of IPC, the affected parties are at liberty to approach the concerned Courts for appropriate relief.
- All pending trials, appeals and proceedings with respect to the charge framed under Section 124A of IPC be kept in abeyance.

Read more- [Click Here](#)

## Judgement's Recap

**CASE NAME-** STATE OF JHARKHAND V. SHAILENDRA KUMAR RAI

Bench- Justices DY Chandrachud and Hima Kohli



Source: Live Law

“The two finger test has no scientific basis. It instead re-victimises and re-traumatises women.” In this case, a two-finger test was conducted on the victim to determine whether she was raped. The Supreme Court reiterated the case of Lillu v. State of Haryana, 2013 and held that the two-finger test violates the Right to Privacy of a Woman. However, the test was still conducted, and hence, the Court in the present case held that if anyone performs a two-finger test on a sexual assault victim, it will be construed as an offence of misconduct and will be penalised accordingly. The Court noted that “The two-finger test must not be conducted...The test is based on an incorrect assumption that a sexually active woman cannot be raped. Nothing can be further from the truth, it is patriarchal and sexist to suggest that a woman cannot be believed when she states that she was raped, merely for the reason that she is sexually active.”

Read more- [Click Here](#)**CASE NAME-** X V. PRINCIPAL SECRETARY, HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE, GOVT OF NCT DELHI

Bench- Justices DY Chandrachud, Surya Kant and AS Bopanna

*“Reservation is not an end but a means – a means to secure social and economic justice”*

In this case, a 25-year-old unmarried woman approached the High Court of Delhi to terminate a 23-week pregnancy out of a consensual relationship as she was unmarried. The Delhi High Court, however, did not allow her to terminate, quoting that the Court cannot go beyond the Statute as Rule 3B of the MTP Rules, 2003, excluded unmarried women. The women then approached the Supreme Court.

The Supreme Court noted that the High Court took a narrow view in this case and failed to consider the Amendment of 2021 made to the MTP Act. The Court said that the phrase ‘married woman’ was replaced by ‘any woman’ and the word ‘husband’ was replaced by ‘partner under Section 3 of the MTP Act’. But evidently, there is a gap in the law: while Section 3 travels beyond conventional relationships based on marriage, Rule 3B of the MTP Rules fails to consider a situation involving unmarried women but recognizes other categories of women such as divorcees, widows, minors, disabled and mentally ill women and survivors of sexual assault or rape. The Court held that “all women are entitled to safe and legal Abortion, and there is no rationale in excluding unmarried women from the ambit of Rule 3B of MTP Rules, which mentions the categories of women who can seek abortion of pregnancy in the term 20-24 weeks.” The Court also ruled that rape includes ‘marital rape’ for the purpose of MTP Rules.



Source: Live Law

Read more- [Click Here](#)**CASE NAME-** AISHAT SIFHA V. STATE OF KARNATAKA

Bench- Justices Hemant Gupta and Sudhanshu Dhulia

“The High Court took a wrong path. It is ultimately a matter of choice and Article 19(1)(a) and 25(1). It is a matter of choice, nothing more and nothing less,”- Justice Sudhanshu Dhulia.

In this case, 6 students of the Government Pre-university College in Karnataka were barred from attending classes wearing their Hijab as the State Government of Karnataka passed an order restricting the students to attend college wearing Hijab, under the Karnataka Education Act, 1983 and its 1995 Rules. This Order was challenged in the Karnataka High Court, where a 3 Judge Bench of the Court upheld the Ban, stating that wearing of Hijab is not an essential religious practice for Muslims. This Judgment of the High Court was challenged in the Supreme Court by the All India Muslim Personal Law Board.



Source: Live Law

A Divisional Bench of the Supreme Court, consisting of Justice Hemant Gupta and Justice Sudhanshu Dhulia, heard the matter and delivered a split verdict on 13th October 2022. While Justice Gupta confirmed the Karnataka HC Judgment and upheld the ban, and on the other hand, Justice Dhulia held the opposite and decided in favour of those challenging the ban. The case has now been placed before the CJI to decide whether to refer the case to a 3-judge bench or a 9-judge bench.

Read more- [Click Here](#)

## Judgement's Recap

### CASE NAME- JACOB PULIYEL V. UNION OF INDIA

Bench- Justices L Nageswara Rao and BR Gavai



Source: Live Law

“Bodily integrity is protected under Article 21 of the Constitution of India, and no individual can be forced to be vaccinated.”

In this case, a Writ Petition was filed in the Supreme Court highlighting the adverse consequences of emergency approval of vaccines in India. The petitioner contended that mandates of vaccines in the absence of informed consent as unconstitutional. The Petitioner further stated in the Writ Petition that coercive vaccination would interfere with the principle of informed self-determination of individuals protected by Article 21 of the Constitution of India.

