



2019-20

VIDHI SRIJAN



Excellence is not a gift but a skill that takes practice.
We do not act 'rightly' because we are 'excellent'
in fact we achieve 'excellence' by acting 'rightly'.

-Plato



Thakur Educational Trust's (Regd.)
THAKUR RAMNARAYAN COLLEGE OF LAW

(Approved by Bar Council of India & Affiliated to University of Mumbai)

(Hindi Linguistic Minority Institute)

ISO : 9001:2015 Certified



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Quaiser Khalid

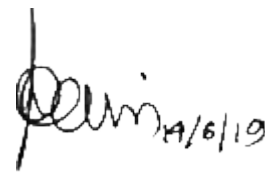
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LETTER /44/2019.

Date : 16.04.19.

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Law is an evolving branch of knowledge. It is fundamental to the governance of the country and peace and progress of the society. Institutions training budding lawyers not only shape up the knowledge and skill set of the students but also impart positive and constructive attitude among them. A college magazine is a handy tool in this direction. I am happy to learn that Thakur Ramnarayan College of law, Mumbai is publishing their annual magazine. I am sure this magazine will not only accommodate domain knowledge related articles but will also be showcasing the creative potential of their students. It will serve as a reference magazine for the students long past their passing out from the institution. I wish the management and the publication team all the best in their endeavor.



(Quaiser Khalid)
Spl. Inspector General of Police,
Protection of Civil Rights,
Maharashtra State, Mumbai.

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Message From Principal's Desk

“Success is a road, a journey and not the destination. Several small tasks can bring in big success.”



It gives me immense pleasure to pen a few words as prologue to our 1st Annual Magazine- “VIDHI SRIJAN”. It springs boundless contentment to welcome new law students, their parents and family members to our legal institution -THAKUR RAMNARAYAN COLLEGE OF LAW.

We aim at overall development of the students by putting them into the direct zone of competitions at State and National Level that is backed up by the tireless efforts of the Teaching Staff. We are committed for the welfare, progress and betterment of our students in legal field. Weekly Guest Lectures by eminent personalities, Workshops, Seminars, Intra - College Competitions, Annual Law Fest - “Lex Communique” and the best state of art infrastructure makes learning an enriching experience.

We are committed to impart to the students a strong foundation in Law, so that they emerge as professionals well versed in Law and its related areas. At the same time, we try to inculcate a good value system in the students, so that they become successful lawyers in the true sense of the word.

Determination, Discipline, Dedication, Hard Work and Success are the watch-words of this Institution.

Signature

Dr. A.K. Singh



Message From Editorial Board

“ If you want to change the world,
pick up your pen and write ”

Martin Luther



A holistic approach towards the growth of the students is what Thakur Ramnarayan College of Law aspires for. Good written communication skills being the acumen of a lawyer we bring out our college magazine every year to give a platform to our students to hone and showcase their skills.

The articles, poems and other write-ups cover a spectrum of issues and emotions which will surely be of interest to the readers. The magazine also collates the different engagements and extracurricular activities that happened in the college during the academic year. The Editorial Team has worked with perseverance and

sincerity to bring to you this magazine which is completely a work of the students with only minimal inputs from teachers where needed. However, nothing would have been possible ever without the guidance and support of our principal and the college management body and we are thankful to them for the same.

Ms. Amrita Sanyal
Editor-in-Chief

Teaching & Non-Teaching Staff



Teaching Staff



Non Teaching Staff

Class Photo



F.Y. B.L.S.



S.Y. B.L.S.



F.Y. LL.B.



S.Y. LL.B.

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JUSTICE DELAYED IS JUSTICE DENIED



In vogue, justice delayed is justice denied is a very smooth saying. But it is not as easy to understand without clarification as to what actually is meant by the delay of justice. In between seeking justice and deliverance of justice there are a lot of pre-requisites and formalities of rules and regulations and prescribed procedures governing proceedings of the court time consuming but unavoidable for the purpose. It is rather a pre-condition governing the procedures that the respondent in civil matters and accused in the criminal cases be given reasonable opportunity to defend themselves. Therefore, the delay in justice related to the delay in actual deliverance of justice or passing of the final order into the matter.

In India, we find that the working of whole of the system is not satisfactory at all. As a result, there is an inordinate delay in the disposal of cases due to highly time consuming procedure. The number of cases in the courts are also increasing day by day. The time taken on an average case is more than four years.

The justice as such is becoming costlier in terms of time and money. Since the citizens are unable to apply costly lubrication to the parts of mechanism attached to the system, their work is delayed and justice goes out of their reach.

As a matter of fact, the system of law courts that we inherited from the British rulers has grown of age and needs modification and these modifications should be such which suit our needs and convenience. The modifications should aim at shortening the period of proceedings of the court, amendment in the rules and regulations governing court proceedings and simplification of the procedures, so that people's faith in the legal system may not finish.

The most important thing is, a time limit should be fixed for the disposal of cases. The number of courts should be increased as we are the lowest in the world on judges per million population.

Unless such steps, to ensure speedy disposal of cases, are not taken, the present system cannot give a desirable performance.

People's faith in judiciary sustains the judiciary. It happens when justice is either delayed or denied to the people, or the law operates in two streams: one for the poor and the second for the rich, powerful, influential and corrupt politicians. If it is denied, the judiciary becomes a laughing stock of the country, even the world!

Justice in India has reached a stage where it fits the words of French writer Voltaire, "I never was ruined but twice- once when I gained a law-suit and once when I lost one". In Jessica murder case, the question was, where is the girl gone? She has been killed. The world knows that. Who has killed her? The world knows it. But where is the justice? No one knows it.

Why those way senior officers, some of them as senior as high court judges cannot sit down and trash out the issue. Thus saving courts their valuable time for the public. The hastily conceived and passed laws naturally leave numerous loopholes that enable the evil to circumvent the law. This increases congestion in courts.

In this age of specialization, let there be special tribunals for different kinds of cases. For example, let the cases of thefts go to one tribunal, the cases of tax evasion to another and so on. For the speedy disposal of cases, these tribunals should be vested with wide powers. There is much talk about increasing the number of judges. While this can help, it is more important to improve their quality.

- Ankita Jangid
 (F.Y. LL.B.)
 (Roll no. 13)



JUVENILE JUSTICE ACT 2015



Juvenile Justice (Care & Protection of Children) Act, 2015 is an act which has been passed by the parliament of India amidst intense controversy, debate and the protest on many of its provisions by child rights fraternity. This Juvenile Justice Act has been replaced by the Juvenile delinquency Law, Juvenile Justice (Care & Protection of Children) act 2000 and allows for juveniles in conflicts with law in the age group of 16-18, involved in heinous offences, to be tried as adults. This Act came into force from 15 January 2016. But it was passed on 7 May 2015 by the Lok Sabha and further it was passed on 22 December 2015 by the Rajya Sabha. The Bill allow a Juvenile Justice Board, which would include Psychologists and sociologists, to decide whether a Juvenile criminal in the age group of 16-18 should tried as an adult or not. The new bill introduced the concept from Hague Convention on Protection of Children & Co- operation in respect of Inter- Country adoption, 1993 which were missing in the previous Act.

The Ministry of Women and Child Development began contemplating several desired amendments in 2011 and a process of consultation with various stake holders was initiated. The Delhi gang rape case in December 2012 has tremendous impact on public perception of the act. One of the Accused in the 2012

Delhi gang rape case was few months younger than 18 years of age. He was tried by the in a Juvenile court and further sentenced to 3 years in a reform home. There were eight writ petitions alleging the act and its several provisions to be unconstitutional were heard by the Supreme Court of India in the second week of July 2013 and were dismissed, holding the act to be Constitutional. Demands for the reduction of the age of juveniles from 18 to 16 years were also turned down by the Supreme Court, when the Union of India stated that there is no proposal to reduce the age of a juvenile.

In July 2014, Minister of Women and Child Development, Maneka Gandhi said that they were preparing a new law which will allow 16 years old to be tried as an adult. She said that 50% of Juvenile crimes were committed by teens who thought that they get away with it. She added that changing the law, which will allow them to be tried for murder and rape as adults, would scare them. The bill was introduced in the parliament by Maneka Gandhi on 12 August 2014. On 22 April 2015, the cabinet cleared the final version after some changes. The crime will be examined by the Juvenile Justice Board to ascertain if the crime was committed as a 'child' or an 'adult'.

There were various Criticism in the Lok Sabha during the debate which was held in the month of May 2015, Shashi Tharoor, an INC Member the Parliament (MP), Argued that the law was in the contradiction with the International Standards and that most children who break the laws are from the poor and

literate families. He said that they should be educated instead of being punished. Child Rights Activists and Women Rights Activists have called the bill a regressive step and have criticized the bill. Many experts and activists viewed post December 2012 Delhi Gang Rape responses as creation of media sensationalisation of the issue, and cautioned against and regressive move to disturb the momentum of Juvenile Justice Legislation in the country.

Under this act there is a law relating to the children alleged and found to be in conflict with law and children in need of care and protection by catering to their basic need through proper care, protection, development, treatment, social reintegration and by adopting child-friendly approach in the adjudication and disposal of matters in the best interest of children.

- Bhavesh Ameta
 (F.Y. B.L.S. LL.B.)
 (Roll No. 01)



THE RIGHT TO FALL IN LOVE



“It is natural to fall in love and so it is not unnatural to fall in love with a person of the same gender. The Supreme Court has made the life of LGBTQ community better. Their struggle does not end here, but this is a beautiful start to the life they deserve”

What is Section 377?

Section 377 refers to 'unnatural offences' and says whoever voluntarily has carnal intercourse against the order of nature with any man, woman or animal, shall be punished with imprisonment for life, or with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to 10 years, and shall also be liable to pay a fine.

On September 6, India saw victory of law and love. The five bench Supreme Court unanimously passed an order on IPC Section 377, making the country really free for everyone

– including gays and transgenders for the first time since 1861. It took a woman Judge, Indu Malhotra to get the Supreme Court to ‘man-up’ and apologise for allowing Section 377 to stay on the statute books. An apology was long overdue. The Court’s previous ruling in *Koushal v Naz* (2013) had upheld the constitutionality of the provision. That Judgment was an abomination – both for its effect on the lives of citizens and its (spectacular lack of)

legal reasoning. It turned the clock back on more than four years of equal citizenship that had been confirmed by the Delhi High Court. The stirring message from the Supreme Court’s landmark judgment decriminalising gay sex is that social morality cannot trump constitutional morality. It is a reaffirmation of the right to love. In a 5-0 verdict, a Constitution Bench has corrected the flagrant judicial error committed by a two-member Bench in *Suresh Kumar Koushal* (2013), in overturning a reasoned judgment of the Delhi High Court reading down Section 377 of the IPC. The 2013 decision meant that the LGBTQ community’s belatedly recognised right to equal protection of the law was withdrawn on specious grounds: that there was nothing wrong in the law treating people having sex “against the order of nature” differently from those who abide by “nature”, and that it was up to Parliament to act if it wanted to change the law against unnatural sex.

The court has overruled *Koushal* and upheld homosexuals’ right to have intimate relations with people of their choice, their inherent right to privacy and dignity and the freedom to live without fear. The outcome was not unexpected. When the courts considered Section 377 earlier, the litigation was initiated by voluntary organisations. When those affected by the 2013 verdict approached the Supreme Court, it was referred to a larger Bench to reconsider *Koushal*. In the intervening years, two landmark judgments took forward the law on sexual orientation and privacy and formed the jurisprudential basis for the latest

judgment. In *National Legal Services Authority* (2014), a case concerning the rights of transgender people, the court ruled that there could be no discrimination on the basis of sexual orientation and gender identity. In Justice K.S. Puttaswamy (2017), or the ‘privacy case’, a nine-judge Bench ruled that sexual orientation is a facet of privacy, and constitutionally protected. Chief Justice of India Dipak Misra’s opinion lays emphasis on transformative constitutionalism, that is, treating the Constitution as a dynamic document that progressively realises various rights. In particular, he invokes the doctrine of non-retrogression, which means that once a right is recognised, it cannot be reversed. Taken together, the four opinions have furthered the frontiers of personal freedom and liberated the idea of individual rights from the pressure of public opinion.

Constitutional morality trumps any imposition of a particular view of social morality, says Justice R.H. Nariman, while Justice D.Y. Chandrachud underscores the “unbridgeable divide” between the moral values on which Section 377 is based and the values of the Constitution. Justice Indu Malhotra strikes a poignant note when she says history owes an apology to the LGBTQ community for the delay in providing the redress. The dilution of Section 377 marks a welcome departure from centuries of heteronormative thinking. This is a verdict that will, to borrow a phrase from Justice Chandrachud, help sexual minorities ‘confront the closet’ and realise their rights.

The Supreme Court, while decriminalising consensual sex between homosexuals, observed that members of the LGBT community possessed the same fundamental rights as others. This issue of sexual orientation and its relationship to the fundamental rights of the individuals has been at the heart of the debate. In its judgment, it said that the Right to Privacy and the protection of sexual orientation lie at the core of the fundamental rights guaranteed by Articles 14, 15 and 21 of the Constitution. It had noted that sexual orientation was an essential attribute of privacy and that discrimination on the basis of sexual orientation is deeply offensive to the dignity and self-worth of the individual. There is no legal provision for same-sex

marriages, LGBTQ couples or singles are still not allowed to adopt children, and discrimination at jobs, education and at homes is still too common. In fact, even health care professionals have been accused of discrimination towards people from the community, at times classifying homosexuality as a mental health issue.

The road ahead is as much a legal route as a social one. While legal hurdles might now become relatively easier to overcome, deeply entrenched social prejudices are more difficult to combat. Only a society that fully embraces all sexual minorities can be expected to apologise in earnest. More significantly, it seemed to be the end of the road.

The court has done its duty and now it is our turn to join hands and welcome members of the community with love and acceptance...

- Janhavi Patadia
 (S.Y. B.L.S. LL.B.)
 (Roll no. 23)



COMPETITION ACT, 2002: A BRIEF REVIEW

Background: -

The Competition Act, 2002 was enacted by the Parliament of India and governs Indian competition law. It replaced the archaic The Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Act, 1969. Under this legislation, the Competition Commission of India was established to prevent the activities that have an adverse effect on competition in India. This act extends to whole of India except the State of Jammu and Kashmir.

It is a tool to implement and enforce competition policy and to prevent and punish anti-competitive business practices by firms and unnecessary Government interference in the market. Competition laws is equally applicable on written as well as oral agreement, arrangements between the enterprises or persons.

The Competition Act, 2002 was amended by the Competition (Amendment) Act, 2007 and again by the Competition (Amendment) Act, 2009.

The Act establishes a Commission which is duty bound to protect the interests of the free and fair competition (including the process of competition), and as a consequence, protect the interests of consumers. Broadly, the Commission's duty is: -

- To prohibit the agreements or practices that have or are likely to have an appreciable adverse effect on competition in a market in India, (horizontal and vertical agreements / conduct);
- To prohibit the abuse of dominance in a market;
- To prohibit acquisitions, mergers, amalgamations etc.

between enterprises which have or are likely to have an appreciable adverse effect on competition in market(s) in India.

In addition to this, the Competition Act envisages its enforcement with the aid of mutual international support and enforcement network across the world

Salient Features: -

1. ANTI-AGREEMENTS

Enterprises, persons or associations of enterprises or persons, including cartels, shall not enter into agreements in respect of production, supply, distribution, storage, acquisition or control of goods or provision of services, which cause or are likely to cause an "appreciable adverse impact" on competition in India. Such agreements would consequently be considered void. Agreements which would be considered to have an appreciable adverse impact would be those agreements which-

- Directly or indirectly determine sale or purchase prices,
- Limit or control production, supply, markets, technical development, investment or provision of services,
- Share the market or source of production or provision of services by allocation of inter alia geographical area of market, nature of goods or number of customers or any other similar way,
- Directly or indirectly result in bid rigging or collusive bidding.

2. TYPES OF AGREEMENT

A 'horizontal agreement' is an agreement for co-operation between two or more competing businesses operating at the same

level in the market. A vertical agreement is an agreement between firms at different levels of the supply chain. For instance, a manufacturer of consumer electronics might have a vertical agreement with a retailer according to which the latter would promote their products in return for lower prices.

3. ABUSE OF DOMINANT POSITION

There shall be an abuse of dominant position if an enterprise imposes directly or indirectly unfair or discriminatory conditions in purchase or sale of goods or services or restricts production or technical development or create hindrance in entry of new operators to the prejudice of consumers. The provisions relating to abuse of dominant position require determination of dominance in the relevant market. Dominant position enables an enterprise to operate independently or effect competitors by action

4. COMBINATIONS

The Act is designed to regulate the operation and activities of combinations, a term, which contemplates acquisition, mergers or amalgamations. Combination that exceeds the threshold limits specified in the Act in terms of assets or turnover, which causes or is likely to cause adverse impact on competition within the relevant market in India, can be scrutinized by the Commission.

5. COMPETITION COMMISSION OF INDIA

Competition Commission of India is a body corporate and independent entity possessing a

common seal with the power to enter into contracts and to sue in its name. It is to consist of a chairperson, who is to be assisted by a minimum of two, and a maximum of six, other members. It is the duty of the Commission to eliminate practices having adverse effect on competition, promote and sustain competition, protect the interests of consumers and ensure freedom of trade in the markets of India. The Commission is also required to give opinion on competition issues on a reference received from a statutory authority established under any law and to undertake competition advocacy, create public awareness and impart training on competition issues.

Commission has the power to inquire into unfair agreements or abuse of dominant position or combinations taking place outside India but having adverse effect on competition in India, if any of the circumstances exists:

- An agreement has been executed outside India.
- Any contracting party resides outside India.
- Any enterprise abusing dominant position is outside India.
- A combination has been established outside India
- A party to a combination is located abroad.
- Any other matter or practice or action arising out of such agreement or dominant position or combination is outside India.

To deal with cross border issues, Commission is empowered to enter into any Memorandum of Understanding or arrangement with any foreign agency of any foreign country with the prior approval of Central Government.

6. REVIEW OF ORDERS OF COMMISSION

Any person aggrieved by an order of the Commission can apply to the Commission for review of its order within thirty days from the date of the order. Commission may entertain a review application after the expiry of thirty days, if it is satisfied that the applicant was prevented by sufficient cause from preferring the application in time. No order shall be modified or set aside without giving an opportunity of being heard to the person in whose favour the order is given and the Director General where he was a party to the proceedings.

7. APPEAL

Any person aggrieved by any decision or order of the Commission may file an appeal to the Supreme Court within sixty days from the date of communication of the decision or order of the Commission. No appeal shall lie against any decision or order of the Commission made with the consent of the parties.

8. PENALTY

If any person fails to comply with the orders or directions of the Commission shall be punishable with fine which may extend to ? 1 lakh for each day during which such non-compliance occurs, subject to a maximum of ? 10 crore If any person does not comply with the orders or directions issued, or fails to pay the fine imposed under this section, he shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which will extend to three years, or with fine which may extend to ? 25 crores or with both.

Section 44 provides that if any person, being a party to a combination makes a statement which is false in any material

particular or knowing it to be false or omits to state any material particular knowing it to be material, such person shall be liable to a penalty which shall not be less than ? 50 lakhs but which may extend to ? 1 crore.

Conclusion: -

Thus, The Government of India in April 1964 appointed the Monopolies Inquiry Commission under the Chairmanship of Justice K. C Das Gupta, a judge of the Supreme Court, to inquire into the extent and effect of concentration of economic power in private hands and prevalence of monopolistic and restrictive trade practices in important sectors of economic activity other than agriculture. To regulate advertising, in 1984, Parliament inserted a chapter on unfair trade practices in the Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Act, 1969. The Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Commission was constituted in the year 1970. The Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Act, 1969 had its genesis in the Directive Principles of State Policy embodied in the Constitution of India. It received the assent of the President of India on 27 December, 1969. The Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Act was intended to curb the rise of concentration of wealth in a few hands and of monopolistic practices. It was repealed on September 2009. The Act has been succeeded by The Competition Act, 2002.

The Competition Bill, 2001 was introduced in Lok_GoBack_GoBackSabha by Finance Minister Arun Jaitley on 6 August 2001.

- Kritika Kotnis
(S.Y. B.L.S. LL.B.)
(Roll no. 14)

I VOTE!!! WHAT ABOUT YOU???

It is truly said that ANYTHING YOU GET READY ON A PLATTER, YOU TAKE IT FOR GRANTED. It is similar in the present situation of our country. Today's generation is so well versed with the technological developments that few of us would be aware of the leaders of their locality. On 15th of August and 26th of January every year many people gather for Flag Hoisting and various other Cultural Programs regarding THE GREAT FREEDOM STRUGGLE. On Television and FM channels, we hear various brave stories of the freedom fighters through the movies, songs and various short clippings available in the history of freedom struggle. But how many of us are truly interested? Hardly, a few of us from this young generation. The freedom that we achieved after a long struggle and after many lives that were sacrificed is taken for granted. Those people who happily gave their lives for the freedom of BHARAT MATA is now a situation of only the soldiers who stand firm, guarding the borders of our nation despite being aware about the uncertainty of their lives and political decisions. One moment they are standing still and the other, they are wrapped in the tricolor.

The physical and mental torture in the struggle that the freedom fighters have gone through is unimaginable and will surely leave you having goosebumps if you hear their unheard stories. Many of us know the story of WING COMMANDER ABHINANDAN VARDHAMAN who was captured by our neighboring country and I hope that

many of us would have seen the video when he bravely says, "I AM NOT SUPPOSED TO TELL THIS TO YOU!" The brave courage and dedication is applaudable and similarly there are many such stories that depict heroism and bravery of our armed Forces. The wars or the terrorist attacks that happen in our nation are extremely devastating to know and the victims of the seattacks are the Armed Forces and their families. The enemies are trying to handicap our Armed Forces and thus win the fight. The PULWAMA ATTACK of 14th February, 2019 shook the entire nation. This warfare is detrimental to all of us. As a concerned youth of this nation, all I do feel is that we always exercise our rights and ensure that they are not violated but does any one both erab out the duties that are supposed to be followed and ensure that they are followed by each one of us. Thus I think, as the sole power and the torch bearers of future, we the youth should do something in our own way. A small baby step towards the betterment of the nation will also turn into a big action. Being the WORLD'S BIGGEST DEMOCRACY, people should actively take part in the ELECTIONS that are soon coming up and also the youth power should realize their duty of VOTING THEIR OWN CHOICE OF LEADERS FOR THE COUNTRY.

The importance of elections can hardly be exaggerated in a country like India, WORLD'S BIGGEST DEMOCRACY. Election is one such tool through which people get a chance to voice their opinions and ideas and choose a leader of their

own choice. With the help of elections, the ruling political party has a chance to keep a check on all of its activities and the opposition political party points out the mistakes committed, which thereby ensures transparency in the work. Personally, I would like to suggest you all that nobody should opt for NOTA (None of the Above) option given in the list of EVM Machines. NOTA option is not a solution to the problems and there has to be a person sitting on that chair. Thus it is our duty that we choose the best leader among the given options, thereby ensuring financial, administrative, civil, and military and other such securities which helps in overall development of the country. The data of the Election Commission of India itself says that 814.5 million people were eligible to vote in 2009, with an increase of 100 million voters since the last general election, making this the largest ever election in the world. AROUND 23.1 MILLION OR 2.7% OF THE TOTAL ELIGIBLE VOTERS WERE AGED 18-19 YEARS. Similarly, the 2019 GENERAL ELECTIONS are looked upon with high expectation and the whole world is keen to know the results. Thus, it also shoulders the duty upon us as the younger generation that we should have a responsible and voluntary approach to ward sit.

SO, LET'S JOIN HANDS AND BE A DUTIFUL CITIZEN AND TAKE ACTIVE PART IN THE COUNTRY'S DEVELOPMENT!

- Mohika Padhye
 (F.Y. B.L.S. LL.B.)
 (Roll no.28)

LEADERSHIP



Leadership is the art of leading others to deliberately create a result that wouldn't have happened otherwise. The focus is on leading others and to make them do things voluntarily. Leaders are catalysts and change makers. Management is the art of doing things right and leadership is the art of doing the right things. Let us see some extraordinary leaders that India has seen.

DASHRATH MANJHI : also known as "Mountain Man" was a poor labourer in Genlaur Village near Gaya, Bihar. Dashrath was an illiterate and eked out a living the hard way. One day his wife slipped in a river and was badly injured. She died before she could be taken to the nearest hospital which was 55 Kilometers away. The insurmountable stumbling block was a hillock that stood between the village and the nearest town. Manjhi did not curse anyone nor did he attacked the hillock and carved out a path 360 feet long, 30 feet wide and 25 feet high through the hillock. And it took him 22 years of hard work to accomplish this Momentous task. Through his sheer grit, determination and silent leadership Dashrathshortend. The distance between his village and the nearest town from 55 km to 15km.

LESSON TO LEARN : Do not ask what the country has done for you; ask what you have done for the country. They also serve those who stand and stare.

Ramakant Archrekar; is the famous cricketer coach from Mumbai, India. He shot into fame for coaching Sachin Tendulkar. Archrekar playing career in fact he played only one first class match. His leadership skills are worth mentioning as he coached Sachin Tendulkar, India's most capped player and world's leading run scorer, in both TEST and ODI cricket. Other notable cricketers who have been trained by him and who played for India include Vinod Kambli, Pravin Amre, Ajit Agarkar, Sanjay Bangar, Balwinder Sandhu and Chandrakanth Pandit. Ramakant was famed for his singular focus and unique training style. Hever of ten placed One Rupee coins on the basis of the wickets and challenged the bowlers, that they can have the coins if they could clean bowl the batsman, Similarly the batsman were told that they could keep the coins if they remained not out. Mumbai cricketer's fierce determination to succeed might have originated from the training methods. He praised Sachin only once that too after Sachin retirement when queried for

the reason, Ramakant Responded. "I don't want to praise him as praise would go to a Person's head".

LESSON TO LEARN : It does not matter if you fail we can live our dream through somebody else's success. Only caution is to be dedicated and not push so hard that the other person crumbles unable to bear the pressure.

THE VISIONAIRES-Good leaders are great visionaries. They can visualize their dreams and work diligently to achieve them. Abdul Kalam said "dreams are what should make you stop sleeping". The same single-minded vision that made Arjuna the legendary archer shot at targets in total darkness. When there is vision from the minds there is no need for normal Lighting!

- Nidhi Dubey
 (F.Y, B.L.S. LL.B.)
 (Roll No. 06)



EFFECTIVE COMMUNICATION SKILLS

“A key to rewarding legal practice”
 Law schools focus on teaching law and legal theory. Communication skills covered in law schools tend to revolve around the arguments and persuasion necessary in the courtroom. However, communication skills that occur outside of the courtroom are much more plentiful and sometimes, more critical to a lawyer's practice. If we want to make our legal career rewarding the following first rate communication skills will be an effective tool in our repertoire.