The Court found the vaccination policy of the Union of India is not unreasonable and arbitrary. However, the court held bodily integrity is protected under Article 21 of the Constitution of India and no individual can be forced to be vaccinated. Further, the Court observed: “Personal autonomy of an individual involves the right of an individual to determine how they should live their own life, which includes the right to refuse to undergo any medical treatment in the sphere of individual health. People who did not wish to get vaccinated can

avoid vaccination; however, if there is a likelihood of such individuals spreading the infection to other people or affecting community health at large, the Government can regulate such public health concerns by imposing certain limitations on individual rights that are reasonable and proportionate to the object sought to be fulfilled.”

The Court also held the restrictions on unvaccinated individuals is not proportionate, as the Court found both vaccinated and unvaccinated individuals to be equally susceptible to transmission of the virus and thus directed the authorities to review the relevant orders and instructions imposing restrictions on unvaccinated individuals.

Read more- [Click Here](#)

### CASE NAME- SATENDRA KUMAR V. CBI

Bench- Justices Sanjay Kishan Kaul, M.M. Sundresh

“While dealing with welfare legislation, a purposive interpretation giving the benefit to the needy person being the intendment is the role required to be played by the court.” Taking note of the increased number of cases seeking bail, mainly because of the wrong interpretation of Section 170 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, the Supreme Court laid down guidelines regarding the grant of bail. The Court urged the union government to enact a separate law to streamline the grant of bail.

The Apex Court issued the following guidelines-

- The courts must satisfy themselves on the compliance of Sections 41 and 41A of the Code. Any non-compliance would entitle the accused for grant of bail.
- While considering the application under Sections 88, 170, 204 and 209 of the Code, a bail application need not be compulsorily filed.
- The State and Central Governments must comply with the directions issued by SC with respect to the constitution of special courts.
- The High Courts are directed to look for the undertrial prisoners who are unable to comply with the bail conditions and take appropriate action in light of Section 440 of the Code to facilitate their release.
- Bail applications ought to be disposed of within a period of two weeks except if the provisions mandate otherwise, with the exception being an intervening application. Applications for anticipatory bail are expected to be disposed of within a period of six weeks, with the exception of any intervening application.



Source: Live Law

Read more- [Click Here](#)

### CASE NAME-ARUNACHALA GOUNDER V. PONNUSAMY

“The legislative intent of enacting Section 14(I) of the Act was to remedy the limitation of a Hindu woman who could not claim an absolute interest in the properties inherited by her but only had a life interest in the estate so inherited.”

Read more- [Click Here](#)

### CASE NAME-VIJAY MADANLAL CHOUDHARY V. UNION OF INDIA

“Money laundering is one of the heinous crimes, which not only affects the social and economic fabric of the nation but also tends to promote other heinous offences, such as terrorism, offences related to NDPS Act, etc.”

Read more- [Click Here](#)



# STUDENT BAR ASSOCIATION



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## MESSAGE FROM STUDENT COUNCIL

Greetings, fellow Students of the Law!

It is with great pleasure that I write to you all via our inaugural newsletter. As President of the Student Bar Association, I would like to acknowledge and appreciate the hard work and commitment demonstrated by every student in our School.

In recent times, we have witnessed an upsurge in students' participation in various national-level competitions and research activities. We are extremely proud to see our students excel in these competitions and bring laurels to our institution.

I would like to extend my warmest congratulations to all the students who participated and won accolades in the recently concluded national-level competitions. Taking on the finest minds from across the country is not an easy task, and you have all made us proud with your achievements.

Moreover, I am delighted to note that many of our students are actively involved in research activities, which is a fundamental part of any law student's journey. Your commitment to research and the pursuit of knowledge is an inspiration to us all.

As we move forward, I urge all students to continue working hard and striving for excellence in their chosen fields. Remember that success is not an overnight phenomenon but the result of consistent hard work and dedication.

Finally, I would like to express my heartfelt appreciation to all the students for their contributions to our institution's development. Let us continue to work together towards creating an intellectually stimulating environment in our institution.

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# *Message From Editorial Team*

Dear Readers,

*We, at the newsletter are committed to bringing you the latest and most insightful news and updates from our community.*

*Firstly, we would like to express our heartfelt gratitude to our patrons. Your unwavering support has been a constant source of motivation for us.*

*We have been working hard to curate interesting and informative content for you in each edition of our newsletter. Our team has been busy interviewing inspiring individuals, covering exciting events, and highlighting the achievements of our members.*

*In this edition, we are thrilled to feature a guest session with a leading expert in the industry. We are also excited to share the inspiring stories of our committee members who have overcome challenges and achieved great success.*

*In addition, we have a section dedicated to the Khushiyan, which is aimed at spreading joy and positivity. We believe that amidst all the chaos and uncertainty in the world, it is important to celebrate the little moments of happiness that bring us together.*

*Our Vyavahara Team continues to work hard to ensure that our committee runs smoothly, and we would like to acknowledge their efforts.*

*Lastly, we would like to extend a special thank you to our readers and patrons for your continued support. Your feedback and suggestions have helped us to improve our newsletter and we look forward to bringing you more exciting content in the future.*

*Thank you for your continued support. We look forward to bringing you more exciting updates in the future.*

***Best regards***

***Yuvraj Sharma***  
**EDITOR & DESIGNER**



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