- **UNDERSTAND VERBAL AND NON-VERBAL LANGUAGE:** - To understand the heart of the matter we must know what questions to ask our client. Alternatively listen to the client's answers. We must pay attention not just to the words that a client uses but also to his voice, tone and body language. We must be open with our client and explain things thoroughly. Attention should be given to the verbal and non-verbal language for better understanding. If there is a doubt, go through it again. Understand that when the clients are in an emotional state, it is more difficult for them to understand complex information.
- **CAPABLE OF BUILDING RELATIONSHIPS EASILY:** - Clients hire certain specific lawyers because they have a rapport with them. Be honest and give your client all the knowledge and help that you can. Give them a reason to trust us. Don't set unrealistic expectations to the clients. If things don't turn out the way he/she had hoped, discuss with them what can be done next. End the relationship kindly

making your client understand that he/she can come back if they need any legal help. Building a relationship is how we build a business.

- **KNOW WHICH ROLE TO PLAY AND WHEN:-** Clients customarily seek out legal advice when something negative is happening in their lives. Therefore, it is important for us to know when to be a traditional lawyer and when to be more empathetic. For example, someone is going through a divorce, neutral legal advice may not be what he/she needs. He/she may need someone who can navigate both emotional and legal processes of a divorce. Cold legal talk can make you come off as uncaring, which may make him/her choose another lawyer.
- **BE PRESENT- MINDED AND ATTENTIVE:-** Our client is paying for our time, so we must give him all our attention. Meetings with our client are a must. We must make sure we have everything we need with us so that there are no interruptions in the legal procedures.
- **GOOD LISTENING:-** Good listening skills are crucial for effective legal communication. Trust is generated, and a client feels that they are being understood in a better way.
- **TO IMPROVE LISTENING SKILLS, WE SHOULD DO THE FOLLOWING:**
 1. Be careful not to interrupt.
 2. Look for the feeling that underlies the person's

comments.

3. We should not worry about controlling the conversation or demonstrating our intelligence. We should avoid rehearsing the answers while the other person is talking.

- **OPENNESS:** - It is important to understand where the client is really coming from before we could start to help them. Being open also includes being able to come up with many different ways to look at a problem. Creatively considering different options, ideas, and courses of action should be applied.
- **COURTEOUS:-** Try and keep the communication friendly, open and honest. Courtesy goes a long way especially when different cultures and languages are in the mix.
- **PERSUASION:** - Persuasion is important to be a successful lawyer. It helps in negotiating, arguing before the judges and juries and responding to the client's requests for proposal. To be persuasive, you need to be inquisitive and open and only then can you align your arguments accordingly.

Thus, the practice of law is highly dependent on good communication skills which will allow us to communicate with our clients in a more meaningful way and solve the problems more efficiently.

-Nupur Bapat
 (F.Y, B.L.S. LL.B.)
 (Roll No. 03)

RESERVATION RUINED MY INTELLIGENCE



“I try to look upon the problem not in the sense of religious minority, but rather in sense of helping backward groups in the country. I do not look at it from a religious point of view or a caste point of view, but from caste point of view that a backward class ought to be helped, and I am glad that this reservation will be limited to ten years...”
 Jawaharlal Nehru addressing the Constituent Assembly, May 1949.

There are over 3000 caste and 25000 sub caste and granting them all with minority status is just illogical. The system of reservation in India includes a concatenation of measures, such as reserving access to seats in the assorted legislature to government jobs, and to enrolment in higher educational institutions. The reservations nourish the historically disadvantaged castes and tribes listed as Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribes (SC's & ST's) by the Government of India and also those designated as Other Backward Classes (OBC). The reservation is undertaken to address the historic oppression, inequality and discrimination faced by those communities and to give these communities a place. It is intended to realise the promise of equality enshrined in the Constitution.

The constitution prohibits un touch ability and obligated the state to make special provision for the betterment of the SC's and ST's. Over the years, the categories for the affirmative action, also known as Positive Discrimination, have been expanded beyond those to the OBC's. Reservation is governed by the Constitution, statutory laws and local rules and regulations. The SC's and ST's and OBC's and in some states Backward Classes among Muslims under a category called BC(M), are the primary beneficiaries of the reservation policies. There have been protests from groups outside the system who feel that it is inequitable.

The purpose of the reservation was to get rid of caste barrier and caste discrimination. It was to act as an antibiotic for caste discrimination. The word reservation is misnomer. The appropriate word used in the Indian Constitution is 'Representation'. It was not be given to any one in his individual's capacity but to be given to an individual as a representative of his individual capacity. It was to be given to individual as a representative of unprivileged community.

But sadly it was never followed. It became a form of ethnic discrimination. Currently it is working as a barrier for inter-caste marriages. It's a biggest enemy of meritocracy. It's resulting into the degradation of quality of students and workers enrolled in different institutions. Its propagating notion of caste based society in stead of eliminating it. Poor people from forward caste don't have any social

or economic advantage over rich people from backward caste. If this prevails, it may result into the formation of another backward caste of people belonging from poor people of forward caste. Beneficiaries of reservation are largely from dominant class in back ward caste. Marginalized section still remains marginalized. Poverty and backwardness does not recognize any caste. It breaks the unity of the country.

Abolition of the current reservation is mandatory. Introduce a system that tends to the need soft he people and not their religion. Instead of introducing reservations for these backward classes what is required is to bring a revolutionary change in our education system at grass-root level. When proper education is not provided to such categories during the primary stage itself then on what basis are the reservation provided at subsequent stage. Reservation should be implemented on basis of satisfying minimum criteria of marks irrespective of caste and class. This will prevent dilution of academic standards.

Reservations are nothing but vote banks of politicians. They are hindering the countries growth, development and competency in all aspects. On the hand the Preamble of our Constitution states that we are a free, democratic and sovereign nation and on the other hand reservation system is chaining all these aspects in to its clutches. It is creating disparity and differences amongst the people. The Constitution lays down that every child has a right to education

nowhere expresses that any child belonging to a backward class has a little more of this right than the general category. By reserving one category against another creates a feeling of division which is now resulting in a chaos with every small section of the society asking for it. Reservations on the basis of caste and not on the basis of condition are bad and unacceptable. Fair and just reservation to uplift the people with poor conditions of life, those who don't have meals to eat, clothes to wear and no home to live in. They shall be made on the basis of factor such as gender as women are more disadvantaged than men since primitive times, domicile, family education, employment, property, income and if any disabilities and traumas. The process of reservation should be

such that it filters the truly economically deprived individuals and bring the matter to justice. Thus reservations are anti-these of development and equality. We don't need reservations based on castes and religion but only to actually provide aid to those who have minimal resources; and merit should be given equally and due importance in admission procedure as well as employment opportunities. This way we would be successful in removing caste discrimination and unite the economically rich together in helping the economically poor and needy, irrespective of their castes.

Remember if even after 70 years of reservation system, they still need reservation. It means, they just don't deserve it!! If this system continues...India

was developing... India is developing... and India will be developing.

It's now time to give a chance to the deserved rather than the reserved, isn't it?

- Priyal Suketu Shah
(F.Y. B.L.S. LL.B.)
(Roll No. 38)



AN ANALYSIS ON NARCO TEST



As science has outpaced the development of law there is unavoidable complexity regarding what can be admitted as evidence in court. Narco-analysis has been the most debated topic amongst the legal fraternity, media and common masses. With recent advent of technologies in every sphere of life, criminal investigation is no more left out of its effects. Narco-analysis is one of such scientific forms of investigation in which some sort of statement from the accused is acquired which might form an evidence.

The term Narco-Analysis is derived from the Greek word *narkō* (meaning "anesthesia" or "torpor") and is used to describe a diagnostic and psychotherapeutic technique that uses psychotropic drugs, particularly barbiturates, to induce a stupor in which mental elements with strong associated affects come to the surface, where they can be exploited by the therapist. The term narco-analysis was coined by Horsey. Narcoanalysis is first reached the mains stream in 1922, when Robert House, a Texas obstetrician used the drug scopolamine on two prisoners.

As far as Narco Analysis Test is concerned it is conducted by injecting sodium pentothal in the

body of proposed accused or subject. The amount of sodium pentothal varies from person to person but generally it is of 3 grams dissolved in 3000 ml of distilled water and injected with the help and presence of anaesthetist in travel usually along with 10% solution of dextrose over a period of three hours. This whole process is controlled by pushing the suspected person into the state of hypnotic trance and monitoring the blood pressure and heart rate continuously. The questions framed by the expert are carefully and some are being repeated and the statements made during the hypnotic trance are recorded. The technique to extract truth from suspect through narcoanalysis is in present time may prove a big importance for the investigating agency in India where the gap between the rate of conviction and rate of accusation are very large. As stated by Dr. M.S. Rao, Chief Forensic Scientist, Govt. Of India:

“Forensic psychology plays a vital role in detecting terrorist cases. Narco-analysis and brainwave fingerprinting can reveal future plans of terrorists and can be deciphered to prevent terror activities. Preventive forensics will play a key role in countering terror acts. Forensic potentials must be harnessed to detect and nullify their plans. Traditional methods have proved to be a failure to handle them. Forensic facilities should be brought to the doorstep of the common man. Forensic activism is the solution for better crime management.”

In the case of *Selvi vs State of Karnataka*, it was held by the Supreme Court of India that the results of the test cannot be admitted as an evidence even though consented by the accused because there is no conscious control is being exercised by the subject during the course of test but the court left one option that if the subject consented for the test then any material or information discovered that can be admitted under section 27 of the Indian Evidence Act, 1872. Further it was also held that according to section 25 of Evidence Act “Confession made by any police officer are not admissible as evidence before the court.” Thus the court is of the view that the statements made by the subject during custody are not admissible as evidence unless same has to be cross examined or judicially scrutinized.

In the case of *Nandini Satpathy Vs. P.L. Dani* Supreme Court said that “No one can extract statements from the accused, who has right to silence during the course of interrogation (investigation)”. It was also claimed that the right to keep silence is by the virtue of Article 20 (3) of the constitution of India and section 161(2) of Criminal procedure code and same was upheld by the apex court. In the case of *Ram Jawaya Kapoor*, Court clearly said that the executive power can't intrude on constitutional rights and liberty or any other rights of the person and if it is related with fundamental rights then must struck down as unconstitutional. However, there is an argument

from the investigating agencies that the Narco analysis test is used as an aid for collecting evidence and helps the investigation so it cannot amount to testimonial compulsion as given under Article 20 (3). In the case of Dinesh Dalmiavs. State, the Madras High Court while hearing the case held that the scientific tests such as polygraph, Brain Mapping and narco analysis conducted on accused to bring out truth would not amount to breaking his silence by force.

It shows that the administration of such drugs in the body of as suspected person leads playing with the life and mind of such person. Thus the test raises

fundamental issues such as right to life and liberty, Human Rights and privilege against self-incrimination. The apex court of India has also given variable opinion in different cases and circumstances.

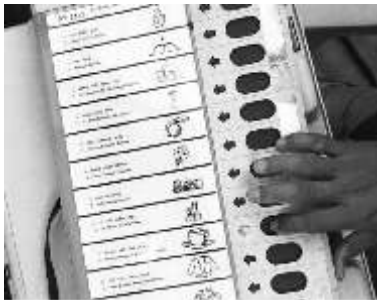
Conclusion:- As the society is changing very fast, the crime pattern is also rapidly changing. In the present scenario, where the professional trained criminals started replacing the criminal with traditional investigation methods seems to be very difficult. In this situation it is needed that the investigation agencies to update the process according to the social pattern and criminal behavior and it can be done only by adopting

scientific technique in the investigation process. Narco-analysis for criminal interrogation has proved to be a valuable technique, which profoundly affects both the innocent and the guilty and there by has ten the cause of justice which has seen in various cases like the Aarushi murder case, Nithari killings case, Telgi scam, Mumbai blasts case, Nirbhaya case and Kathua Rape Case. -

-Priyanka Kumawat
(S.Y, B.L.S. LL.B.)
(Roll No. 15)



How NOTA is reforming the electoral system in India?



Voting is right, responsibility and every child's future. Representatives are the most important part of elections. We as educated people are supposed to vote for the most eligible candidate rather than seeing what party does he belongs to. But what if we people themselves are not left with good candidates and forced to vote for the people on the basis of the party they belong to or on the basis of any other factor? For situations like this when we are not able to decide who to vote and find nobody eligible on any basis the Supreme Court, in September 2013, upheld the right of voters to reject all candidates contesting the elections, saying it would go along way in cleansing the political system of the country. A writ petition was filed by People's Union for Civil Liberties (PUCL). The apex court directed the Election Commission to have an option of 'None of the above' (NOTA) on the electronic voting machines (EVMs) and ballot papers in a major electoral reform. The EVMs have the NOTA option at the end of the candidates' list. Before the NOTA option came in existence, people casting negative votes were required to enter their names in a register and cast their vote on a separate paper ballot.

Under Section 49(O) of the Conduct of Elections Rules, 1961, a voter could enter his electoral serial number in form 17A and cast a negative vote. The presiding officer would then put a remark in the form and get it signed by the voter. This was done to prevent fraud or misuse of votes.

The two main components are one, right to vote also includes a right not to vote i.e. right to reject. Right to reject implies that a voter while voting has every right not to opt for any of the candidates during an election. Such a right implies a choice to remain neutral. This may happen when a voter feels that none of the candidate in a can did a cyde serves to be elected. It happens by the way of his choice, belief, thinking and expression. Right to reject has its genus in freedom of speech and expression.

Right to secrecy is an integral part of a free and fair election. It is a central right of an elector to cast his vote without fear of reprisal, duress or coercion as per Article 21 of the Indian Constitution. Protection of elector's identity and affording secrecy is therefore integral to free and fair elections and an arbitrary distinction between the voter who casts his vote and the voter who does not cast his vote is violate of Article 14, Article 19 (1) (a) and Article 21 of the Indian Constitution. Secrecy of the voters is necessary in order to maintain the purity of the electoral system. Voter's participation is an essence of democracy. Introducing a NOTA button can increase the

public participation in an electoral process. The voters' participation in the election is indeed the participation in the democracy itself. Non-participation causes frustration and disinterest, which is not a healthy sign of a growing democracy like India.

This provision was, however, deemed unconstitutional by the SC as it did not protect the identity of the voter. Because while casting a negative vote involvement of the presiding officer was necessary but now because of NOTA We don't need to have everyone's involvement in casting even a negative vote, as they call it.

"If the right to vote is a statutory right, then the right to reject a candidate is a fundamental right of speech and expression under the Constitution," said a bench headed by then Chief Justice of India, PSathasivam.

According to election commission "...even if, in any extreme case, the number of votes against NOTA is more than the number of votes secured by the candidates, the candidate whos ecures the largest number of votes among the contesting candidates shall be declared to be elected..." In a clarification released in 2013, ECI has stated that votes polled for NOTA cannot be considered for determining the forfeiture of security deposit.

The Supreme Court overruled an Election Commission notification, saying that NOTA (None of the

above) option cannot be allowed in Rajya Sabha elections. A bench of Chief Justice Dipak Misra and justices A M Khanwilkar and D Y Chandrachud has set aside the Election Commission's notification allowing NOTA option in the ballot papers for Rajya Sabha polls. "It is impermissible for the EC to have prescribed NOTA option in RS elections, it being an indirect means for proportional representation of States in RS," the top court observed.

Today's verdict was in response to a plea filed last month by Shailesh Manubhai Parmar, who was the Congress' chief whip in the Gujarat assembly during the last Rajya Sabha polls, where he had challenged the poll panel's notification, which had allowed NOTA option in ballot papers. The Gujarat Congress leader had alleged that if the NOTA provision was allowed in the Rajya Sabha polls, it would encourage "horse-trading and corruption".

The apex court, while hearing Parmar's plea, had questioned the Election Commission's notification allowing none of the above (NOTA) option in the

ballot papers for the Rajya Sabha polls saying it was meant to be exercised by individual voters in direct polls.

If you are forcing a person to vote in favour of some candidate it is not democracy & free will. SC is not having right attitude.

"Why should a Constitutional court be party to an un constitutional act...If a person does not vote, he could be expelled by the party. But by introducing NOTA, you (EC) are legitimizing the act of not voting," the court had said.

The option of NOTA for Lok Sabha and assembly elections was prescribed by the SC in 2013. The option of NOTA in RS polls was introduced by the EC in 2014. But it was opposed by Congress during last year RS polls in Gujarat. In the apex court, BJP-led NDA government had supported the Congress in opposing NOTA in Rs polls. It has been argued that NOTA is not 'the right to reject' all candidates standing in the election, but instead 'the right to register a negative opinion'. This is based on the principle that "consent requires the ability to withhold consent in

an election". As we know every implementation, or any kind of changes takes time. All we need is patience and a bit of faith in our legislation. Bringing NOTA just merely as a option is also a big change in our election process. Later all the changes such as re-election and what others we can think of will happen but as I said be fore It will take time. This may appear to be a cumber so me and tedious process but it will nudget he entire system in the direction of better representativeness among the elected representatives by reducing the sectarian effects of vote banks, and encouraging political parties to put up better candidates.

-Ridhi Katare
 (S.Y, B.L.S. LL.B.)
 (Roll No. 12)

your VOTE
 is your VOICE

ARTICLE 21 & DATA PRIVACY



The 21st century has been described as the 'information age' due to the extensive use of information and almost everyone is constantly connected to the internet. Government is launching specialized programmes focused on this digital revolution, like the one launched by the Government of India called 'Digital India' initiative. Various countries have been over the years trying to formulate strategies to counter or control the negative affects of this digital aggregation. The EU has adopted a rights-based approach to privacy where personal privacy of an individual is the central pillar of the protection regime. Essentially, it appears that there were three main drivers for revamping the existing data protection framework in India. Privacy is the right to be left alone or to be free from misuse or abuse of one's personality. The right to privacy is the right to be free from unwarranted publicity, to live a life of seclusion, and to live without unwarranted interference by the public in matters with which the public is not necessarily concerned. The right to privacy is not new. It has been a common law concept, and a breach of privacy gives a right to the individual to claim tort based damages. One of the first case on the said topic was Semayne's Case

(1604) The case related to the entry into a property by the Sheriff of London in order to execute a valid writ. Sir Edward Coke, while recognizing a man's right to privacy famously said that "the house of everyone is to him as his castle and fortress, as well for his defense against injury and violence, as for his repose".

Article 21 : Article 21 of the Constitution of India provides that "No person shall be deprived of his life or personal liberty except according to procedure established bylaw".

However, the Constitution of India does not specifically recognize 'right to privacy' as a fundamental right. Whether the 'right to privacy' is a fundamental right? was first considered by the Hon'ble Supreme Court in the case of *M. P. Sharma and Ors. v Satish Chandra, District Magistrate, Delhi and Ors.*, wherein the warrant issued for search and seizure under Sections 94 and 96 (1) of the Code of Criminal Procedure was challenged. The Hon'ble Supreme Court had held that the power of search and seizure was not in contravention of any constitutional provision. Further, the Hon'ble Supreme Court refrained from giving recognition to right to privacy.

- 1) *Strutner v Dispatch Printing Co.*, 2 Ohio App. 3d 377 (Ohio Ct. App., Franklin County 1982).
- 2) *Peter Semayne v Richard Gresham*, 77 ER 194. 1954 SCR 1077.
- 3) 1954 SCR 1077.
- 4) 4.(1964) 1 SCR 334.

Thereafter, in the case of *Kharak Singh v State of Uttar Pradesh and Ors.* the matter considered by the Hon'ble Supreme Court was, whether the surveillance by domiciliary visits at night against an accused would be an abuse of the right guaranteed under Article 21 of the Constitution of India, thus raising the question as to whether Article 21 was inclusive of right to privacy. The Honourable Supreme Court held that such surveillance was, in fact, in contravention of Article 21. The majority judges further went on to hold Article 21 does not expressly provide for a privacy provision, and thus the right to privacy could not be construed as a fundamental right. The Honourable Supreme Court observed as under: - "28. The right to privacy in any event will necessarily have to go through a process of case-by-case development. Therefore, even assuming that the right to personal liberty, the right to move freely throughout the territory of India and the freedom of speech create an independent right of privacy as an emanation from them which one can characterize as a fundamental right, we do not think that the right is absolute."

Recently, this issue was once again raised before the Honourable Supreme Court in the case of *K. S. Puttaswamy (Retd.) v Union of India*, in which case the 'Aadhaar Card Scheme' was challenged on the ground that collecting and compiling the demographic and biometric data of the residents of the country to be used for various purposes is in breach of the

fundamental right to privacy embodied in Article 21 of the Constitution of India. Given the ambiguity from prior judicial precedents on the constitutional status of right to privacy, the Honourable Supreme Court referred the matter to a constitutional bench consisting of (nine) judges.

It was argued on behalf of the Petitioners that the right to privacy is very much a fundamental right which is coterminous with the liberty and dignity of the individual and this right is found in Articles 14, 19, 20, 21 and 25 of the Constitution of India read with several international covenants. The Honourable Supreme Court rejected the arguments of the Union of India, and while analyzing the nature of right of privacy as regards its origin.

The Honourable Supreme Court held that the right to privacy is intrinsic to and inseparable from human element in human being and core of human dignity. Thus, it was held that privacy has both positive and negative content. The negative content acts as an embargo on the State from committing an intrusion upon the

life and personal liberty of a citizen and its positive content imposes an obligation on the state to take all necessary measures to protect the privacy of the individual¹⁵. Therefore, the constitutional protection of privacy may give rise to two inter-related protections i.e. (i) against world at large, to be respected by all including State: right to choose that what personal information is to be released into the public space (ii) against the State: as necessary concomitant of democratic values, limited government and limitation on power of State. The Honourable Supreme Court has laid down a threefold requirement for State's interference with the fundamental rights. While the State may intervene to protect legitimate state interests, (a) there must be a law in existence to justify an encroachment on privacy, which is an express requirement of Article 21 of the Constitution, (b) the nature and content of the law which imposes the restriction must fall within the zone of reasonableness mandated by Article 14, and (c) the means which are adopted by the legislature must be

proportional to the object and needs sought to be fulfilled by the law. Therefore, going forward any laws which seek to encroach upon the right of privacy of an individual would need to meet the test of proportionality and reasonableness. It will take a few years before jurisprudence around what constitutes reasonable and proportionate State interference settles temporarily. The validity of Aadhaar Scheme will now be tested on the basis of this judgment. It is often argued that India should adopt 'rights based' data protection model as opposed to today's 'consent based' model. Under the consent-based model, the data controller is free to use, process and share the data with any third parties, once the consent of the user is obtained. However, not many are aware of the actual

- Ritu Pandey
 (F.Y. LL.B.)
 (Roll No. 33)



RELIGION v. POLITICS

“Religion has to stay in hearts, not in the Politics. It is private”
 - Tahar Ben Jelloun

In the Indian way of life religion plays an important role and the basis of our day-to-day life is religion. Political leaders right from the beginning felt that if there is any possibility of retaining unity in India, it should be by remaining secular. That is why Gandhiji had been preaching brotherhood among the different re-ligious groups. Nehru was a strong supporter of secularism. Their efforts could not divorce religion from politics rather in politics the vested interests started exploiting caste and religion for gaining political advantage.

Religious places are used for political propaganda and the religious sentiments of the people

are excited in order to gain political control of the State. This emergence of religion-political party has threatened the secular character of India. It is feared that if it succeeds there is a possibility that many other political parties with caste and religion as the basis may come up.

Religion is a private affair and if it is allowed to appear in public affairs it will corrupt politics. All the crimes committed in the name of religion in the past as well as in the present one cannot forget. A large number of people have been put to death in Iran only because they do not follow the Islamic religion up to the last Point. So religion makes a man blind and it will never encourage opposition.

So if we want to consolidate democracy give firm foundations to it and make its working successful,

it is necessary that the people should keep religion apart from politics. It is wrong to think that with the help of laws it is possible to divorce religion from politics. Till the attitude of the people is changed, and till they rise above the petty considerations it is not possible to keep religion and politics apart. By keeping them independent of each other, we can retain democratic set-up.

- Sapna Maurya
 (S.Y. B.L.S. LL.B.)
 (Roll No.19)



IMPACT OF FOREIGN LAWS ON DOMESTIC JUDGMENTS



The Role of Foreign Precedents in a Country's Legal System, Lecture at Northwestern University (Oct. 28, 2008)

Indian legislation is under the strong influence of British and American law, and judges often rely on foreign court rulings, though the foreign judgments are only persuasive in nature and not authoritative, especially in cases related to the protection of human rights, privacy, gender justice, child custody, family related disputes, environment and litigation pertaining to cross-border business dealings.

Many features of the Indian Constitution are borrowed from different countries. Features like 'Parliamentary government', 'Rule of Law', 'Legislative procedure', 'Single citizenship', 'Prerogative writs' are taken from Britain. Features like 'Impeachment of the president', 'Functions of president and vice-president', 'Removal of Supreme Court and High court judges', 'Fundamental Rights', 'Judicial review', 'Independence of judiciary' are taken from the U.S.A.

'Concept of Concurrent list' and 'Freedom of trade and commerce' are the features taken from Australia. 'Directive Principles of State Policy' are taken from Ireland.

As a result, it is imperative that the higher judiciary in India follow the precedents of foreign courts in clarifying the parameters of statutes applied. Courts are also required to review the text and interpretations of international instruments, e.g., treaties, conventions, and declarations. The Chief Justice of India K.G. Balakrishnan has once stated, "In recent years, the decisions of Constitutional Courts in common law jurisdictions such as South Africa, Canada, New Zealand and India have become the primary catalyst behind the growing importance of comparative constitutional law."

In a much-cited article published in 1994, Anne-Marie Slaughter used the expression 'trans-judicial communication' to describe this trend and described three different ways through which foreign precedents are considered, namely:

- First, through vertical means, i.e., when domestic courts refer to the decisions of international adjudicatory institutions, irrespective of whether their countries are parties to the international instrument under which the said adjudicatory institution functions. For example, the decisions of the European Court of Human Rights and European Court of Justice have been extensively cited by courts in several non-European Union countries as well. This also opens up the possibility of domestic courts relying on the decisions of other supranational bodies in the future.

- Secondly, through horizontal means, i.e. when a domestic court looks to precedents from other national jurisdictions to interpret its own laws. In common law jurisdictions where the doctrine of stare decisis is followed, such comparative analysis is considered especially useful in relatively newer constitutional systems which are yet to develop a substantial body of case law. For example, the Constitutional Courts set up in Canada and South Africa have frequently cited foreign precedents to interpret the bill of rights in their respective legal systems. Comparative analysis is also a useful strategy to decide hard constitutional cases, where insights from foreign jurisdictions may insert a fresh line of thinking.

- Thirdly, through mixed vertical-horizontal means, i.e. when a domestic court may cite the decision of a foreign court on the interpretation of obligations

applicable to both jurisdictions under an international instrument. For example, courts in several European countries freely cite each other's decisions that deal with the interpretation of the growing body of European Community law. It is reasoned that if judges can directly refer to applicable international obligations, they should also be free to refer to the understanding and application of the same in other national jurisdictions.

The Indian Supreme Court often put reliance on foreign precedents in its decisions as it is well recognized how the protection of life and liberty guaranteed by Article 21 of the Constitution of India has evolved over the years.

From the beginning, Courts in independent India have repeatedly relied on decisions from other common law jurisdictions, the most prominent among them being the United Kingdom, United States of America, Canada and Australia. The opinions of foreign courts have been readily cited and relied on in many landmark constitutional cases dealing with questions such as-

i. Right to privacy: The Supreme Court in a recent judgment passed in the case of 'Justice K.S. Puttaswamy (Retd) vs Union of India [Writ Petition (Civil) no. 494 OF 2012 decided

on 24th August, 2017] declared that the Right to Privacy is a Fundamental Right. The Apex court made reference to many U.S. judgments while coming to the conclusion.

ii. Declaring Section 66A of the Information Technology Act, 2000 as unconstitutional: The Supreme Court in the case of 'Shreya Singhal vs. UOI [Writ Petition (Criminal) no.167 OF 2012 decided on 24th March, 2015] declared Section 66A of the Information Technology Act, 2000 as unconstitutional. While reaching to the conclusion the Apex Court noted the difference in law regarding free speech in the US and India, it said, "It is significant to notice first the differences between the US First Amendment and Article 19(1)(a) read with Article 19(2). The first important difference is the absoluteness of the US first Amendment – Congress shall make no law which abridges the freedom of speech. Second, whereas the U.S. First Amendment speaks of freedom of speech and of the press, without any reference to "expression", Article 19 (1) (a) speaks of freedom of speech and expression without any reference to "the press". Third, under the US Constitution, speech may be abridged, whereas under our Constitution, reasonable restrictions may be imposed. Fourth, under our Constitution such restrictions have to be in the interest of eight designated

subject matters – that is any law seeking to impose a restriction on the freedom of speech can only pass muster if it is proximately related to any of the eight subject matters set out in Article 19(2)."

iii. Restraints on foreign travel: 'Maneka Gandhi v. Union of India [AIR 1978 SC 597] The Apex court's decision heavily drew from U.S. decisions and laid down the position that governmental action is subject to scrutiny on multiple grounds such as fairness, reasonableness and non-arbitrariness.

iv. Freedom of press: 'Bennett & Coleman v. Union of India [AIR 1973 SC 106] The Apex court relied on the U.S. Supreme Court's decision in Kovacs

- Cooper.
- Constitutionality of the death penalty: 'Bachan Singh
- Union of India [AIR 1980 SC 898] the Apex court while upholding the death sentence, relied on the U.S. cases of Furman v. Georgia, Arnold
- Georgia, and Proffitt
- Florida.

vi. In M.H. Hoskot

- State of Maharashtra [AIR 1978 SC 802] the Supreme Court explicitly relied on American decisions to hold that indigent persons were entitled to receive free legal services.

- Shreyas Mahesh Mhapankar
(Roll No. 20)
(S.Y. B.L.S. LL.B.)



FEMINISM IS BEAUTIFUL



I myself have never been able to find out precisely what a feminist is? but I know that people call one a feminist when one expresses sentiments that differentiate him/her from a doormat.

To me, feminism has always been about equality- plain and simple. I am a feminist because I believe in equal pay for equal work and breaking glass ceilings along with political, economic and social equality.

New feminism, unlike equality feminism recognizes the different strengths and roles given to men and women. The main aim is to emphasize the importance of men and women as individuals and that in all senses (legal, social, economic), they should be equal despite their natural differences.

Today feminism means many different things to different people, but at its core, if one goes back to its origin in the late 18th century, it is primarily a social movement for the emancipation of women. That movement was slow to start and it was not until the late 1880s that the term “feminism” actually appeared. Before then the more usual term

was “women's rights”. The first advocates for women's rights were for the most part lonely voices pleading against obvious and manifest iniquities in society's treatment of women.

Feminism is one of the most important social movement of the past two centuries and certainly the social movement which has brought about the most enduring and progressive transformation of human society on a global scale. It is customary to divide the history of feminism into the First, Second and Third wave with each period signaling a different era in the struggle to attain equality between the sexes.

It is worth mentioning that throughout the long first wave of feminism, women fought against several other injustices as well of which three are key i.e. 1] Women were restricted in terms of the ownership of property, requiring them to marry so as to inherit thus preventing them from attaining true independence. 2] Women did not have full rights over their own body, which meant they had no legal protection against sexual violence. (E.g. The idea that a husband could rape his wife was not admitted as law until late in the 20th century). 3] Women were discriminated against in the workplace which not only meant women were paid less than men for same work, it also restricted them from applying for certain jobs, denied then promotion, and made no allowance for maternity leave. Likewise, the

second wave of feminism took the view that equality between the sexes would only come about if there were a sea change in cultural attitudes on the part of both women and men. Then the third wave where feminist scholars of color argued very forcefully that feminism neglected race and class.

Feminism now has become purposeless for what it started out to be. Gaining equality has really lost all of its point because people who claim to be feminists often do not understand or accept other women and their choices. It is been misguided. There are some good things about it but there are some things that have gone far overboard that have really damaged relationships between men and women.

At the end of the day if you boil down what feminism really represents, it is a “TRUTH”. All people regardless of gender or station in life or everything are equal and that is the truth. Lastly, feminism leads to empowerment where every woman should feel like they have the power to change the world and lead the nation in the right direction. Thus, feminism is powerful, essential, respectful, strong, bold and beautiful.

-Simer Pereira
 (F.Y. LL.B.)
 (Roll No. 36)



RAPE



In my view, a forceful sexual intercourse without consent is rape. Many people in India think that rape is a topic which is considered to be very sensitive and controversial to discuss openly. This is the reason why I have chosen this topic and would like to share my views on it.

In a country where 133 crore people reside and in every 30 minutes there is this shameful crime taking place. Rapist is not the only one responsible for this, we the citizens of this country are also responsible for this shameful crime taking place.

Every rape victim and her family only demand for justice! And every rape victim along with her family moan the same cry, "Yeh jo mere saath hua/ Meri beti ke saath hua woh kabhi koi aur ladki ke saath naa ho!!!!". Irrespective of this there is

very less action taken against rapists in India, ... few candle marches and posting pictures against rape is the only thing one can expect from this ignorant country! We as the citizens fail to realise that burning candles and shouting slogans is not going to lead to any solution to stop rape! In section 376 there is the very minuscule punishment prescribed for the rapists namely, up to 7 years of imprisonment. I wish there was more to the punishment of rapist not only just imprisonment but also death penalties. Rape will only stop when there is a serious punishment to this shameful crime!

Every girl in India is taught how to behave, how to carry themselves, how to dress up, and how to be a 'Sanskari Ladki'. But also at the same time why don't we teach every boy how not to behave with girls around him??? Why don't we teach them that girls are not just toys to play with!!! We should teach every boy to respect every girl in this world....

I would like to request all the parents reading this article to also teach your children to respect girls from a very early age so that when he grows up and becomes an

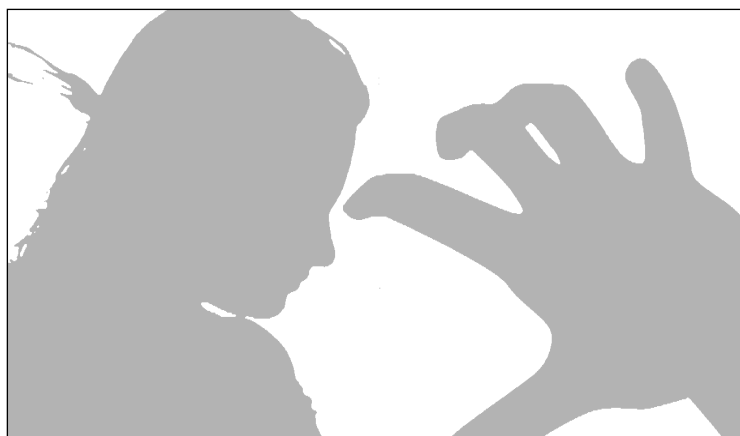
adult he will not even think of committing such a shameful crime! We talk about gender equality, and the same thing is to be taught to girl child also. As a responsible citizen and person I have taken a step forward to make people aware about this problem, and have already started teaching my younger brother and sister to respect the opposite gender.

Teaching our female children self-defence techniques will also help them to thwart a rape attempt to some extent, every female child should be taught the difference between the good touch and bad touch from a reasonably early age in her life. One should start with themselves in order to change the world.

I hope my thoughts shall not fall on deaf ears of the readers, reading this article...

Thank you!

-Trusha Mishra
 (F.Y. B.L.S. LL.B.)
 (Roll No. 25)



10 Reasons Why Silence Really Is Golden

How silence can benefit your health.



We live in a world where we are inundated with sounds throughout the day — some pleasant, some not so pleasant — but we very rarely experience silence. Does this matter? Actually, it does. The World Economic Forum has just published a list of the worst cities for noise pollution based on over 200,000 hearing tests. (Alex Grey, March 27, 2017)

1. Silence has been found to stimulate brain growth: In 2013 A study into brain structure and function found that a minimum of 2 hours of silence could result in the creation of new brain cells in the area of our brains linked to learning and recall.

2. Noise affects our stress levels – raising cortisol and adrenaline. A study in the journal *Heart* in 2006 found silence can relieve tension in just two minutes.

3. Silence is more “relaxing” for your body and brain than listening to music – measured by a lowering of blood pressure and an increased blood flow to the brain.

4. Periods of silence throughout the day enhance sleep and lessen insomnia. We have all heard advice about “winding down” before bed but few of us apply it to ourselves.

5. Research throughout the 20th century has linked noise pollution to an increase in heart disease and tinnitus. The World Health Organization likened it to a “modern plague.”

6. Conor O’Shea writing for “Lifehack” found that on a retreat for 100 people, there was an increase in awareness and more time for personal reflection. Space to listen to your inner voice and make measured decisions.

7. You will find yourself able to focus better. This seems pretty obvious but how many of us try to finish a report surrounded by noise and/or colleagues and how many youngsters insist on listening to music whilst studying? Numerous studies prove that this is unhelpful.

8. Lowering sensory input helps us to restore our cognitive resources. We stop feeling overwhelmed. We can then tap into our creativity and we can daydream, fantasize and meditate. When we allow ourselves this quiet reflective time we find that, as Herman Melville wrote, “All profound things and emotion of things are proceeded and attended by silence.”

9. “The soul always knows what to do to heal itself. The challenge is to silence the mind.” —Caroline Myss.

How you achieve this is up to you but I find a 10-minute breathing meditation conducted in total silence, calms me down and allows me to focus on the task in hand. I start to prioritize well so that unnecessary tasks become just that – unnecessary.

10. A favorite quote of mine is attributed to Abraham Lincoln: “Better to remain silent and be thought a fool than to speak and remove all doubt.” This last point is that we need to learn that silence is often the best strategy not only for ourselves but for others, too. Not everyone wants to hear your opinion and before we speak we should ask ourselves, “Who does this benefit? Is this kind? Do I need to say it?”

“Speak only when you feel your words are better than silence.” – Anon

So silence is undoubtedly golden and good for our health and you should try and build some into every day to reap its numerous rewards. I’ll leave you with this quote from Deepak Chopra: “There is no substitute for the creative inspiration, knowledge, and stability that comes from knowing how to contact your core of inner silence.”

Ssshhhh....

-Dr. Dev Patel
 (S.Y. LL.B.)
 (Roll No. 25)



CHILD LABOUR

Child labourers have to toil long hours to eke out a living for themselves and support their families. Exploitation becomes a way of life for them and becomes very harmful to their physical and mental development. They are forced to inhabit an adult world, shoulder adult responsibilities, and suffer extreme exploitation.

Despite legislation banning child labour, it has not been possible to completely stop the practice of hiring children as labour across the world. India is no exception to employment of children as labour; rather the country employs the largest number of child labourers in the world.

Causes of Child Labour: Poverty, social inequality and lack of education are among is the main cause of child labour. According to a UNICEF report, in rural and impoverished parts of the world, children have no real and meaningful alternative as schools and teachers are not available. Many communities, particularly rural areas do not have adequate school facilities, even the availability and quality of schools is very low.

Also, the low paying informal economy thrives upon the low cost, easy to hire, easy to dismiss labour in the form of child labour. After the unorganized agriculture sector which employs 60% of child labour, children are employed in unorganized trade, unorganized assembly and unorganized retail work. Other contributory factors to child labour include inflexibility and structure of India's labour market, size of informal economy, inability of industries to scale up and lack of modern manufacturing technologies.

Bonded child labour in India: Under this system, the child, or usually child's parent enter into an agreement, wherein the child performs work as in-kind repayment of credit. Though India passed the Bonded Labour System (Abolition) Act of 1976 prohibiting solicitation or use of bonded labour including children, the practice of bonded child labour has not ceased.

Consequences of Child Labour: Child labour inflicts damage to a child's physical and mental health. A child labourer has no basic rights to education, development, and freedom. Children employed as labourers work in unsafe environments where there is a constant danger of fatal accidents. They are forced to lead a life of poverty, illiteracy, and deprivation. They are required to perform gruelling and physically demanding tasks and in return receive only meagre wages. Poor working conditions cause severe health problems to such children. A child labourer not just suffers physical and mental torture but also becomes mentally and emotionally mature too fast which is never a good sign.

According to Article 24, no child below the age of 14 years shall be employed to work in any factory or in any hazardous employment (but not in non-hazardous industries). As per Article 39(f), childhood and youth are to be protected against exploitation and against moral and material abandonment. Article 45 stipulates that the state shall endeavour to provide within a period of 10 years from the commencement of the Constitution free and compulsory education for all children until they complete the age of 14 years.

The Factories Act of 1948 prohibits the employment of children below the age of 14 years in any factory. The Mines Act of 1952 prohibits the employment of children below 18 years of age in a mine. Also, various laws and the Indian Penal Code, such as the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection) of Children Act-2000, and the Child Labour (Prohibition and Abolition) Act-1986 seek to prevent the practice of child labour in India. Unfortunately, these laws and regulations have not been backed by effective and proper implementation and enforcement.

Conclusion: Collective efforts are needed on the part of society and the government to put an end to the practice of child labour. In fact, every citizen should take a pledge to never employ child labourer, rather discourage others too from doing so. We should create awareness amongst people employing child labourers and the parents sending their children to work. We need to provide our children a happy childhood where they are able to enjoy the best period of their lives with a merry and carefree attitude.

The government should make efforts to increase the incomes of parents by launching various development schemes. Efforts should be made towards poverty eradication combined with educational reforms to provide free or affordable access to quality education. Only by taking comprehensive steps, the Government can hope to eliminate all forms of child labour by 2020.

-Amit Trivedi
(S.Y. LL.B.)
(Roll No. 47)

LEGAL NOTICE

TOPIC : LEGAL NOTICE ON VARIOUS SCENARIOS

In today's world we enter into numerous litigations with individuals/firms wherein filing of civil suit becomes imperative which we do generally file. Some individuals/firms enters into litigation straightaway while others opt for serving a notice upon opponent of giving out intention filing of a civil suit in court of competent jurisdiction. There are certain legislations which make it mandatory to file a legal notice before filing any litigation otherwise that litigation will be bad in law. For example , The Negotiable Instruments Act, 1938.

WHAT IS LEGAL NOTICE?

Notice is the legal concept describing a requirement that a party be aware of legal process affecting their rights, obligations or duties. There are several types of notice: public notice, actual notice, constructive notice, and implied notice. A "Legal Notice" is a notice indicating your opponent that you are preparing to litigate a lawsuit against him in case the so called demand is not fulfilled.

Legal Notice is filed generally in civil cases. In criminal cases, no legal notice is filed as action is taken by the State who is the supreme power. However if you are seeking civil action against government you have to first serve government a legal notice. It is only thereafter that you can file civil suit against government. Legal notice is a first step towards the legal proceeding to be initiated against a person or company. A legal notice is like a warning sent as it lays down the conditions that the person receiving

the notice needs to follow, otherwise a legal action may be taken against him. There are several instances when you have to take a legal action against a person or company such as an property dispute, consumer grievance, cheque bounce, divorce, eviction, and many more! However, you require to inform that person or company that you are planning to initiate a legal action against them.

VARIOUS SCENARIOS TO SERVE LEGAL NOTICE –

1. SECURITY REFUND

Most landlords requires the rental tenants provide a security deposit which is used to ensure the tenant performs the obligations under a lease. Unfortunately most landlords do not fulfill their obligations and do not refund the security deposit in a timely manner.

The security demand letter is designed for use by tenant in writing to landlord requesting a full return of the deposit. This letter request that deposit must returned within 10 days and if not , legal action can b taken by tenant.

If you , as a tenant has fulfilled all the obligations under the lease- have paid the rent in full and on time and have caused no damage to property , you are entitled to full return of the security deposit. Landlord must return the deposit with interest or

give his tenant written notice of damages being claimed within 30 days of tenant moving out. If the landlords fails to comply with the request letter as mentioned above , the next step may be taking him/her to court of law.

2. CHEQUE BOUNCE

Cheque bounce or cheque non-payment is a serious offence in India punishable with imprisonment or fine under Section 138 of Negotiable Instruments Act. In case of cheque bounce , a cheque beneficiary must present the cheque issuer with a cheque bounce notice under Section 138 within 30 days of return of the cheque to protect his/her rights under Section 138. Cheque bounce notice is a firm and serious intimation to cheque issuer that the cheque beneficiary will proceed with the legal action if payment is not made immediately.

For a cheque bounce notice to be valid , it must contain reference to S.138 of negotiable instrument act , information about when the cheque was presented , the reason for non-realisation of payment and a request to cheque issuer to arrange for payment immediately through alternate means.

The notice must contain the name of the cheque beneficiary , check issuer name and address, date of return of cheque, reason for return. It is important to send this legal notice through a registered post , so that the date of issuing can be recorded formally. One copy of letter can b retained by the cheque beneficiary while the other copy is delivered to cheque issuer.

-Drishti Singh
 (Roll No. 40)
 (T.Y. LLB.)

TALK...

Today's aunties got a new topic to talk Her clothing style.....
 Atwominutes'silencetoourcultureandtomainlya humanmentalitythat isforwardedlike a message from generation to generation.
 What a girl needs to wear before and after her marriage is predecided by great legends of our society,
 who think by stopping a girl from wearing clothes would clean the society. No, a big no we do not accept this.
 Wehaveseenagirlinaburkhabeentreatedasanopp ortunitybyoursocietytotalkabout,
 wehaveseenawomaninasareetobetalkedabout, we have seen lady in a salwar suit be the hot topic in session. We have seen a respectable girl been molested by a creep,
 wehaveeseenagirl dyingduetopaincausedbyaman (knowntobe a mard),wehaveseenagirlbeenmadetofeelinsecure dbycheapster, wehaveseenallthis donebyaman. Yetagainatwominutes'silenceforallthoseauntiesa nduncleswhostillthinkthatitisa girl'sfault.

-Komal Sharma
 (S.Y. LL.B.)
 (Roll No. 35)

GOALS

Every person has, Dreams of his own. With the proper spirit, They turn into goals.
 Every human being thinks of, Something he wants to achieve.
 One might work for it,
 The other might just hurt and leave.
 Some goals are temporary, While some are permanent.
 Some of them are legendary,
 While some of them are just full of puns.
 Every goal has,
 An important of in own, In the end you've got to, Work for it alone.
 Goals give meaning to life, They direct how to live it,
 The moment we achieve our goals, It makes our life lit.

-Anushka Pandit
 (S.Y. B.L.S. LL.B.)
 (Roll No. 03)

THE FORTIFYING WARRIORS

Thirst and Hunger were never the matter of their Avidity.

Sound Sleep is an absolute non procuring dream for them because fulfilling our slumber is what they ensured.

Harshness of the nature's conditions did not affect their vision of securing their Motherland.

Fear is something which they were never concerned of. Firearms, Weapons were their Shields to ensure that no one harmed their countrymen.

An ounce of blood didn't terrify within any of them, because their Prime Priority was safeguarding the lives of their Mother India.

Yes! he is a Son, a Daughter, a Husband & a Wife, a Father, a Mother and Most Importantly our Very Own Indian Army.

Now it's our turn to pray for all our Nation's Heroes not only for the ones who we have lost but also for those who continue to accomplish the unending mission to protect our Land.

- Vaishnavi Talekar
 (F.Y. B.L.S. LL.B.)
 (Roll No. 54)

YOUTH

People with bright visions on mind,
 Having an attitude: generous and kind.
 People studded with creativity,
 With an elegant and captivating personality.
 Reformed mentality in their brain,
 Who can overcome the struggles of the heavy rain,
 Folks with a view to change the old pattern,
 Capable to lighten dark with a lantern.
 Their presence makes everyone warm,
 Note: They are the light of the new dawn!

- Shravya Shetty
 (F.Y. B.L.S. LL.B.)
 (Roll No. 40)

THE BEAST IN YOU...



The rain never stops, The clouds thickening, She coughs weakly,
 Her body feeling like jelly, She looks at her fingers Soaked through.
 Her hands and feet feel numb, Even in the rubber gloves and gums. She looks up hearing a terrifying growl
 Sends her heart into frantic whirl. Glowing light blue orbs stare at her, Fangs bigger than her young hands bare.
 Swallowing, her vision blurs even more, Sniffing a little boundless by the time, she cries.
 Feeling her feet above the ground, She tries. A little anxious when it's dark, Constant fear somethings' always near, Swallowing her shadow just by mere.
 She runs,
 Searching for the light in the dark.
 Footsteps behind her,
 The darkness encroaching her.
 Preventing her from finding her way back home. She runs and runs, Suddenly, her steps haltering, she falls.
 Darkness eloping her whole, Her boney structure became mush,
 Closed heavy lids, feeling blank and numb.
 And,
 Just as the abiding cycle, it ends. it ends the weighing miles. She wakes up to bright sun peeking through her Window sill.
 Squinting her dry eyes, tear stains still on cheeks, laying down on her billet, Happy to be back at home, she smiles.

- Anjali Singh
 (F.Y. B.L.S. LL.B.)
 (Roll No. 44)

SUCCESS

Success is an emotion,
 In a feeling of bliss.
 Some win the game by caution,
 Others lose just by a miss.

Being successful isn't easy,
 It's the hard course.
 The excitement makes people dicey,
 When winning is the only source.

Success only comes to those,
 Who actually work for it?
 It keeps you on your toes,
 Makes you put efforts a bit.

In actually a piece of cake,
 If you looks at it that way.
 You just have to know how to bake,
 You just have to wake up and say.

Once you achieve success,
 The feeling is seventh heaven.
 It's a glorious mess,
 Makes you smile even at eleven.

- Anushka Pandit
 (S.Y. B.L.S. LL.B.)
 (Roll No. 03)

DEVIL IN DISGUISE!

Some call it feeling blue,
 Some say haven't got a clue;
 Empty and helpless,
 Disguised as laziness;
 Being an achiever, yet experiencing lowest of lows,
 Going gets tough, self esteem facing hard hitting blows;
 Loser, Sulker, unstable are some of the names,
 People give u when your own mind is playing games;
 No shame, no pity, no help you ask,
 Getting out of bed is a turbulent task;
 When such things bother you go to the doc,
 Remember no shame in therapy, let the haters mock;
 Putting yourself first ain't no crime,
 Why bother about people who don't care a dime;
 Grab and kill that devil called depression,
 Get better than best with each session!

- Manali Gadre
 (S.Y. LL.B.)
 (Roll No. 13)

IN TIME

Time seems so slow when it takes someone from you
 And it goes fast when it gives you someone
 Time kills and heals

It doesn't wait for you when you want it to
 But it will wait for you when you recover
 Time is what makes us exist
 It brings you whatever you don't need
 And makes you realize later
 Brings two people together and separates the other
 Two There's plenty of it but we need more of it
 Time shows you the lies that you've been told
 A second to ignite a spark
 A second to lose someone

A second to understand, all that you need and want
 Was, is and will be you yourself all along
 You will realize the blissfulness of solitude,
 In time
 Prioritize what makes you happy
 In time

Everything falls apart and falls in place,
 In time.

-Aparna Achary
 (S.Y. B.L.S. LL.B.)
 (Roll No. 01)

WHY ME ?

If you have to ask Why me ?
 When you're feeling really blue,
 When the world has turned against you
 And you don't know what to do,
 When it pours colossal raindrops
 And the road's a winding mess,
 And you're feeling more confused
 Than you ever could express,

When the saddened sun won't shine,
 When the stars will not align,
 When you'd rather be
 Inside your bed,
 The covers pulled
 Above your head,
 When life is something
 That you dread
 And you have to ask Why me ?...

Then when the world seems right and true,
 When rain has left a gentle dew,
 When you feel happy being you,
 Please ask yourself Why me ? then, too.

-Amit Trivedi
 (S.Y. LL.B.)
 (Roll No. 47)

THE FALL

Pushed me off the cliff
 On which both of us were hanging on
 You've dropped and recovered
 I'm still falling, no ground for me to hit on
 Endless chatter can be heard around
 I saw your face clearly on my fall Eyes once filled
 with emotions Seems to be dead, they always were
 When I wake up mid-air,
 I'm remembered of the games you played
 The fake ass behind the pretentious mask that you so
 proudly wore Giving nightmares to both the living
 and the dead
 Words spoken, promises made, embracing flaws, And
 all for what?
 Standing on the edge again, all alone And falling off
 again, all over
 The cycle continues like a song on repeat
 Pushing me off the cliff isn't you anymore

It's me, hoping the next fall will bring me the sweet
 escape I keep praying upon
 Waterfalls running down my brain, keeping my heart
 clean
 Wherever I go, you follow, with the same façade
 Everything in my head explodes, then, follows the
 silence
 The blissful calm before the storm, on repeat
 Flashing your face as a dangerous warning sign
 Telling me to stop, drop and howl my heart out I
 carry the weight with me all the time Slogging my
 way through the dark pit,
 On which now I rest upon like a king.

-Aparna Achary
 (S.Y. B.L.S. LL.B.)
 (Roll No. 01)

PAST, PRESENT & FUTURE

Our past we can't recapture,
 It's over and it's done,
 No way to recover time,
 All those days are gone.

WE are unable to change,
 What has happened?
 So no need to get entangled,
 In its memories.

Prepare yourself for the future,
 And determine your interest,
 Work harder to reach your destination,
 This will make your future the best.

But if we only look behind, On our past and regret
 on it,
 We would be unable to complete our goals,
 Then our future would be worst.
 So don't regret for your past,
 And just open the key for future,
 The key for success is just,
HARDWORK...HARDWORK....HARDWORK!!!

- Nidhi Dubey
 (F.Y. B.L.S. LL.B.)
 (Roll No. 06)

Thinking

If you think you are beaten, you are;
 If you think you dare not, you don't.
 If you'd like to win, but you think you can't,
 It is almost a cinch that you won't.

If you think you'll lose, you're lost;
 For out of the world we find
 Success begins with a fellow's will
 It's all in the state of mind.

If you think you're outclassed, you are;
 You've got to think high to rise.
 You've got to be sure of yourself before
 You can ever win the prize.

Life's battles don't always go
 To the stronger or faster man;
 But sooner or later the man who wins
 Is the one who thinks he can!

-Amit Trivedi
 (S.Y. LL.B.)
 (Roll No. 47)

MOTHER

Your eyes are pure emerald. I wish to collect all
 falling tears and make a necklace out of them."
 said her mother.

All her daughter's pain which was in vain was
 hidden by her fake smile and the truth about
 every fake smile of hers lies inside her eyes.

To her mom she was a princess. She never
 thought that her daughter will go through the
 same heartbreak which will destroy the type of
 person she's today. The loyal one. She wanted to
 tell her Daughter that she knows how badly it
 hurts that it almost kills. But also she wanted to
 tell her how it got better day by day. How it
 actually Stopped hurting. But the poor mother
 who was unable to explain all this to her
 daughter remained silent.

And "I'm fine mumma" was all that her daughter
 replied.

- Ridhi Katare
 (S.Y. B.L.S. LL.B.)
 (Roll No.12)

Don't Give Up

Don't give up and don't give in
 It's all in the lord's hands
 No matter what your facing
 He is the one who can
 In any situation

His grace can turn it around
 so you can be victorious
 As his love does abound.

The begining and the end he knows
 and all that's in between

So put your total trust in him
 to him it's all foreseen.

He known about your struggles
 He knows about your pain
 Your hardships and your sorrows
 and he will help you to reign.

So don't give up and don't give in
 Don't quit before it's time
 God's grace will give you power
 To make it to the finish line
 In his way and time!!!

-Amit Trivedi
 (S.Y. LL.B.) (Roll No. 47)

Deye meelle eb³ee Fme peelleve keAe, meye Yeej legnej sneLeellceW

Deye meelle eb³ee Fme peelleve keAe, meye Yeej legnej sneLeellceW
 nWpeelle legnej sneLeellceW nOnej legnej sneLeellceW
 ceje drelle³ee nWskel³ener, Skel yeej legnWhe peT ceD
 Dehece kalj obpeiele Yej keAe meye H³eej legnej sneLeellceW
³ee lescelpeie mesoj j nb³ee peie cellj nglees smes j nB
 Fme Hej legnej sneLeellceW Gme Hej legnej sneLeellceW
³eeb caevele keAe pevce deus lye lkeA³ej CeellkeAe Hapeej erylveb
 cepe HapekeAe keler FkeA FkeA j ie keAe nes leej legnej sneLeellceW
 peye peye o j yeej keAe yeeve o j yeej cell es Dee T bceD
 nescej skelcckele drelceAe, mej keAej legnej sneLeellceW
 cepe cell epe cell yeme Yee³ener, ceUvej nB Dehe veej e³ee nes
 ceDnBmehej keAe neLeellceW mehej legnej sneLeellceW

-DebkeAe e³eehep
 (Sme.Jee³e. Sue.Sue.yee)
 (j esie vob 46)

DeeMee keAer Deej

kelneBkelneBvenelKeepce Gmes
 deue ve Hee³ee uoskelve Jees-
 {ke Gmesoj yeej,
 Hej er Hee Lee cej sDebj Jees-
 kelnvesueiee [j vee cele,
 DehevesDebj Fme Dehe kelesyej vesosree cele ~
 ceDnBleg smeLe,
 legsnj Skel ves eMekej lkeA ~
 devee yel es Deheve vece Deej Hele,
 ebKee ie³ee cePescej scelpewe keAe j amlee ~
 peye ieej mesme³ee celes leesueiee,
 cePesjen ebKeevesJeeue Lee,
 cej sDebj er Hee nDej,
 Hej ceelcee ~

-HejeeveeJekelj
 (SheA.Jee³e. yee.Sue.Sme. Sue.Sue.yee)
 (j esie vob 27)

efele

í eí sye³eskeler ogre³ee meler Gmekel celee Deej efelce ceB
 keles leesmeej er ogre³ee ves Gmekel oepel Je Gmekel l³eeie
 keler deS mej ene nW- lees FmeceBefelce keAe Year cen l Je
 G levee ner nW
 efelce Jeesnelee nWpees Dehevesye³eskel es Dees yee l es oKeelee
 nWDeej Gmekel deS drelkelues Deelmeleeb Dehevescave cellher
 j Kelle nW- Hej Deelmeleeb odespe³j nW- DehevesHej Jeej
 keles Kelye oKe kalj Jen Dehever Kelyer cevee uelee nW-
 Skel ye³eskel deS Gmekel efelce G levee ner cen l Jekelans
 epel veer keler ceB efelce keAe neLe ye³eskel mej Hej nWlees
 Jees Fme ogre³ee cellmeyemesmej efelce nW- efelce nWlees Skel
 ceieBmekel nceBlee Gmekel meele j nsee ~ ye³ee dlejsie lees

Gmesmec Yeeueves Jeeues neLe Gmekel meele nW- ceBhej e dave
 ye³eskel meele j nveskel yeeo Yee ye³ee nj Mece Deheves
 efelce keA Deveskele Filpeej kalj lee nW-
 cePesj Kee í ele cellKep peulee j ne Ode cellheles oKee Skel
 Hehej Mlee cej sefelce keA He cell-

-Deveskele efeln
 (SheA.Jee³e. yee.Sue.Sme. Sue.Sue.yee)
 (j esie vob 45)

Deveḡī 35 (De)

ncej somle cesSkā j ep^{3e} Snee nwpessoMe ces nj mece^{3e} e^{3e} celljn Lee nw Gme j ep^{3e} Hej yanme nek^{er} nw Jees j ep^{3e} penabj epe kelule leej Hej Fmeedre^{3e} ele Kelejs cellHej Lee nw Deejj pees j ep^{3e} e^{3e} DeesnerSkā Deueie ner^{3e} He uesves ueielee nw Jees j ep^{3e} nw peccat Deejj kelMceejj ~

peccatDeejj kelMceejj kel j epee j epee nefj e^{3e} Mel^{3e} Hej ner^{3e} hlog^{3e} Leeve kel meele Deevestej Leej n^{3e} Les- JenerMel^{3e} Deveḡī 370 kel^{3e} He cellueed n^{3e} Deejj peccat Deejj kelMceejj j ep^{3e} kel^{3e} DemLee^{3e} er Leej Hej Skā d^{3e} Leeve j ep^{3e} kel^{3e} ope^{3e} e^{3e} Lee ~ e^{3e} pemecell^{3e} Deevestej yeoueele kel^{3e} ner^{3e} Lee-

1952 cellGme mece^{3e} kel^{3e} Tel^{3e} kel^{3e} uee^{3e} Deevest^{3e} er Heb peleej uee^{3e} ven^{3e} kel^{3e} oyele cellDeekolj j e^{3e} Hele [e^{3e} j ep^{3e} e^{3e} Omeo ves Skā Deo^{3e} me peej er e^{3e} e^{3e}, e^{3e} pame Deo^{3e} me cell^{3e} kel^{3e} ner^{3e} Fme o^{3e} me kel^{3e} medleOeeve kel^{3e} meele meyemes ye [e^{3e} Oeek^{3e} e^{3e} Lee ~ Fme Deo^{3e} me kel^{3e} Skā Deveḡī 35 yevekelj medleOeeve ces pees e^{3e} Lee ~ ^{3e} en Deveḡī 35 (De) medleOeeve kel^{3e} Deveḡī 35 kel^{3e} yeo^{3e} v^{3e} ner^{3e} e^{3e} uee^{3e} lee ye^{3e} kel^{3e} medleOeeve kel^{3e} Dehe^{3e} kel^{3e} cellj Kee i^{3e} Lee, Fmekel^{3e} He^{3e} s^{3e} kel^{3e} kel^{3e} Ce kel^{3e} ner^{3e} ve kel^{3e} ner^{3e} uee^{3e} es kel^{3e} medleOeeve kel^{3e} Fme Hej yeou^{3e} me Jee^{3e} e^{3e} j Keeve Lee, kel^{3e} Lee [j Lee ekel^{3e} uee^{3e} cell^{3e} nes^{3e} es ye^{3e} e^{3e} i^{3e} He^{3e} e^{3e} Lee?

Deveḡī 35 (De) medleOeeve kel^{3e} Skā ce^{3e} Oeeje Smeer^{3e} nwpame Hej Deepe Lee kel^{3e} meho Yeeve cell^{3e} e^{3e} v^{3e} ner^{3e} n^{3e} Deejj ^{3e} es Deepe uee^{3e} et^{3e} n^{3e}

Fme Deo^{3e} me cell^{3e} uee^{3e} e^{3e} kel^{3e} Lee oves pames cel^{3e} Deejj ye^{3e} s^{3e} De^{3e} Dekelej kel^{3e} medleOeeve mes i^{3e} ave kelj peccat Deejj kelMceejj j ep^{3e} kel^{3e} Dem^{3e} Lee^{3e} kes^{3e} sob^{3e} e^{3e} i^{3e} Lee ~ e^{3e} pememes^{3e} He^{3e} Deejj me^{3e} kel^{3e} ye^{3e} e^{3e} kel^{3e} ner^{3e} i^{3e} Lee, He^{3e} Deejj me^{3e} De^{3e} Lee Hece^{3e} kel^{3e} j^{3e} me [Lee^{3e} mei^{3e} e^{3e} kel^{3e} kel^{3e} , Fme kel^{3e} De^{3e} j^{3e} es Lee^{3e} n^{3e} De^{3e} ekel^{3e} kel^{3e} Lee peccat Deejj kelMceejj kel^{3e} uee^{3e} e^{3e} kel^{3e} nee^{3e} Deejj kel^{3e} Lee v^{3e} ner^{3e} nee^{3e} ~ Fmekel^{3e} Deveḡēj Jees uee^{3e} pees e^{3e} Lee^{3e} ues 10 meueell^{3e} nes^{3e} peccat Deejj kelMceejj j ep^{3e} celljn j ns n^{3e} e^{3e} pevekel^{3e} Lee ^{3e} en e^{3e} Lee^{3e} ues 10 meueell^{3e} nes^{3e} n^{3e} Gv^{3e} ner^{3e} kel^{3e} uee^{3e} e^{3e} kel^{3e} Lee oer pees i^{3e} Lee ~ Fmekel^{3e} Hej^{3e} Cece^{3e} es n^{3e} De^{3e} ekel^{3e} o^{3e} me kel^{3e} ye^{3e} Jeej skā mece^{3e} He^{3e} kel^{3e} Leeve mes De^{3e} es n^{3e} e^{3e} h^{3e} log^{3e} kel^{3e} nes^{3e} Jeneb^{3e} kel^{3e} uee^{3e} e^{3e} kel^{3e} Lee v^{3e} ner^{3e} oer i^{3e} Lee^{3e} Deejj Jees Deepe Ye^{3e} De^{3e} ves ner^{3e} o^{3e} me cell^{3e} Lee^{3e} e^{3e} kel^{3e} j n^{3e} j ns n^{3e} ~ Deepe kel^{3e} j ep^{3e} e^{3e} kel^{3e} kel^{3e} uee^{3e} e^{3e} e^{3e} pevekel^{3e} E^{3e} e^{3e} kel^{3e} Ye^{3e} e^{3e} j^{3e} e^{3e} ce^{3e} me^{3e} uee^{3e} kel^{3e} Oe^{3e} e^{3e} G^{3e} Lee^{3e} n^{3e} uee^{3e} uee^{3e} e^{3e} h^{3e} vot^{3e} Me^{3e} Lee^{3e} Hej ye^{3e} es kel^{3e} Lee^{3e} v^{3e} ner^{3e} n^{3e}

Deveḡī 35 (De) uee^{3e} e^{3e} kel^{3e} Lee kel^{3e} Deuee^{3e} Lee Skā Oeeje Deejj Ye^{3e} Me^{3e} ee^{3e} Lee e^{3e} pemekel^{3e} Deveḡēj peccat Deejj kelMceejj kel^{3e} ye^{3e} n^{3e} kel^{3e} uee^{3e} e^{3e}, e^{3e} h^{3e} log^{3e} Leeve kel^{3e} Dev^{3e} e^{3e} j ep^{3e} cell^{3e} uee^{3e} Jeneb^{3e} ee^{3e} v^{3e} ner^{3e} Kee^{3e} eo

mekel^{3e} es^{3e} veekel^{3e} j^{3e} v^{3e} ner^{3e} mekel^{3e} es^{3e} Leej v^{3e} ner^{3e} ues mekel^{3e} es^{3e} cel^{3e} kel^{3e} uee^{3e} Deejj Dev^{3e} Me^{3e} e^{3e} kel^{3e} me^{3e} Lee^{3e} De^{3e} kel^{3e} Lee^{3e} v^{3e} ner^{3e} ues mekel^{3e} es-

Fme Deveḡī 35 (De) kel^{3e} Skā kel^{3e} uee^{3e} me^{3e} 19 pevelej^{3e} er 1990 kel^{3e} De^{3e} me^{3e} e^{3e} yeve kelj mece^{3e} ves De^{3e} e^{3e}, Jene^{3e} kel^{3e} uee^{3e} e^{3e} kel^{3e}, Jene^{3e} kel^{3e} uee^{3e} cell^{3e} kel^{3e} kelMceejj er He^{3e} Lee^{3e} kel^{3e} De^{3e} ue^{3e} en - De^{3e} Dekele^{3e} kel^{3e} veej skā meele De^{3e} ves ner^{3e} Leej mes^{3e} kel^{3e} uee^{3e} e^{3e} Lee ~ Jees j ep^{3e} e^{3e} pen^{3e} e^{3e} cel^{3e} Lee^{3e} i^{3e} ee^{3e} kel^{3e} o^{3e} me ces meyemes yan^{3e} Lee^{3e} ave Medle^{3e} vepej De^{3e} Lee^{3e} Lee, Jene^{3e} Hej Fmeer^{3e} o^{3e} me kel^{3e} uee^{3e} cell^{3e} kel^{3e} De^{3e} ves Leej i^{3e} ee^{3e} kelj Ye^{3e} e^{3e} ves Hej cepe^{3e} j^{3e} n^{3e} Lee He^{3e} e^{3e}, Jees Deepe De^{3e} ves ner^{3e} o^{3e} me cell^{3e} Me^{3e} Lee^{3e} Lee^{3e} Lee^{3e} j n^{3e} j ns n^{3e}

Fme o^{3e} me kel^{3e} me^{3e} e^{3e} F^{3e} es^{3e} n^{3e} w^{3e} kel^{3e}, pen^{3e} e^{3e} n^{3e} ce He^{3e} Lee^{3e} He^{3e} j e^{3e} ^ (mek^{3e} ee^{3e} j) nes^{3e} kel^{3e} ye^{3e} e^{3e} kelj Lee^{3e} n^{3e} Skā j e^{3e} ^ 'Skā medleOeeve kel^{3e} ye^{3e} e^{3e} kelj Lee^{3e} n^{3e} Jene^{3e} ekel^{3e} me^{3e} kel^{3e} Skā i^{3e} ee^{3e} kel^{3e} Jepen mes n^{3e} ce^{3e} j^{3e} veekel^{3e} kel^{3e} v^{3e} es^{3e} peccat Deejj kelMceejj j ep^{3e} kel^{3e} He^{3e} cell^{3e} Skā Fm^{3e} uee^{3e} ekel^{3e} m^{3e} i^{3e} yeve^{3e} e^{3e} Lee n^{3e}

-mege^{3e} e^{3e} G^{3e} He^{3e} e^{3e} e^{3e}
 (Shā. Jee^{3e}. ye^{3e}. Sue. Sme. Sue. Sue. ye^{3e})
 (jesie veb 57)

-- v³ee³e o³teer --

DeeKeeHej niHeEer Gmekel,
neLeelkeMiej epet leueleej ~
Gme Skel ceemete kel dueS,
3en men leeuKeeKeeJeej ~
nj Skel meyel e keler peepes³ee³el ee,
Deel eHeue Fmeer lej epet Hej ~
ehaj o³teermeepe leueleej mes
Hej er lemeuueer nesvhej ~
Heef[le keler j #ekel niw³en,
Dehej eDeer kel dueS yevesMalkeave ~
mecevele ee niwneOalle epemekel,
OalleGmekel meyemesyeueave ~
Meete&Meekel e epemekel niwienves
v³ee³e niwepeme keler mehp j lee ~
kel j leepes j #ee medleDeeve keler,
Jen niwincej er
v³ee³e o³teer ~

-Hedee&veeJekel j

(ShA. Jee³e. year. Sue. Sme. Sue. year.)

(j esse vob 27)

oMe Oese keAe ieeve

Keguer ekel eeye leesoKee ekel Havvabueue do Kel esni
Gve HavveelHej Gkel j sMeyo year syemeue do Kel esni
ceal lees[e leyej e³ee ehaj keline eDeeer Deeleepe mes
niDee niwkePee legniLuei es neskeP do lege Year Goeme mes
keline peesue [Ke[el eer pegeave ceal Gkel le³eue Meyo ves
cePemesekel legeves oMe Oese kele ieeve keP ebueKee ?
Skel meele ehvot- cageueceave keP ebueKee ?
3es³eneBYear ue [le sni keliepeestHej Year cej le sni
yeme F levee kelin kel j ekel eeye ehmemkel ie³eer
cej shaj eM euesmespeceave ekemekel ie³eer
yeme FmeesueS cal oMe Oese kele ieeve ven ebueKel ee
dueKee Year lees ehvot- cageueceave veneRueKel ee ~

-megele GHee³ee³e

57, ShA. Jee³e. year. Sue. Sme.

Henuervepej oKee Lee legniW

kelue keler leesyeele niw
Henuervepej oKee Lee legniW
legnej er d³eeenW eHeue Leek Deye Year ni
mees³e 3ener d³epkel ie³ee ceal Deheveer jen Hej
kelner leej ehaj e n meskel e b³ien j er Gve Peaveel keler
Deej lege kelin oes keler &veF yeete kel j esSHej Jeeves!
kelue keler leesyeele niw
Henuervepej oKee Lee legniW
yameeKe keler Deeie mes Yejer osten j er
3eskePee niDee De³eavekel
e³euee³euee le eDele ceal
p[er i eke kele Snmeame keP ee th Dee
ceehA kel meskel e bekel legniLeKee legevespeeskeler
ceal n eble ceal ve Lee Gme osten j
peye lege meele e³ue j ner Leek
niJeeDeel ves yeouee Lee eKe
i esneDeel ves i Hee due³ee Lee
mej pe keleskeueer lei eDeel ceal Deheves
cej e yan eble e³en j e Jenerkelner
lege Lee
GvneRyeoueelel kelner
ehaj legeves uei ekel esmeveue due³ee
kelue keler leesyeele niw
Henuervepej oKee Lee legniW
ncal bKekel j cagekel j eve i es[oes lege
ncemes eueel esvepej W ege eve Year i es[oes
ncal Deele niwHej lej eM es Year
yeete kel j veskele ngej
ebue mes Deheves yeoueer kel j
Deheamee ve kel j vee Jekel e peevestHej
vepej ekel bes Dee j ner niw
kelin oes...
Gmes i Heeve i es[oes
kelue keler leesyeele niw
Henuervepej oKee Lee legniW...

-Deetele eHeJeeer

Sme Jee³e. Sue Sue year

STUDENT'S ACHIEVEMENTS:

- 1) Amit Trivedi won second Prize in Poster Making Competition in UDAAN festival of University of Mumbai.
- 2) Kritika Kotnis won Third Prize in Model Parliament at Law Tryst 2019, annual fest of Jitendra Chauhan College of Law, Mumbai
- 3) Team consisting of Kritika Kotnis, Uditkumar Gupta and Jyoti Bhandari won first prize in Parliamentary Debate held at G.J Advani College of Law.
- 4) Team consisting of Mahima Shah and Kartik Pandey were Runners up in My Way or Highway Competition organised by Law Firm Management
- 5) Team Consisting of Rachit Singh, Shruti Dubey, Akash Saxena and Arpit Jain won first prize in Quiz Competition organized by K.M College Arts, Commerce and Science.
- 6) Ridhi Katare won third prize in 1st National Essay & Poetry Writing Competition held at Arts & Fine Arts Committee University of Mumbai Law Academy
- 7) Simer Pereira won Best Researcher Award at 6th M.L.P. National Moot Court Competition, M.A.T.S University, Raipur.
- 8) Team of Shyamdhar Upadhyay, Sayli Patil & Janhvi Chogle won First Prize at Astraea 2019, National Moot Court Competition organized by KES Shri. Jayantilal H. Patel Law College, Mumbai
- 9) Team Consisting of Vianney D'Cunha, Kritika Kotnis, Swati Pandey won First Prize in Debate Competition held at Vidyavardhini College of Engineering & Technology
- 10) Vishvendra Shekhawat, Abhishek Singh and Siddharth Singh were Semi Finalist in National Moot Court Competition organized by MKES College of Law, Mumbai
- 11) Ridhi Katare Published paper on 'Sexual Harassment of Women At Workplace with Special Reference to Me Too# movement' in International Multidisciplinary Quaterly Journal, AJANTA. Volume IX, Issue II
- 12) Team consisting of Shreyas Mhapankar, Sayli Patil, Ankit Kumar Pandey, Niraj Mishra and Shivansh Bhargav won Third Prize In Andha Kanon Bollywood Moot Organised by VES College of Law



ACHIEVERS



FACULTIES ACHIEVEMENTS:

Dr. A. K. Singh

1. Research article "Changes Under Marriage Phenomena and Concept of Divorce: in Indian perspective" published in Paripex - Indian Journal of Research, Volume 7, Issue 4, April – 2018, ISSN No. 2250-1991.
2. Research article "Legitimacy of Children under Hindu law: A Critique" published in Paripex - Indian Journal of Research, Volume 7, Issue 4, April - 2018, ISSN No. 2250-1991.
3. Completed "Internal Auditor Training Course on ISO 9001:2015" at Two Days Workshop by Knowledge Management Centre organized by Thakur Ramnarayan College of Law on 1st– 2nd November 2018.

Asst. Prof. Hansa Bhargav:

1. Published Research Paper titled "Clemency in Indian Law – The Constitutional Framework" in International Journal - Paripex – Indian Journal of Research, Volume -7, Issue - 8, August - 2018 ISSN – 2250-1991
2. Participated in One day Workshop on "Expanding Emotional Intelligence for Professors" organized by Clara's College of Commerce on 25th September 2018.
3. Published a Research Paper titled "Legal Aid: An Analysis" at One Day National Conference organized by Thakur Ramnarayan College of Law in an Edited Book "Legal Dynamics: A Compilation of Recent Developing Trends in Law and Society", ISBN: 978-93-87910-46-1
4. Completed "Internal Auditor Training Course on ISO 9001:2015" at Two Days Workshop by Knowledge Management Centre organized by Thakur Ramnarayan College of Law on 1st – 2nd November 2018.

Asst. Prof. Moonam Kharat:

1. Participated in one-week workshop at state level program on "IQAC & NAAC new Guidelines" organized by University of Mumbai and IQAC Cluster, Maharashtra on 16th – 22nd July 2018.
2. Participated in One day Workshop on "Expanding Emotional Intelligence for Professors" organized by Clara's College of Commerce on 25th September 2018.
3. Published a paper on "Law and Human Rights: An Indian Perspective" at One Day National Conference organized by Thakur Ramnarayan College of Law in an Edited Book "Legal Dynamics: A Compilation of Recent Developing Trends in Law and Society", ISBN: 978-93-87910-46-1
4. Completed "Internal Auditor Training Course on ISO 9001:2015" at Two Days Workshop by Knowledge Management Centre organized by Thakur Ramnarayan College of Law on 1st – 2nd November 2018.

Asst. Prof. Rajwant Rao:

1. Participated in one-week workshop at state level program on "IQAC & NAAC new Guidelines" organized by University of Mumbai and IQAC Cluster, Maharashtra-July 2018.
2. Published a chapter in an Edited book "Legal Audit: A Compilation of Recent Socio-Legal Issues in India & Abroad", ISBN- 978-93-87910-23-2
3. Chaired a technical session at International Conference on Current Development in Law Society & Economy (ICCDLSE 2018), organized by MATS University, Raipur (C.G.)
4. Received Best Research Paper Award at International Conference on Current Development in Law Society & Economy (ICCDLSE 2018), organized by MATS University, Raipur (C.G.)
5. Received Best Presenter Award at International Conference on Current Development in Law Society & Economy (ICCDLSE 2018), organized by MATS University, Raipur (C.G.)
6. Delivered a lecture on "Corporate & Ease of Doing Business" in workshop on contemporary development in corporate law organized by ITM University with Ministry of Corporate Affairs
7. Delivered a lecture on "Corporate & Competition Crossroads" in workshop on contemporary development in corporate law organized by ITM University with Ministry of Corporate Affairs
8. Editor of the Book "Legal Dynamics: A Compilation of Recent Developing Trends in Law and Society", ISBN: 978-93-87910-46-1
9. Appointed external paper setter of Galgotias University, Greater Noida (U.P.)

Asst. Prof. Urmila Chauhan:

1. Completed "Internal Auditor Training Course on ISO 9001:2015" at Two Days Workshop by Knowledge Management Centre organized by Thakur Ramnarayan College of Law on 1st – 2nd November 2018.
2. Presented and Published a paper on "Constitutional Provisions for the Protection of Women Rights in India" at One Day National Conference organized by Thakur Ramnarayan College of Law in an Edited Book "Legal Dynamics : A Compilation of Recent Developing Trends in Law and Society", ISBN: 978-93-87910-46-1

Asst. Prof. Subhash Pathak:

1. Published as Co- Author a Research Paper titled "Legal Aid: An Analysis" at One Day National Conference organized by Thakur Ramnarayan College of Law in an Edited Book "Legal Dynamics: A Compilation of Recent Developing Trends in Law and Society", ISBN: 978-93-87910-46-1
2. Attended "Internal Auditor Training Course on ISO 9001:2015" at Two Days Workshop by Knowledge Management Centre organized by Thakur Ramnarayan College of Law on 1st – 2nd November 2018.

Guest Lectures by Distiguished Educationists & Legal Luminaries



Adv. Vasant Bhanage



Mr. Vipin Peethambaran



Mr. Sunder Rajan Raman



Adv. Puneet Chaturvedi



Dr. Bipin Kumar



Adv. Ameet Mehta

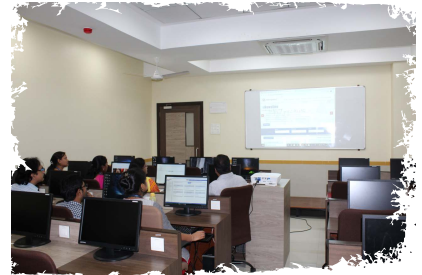
Workshop & Development Programmes



Career Guidance Programme



DLLE Programme



Faculty Development Programme



First term Training Programme by DLLE



ISO Training



Programme on Holistic Well being



Self- Defense Training



Soft Skill Development Programme



Soft Skill Training



Training Programme on Manupatra



Workshop on POSH Act (2)



Workshop on POSH Act

Co-curricular Activities



1st Asian Parliamentary Debate



2nd Asian Parliamentary Debate



3rd Asian Parliamentary Debate



Intra Moot Court Competition



Demo Moot Court



Model Parliament

Extra-curricular Activities



Independence Day



Induction Programme



International Yoga Day



Marathi Bhasha Gaurav Divas



Versova Beach Cleanliness Drive



Traditional Day



Teachers' Day

Lex Communique -2019



National Conference Vidhi Shastra Samvad



Legal Study Tour (27th Feb. - 2nd March, 2019)



Annual Day-2019



Legal Aid Awareness Visits



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I, Prof. Amrita Sanyal hereby declare that the particulars given above are true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

Date: June, 2019

Ms. Amrita Sanyal



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