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**INTERVIEW WITH
AMAL CLOONEY
BARRISTER**



**INTERVIEW WITH
PADMA SHRI
DR. ARVIND LAL**



**CALL FOR PAPERS
DUE BY
JUNE 30, 2021**

BUZZ LEGALIS



**UNIVERSITY SCHOOL OF LAW & LEGAL STUDIES
GURU GOBIND SINGH INDRAPRASTHA UNIVERSITY**

Be safe and well during these turbulent times. Vaccinate, wear masks, observe social distancing, sanitise constantly and be hygienic. Don't go out if you don't need to. We hope and pray that the world emerges soon from the scourge of the ongoing COVID-19 pandemic.

**KEY DATES TO
REMEMBER**

June 15, 2021

June 26, 2021

August 15, 2021

Visit Pg. No. 26

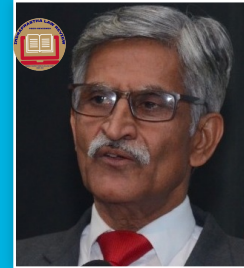
EDITOR-IN-CHIEF'S MESSAGE

I trust and hope that all the readers of this Newsletter must be keeping happy and healthy. The impact of the pandemic has been devastating to lot of friends, colleagues and especially the people belonging to the lower strata of our society, to whom all of us owe a definite duty. Our thoughts and prayers are with those who have fallen ill and families of all those affected. We believe that given our resolve and fortitude, we shall overcome this unprecedented crisis in the near future. It is an important and crucial time for us, and keeping connected during these uncertain times is equally important and crucial for us. The second Edition of “*Buzz Legalis*” is there before you and the team of students and teacher colleagues of University School of Law and Legal Studies, has really worked hard to put things together to ensure that we get all necessary information that keep us connected, invigorated and enthused . While we have seen devastating pandemic during last six months, we have also seen the daunting courage of teachers and students who had not allowed the pale of gloom to overshadow our efforts in the learning process. There have been several memorable events during last six months, from webinars to online classes, the buzz of learning has been on. During these troubled times, we have shown as to how adaptable the GGSIP University family has been. The Team USLLS is looking ahead with lot of enthuse and hope to continue the academic activities and continue supporting the student community during these extraordinarily uncertain times. As we move towards a new normal, our continued focus would be to ensure a better academic coordination and better services to the student community.

Prof. Amar Pal Singh

DEAN - USLLS

Dean
USLLS - GGSIPU



EDITORS' MESSAGE***“Extraordinary Situations Demands Extraordinary Positive Response.”***

The pandemic caused by Covid19 virus across the globe has partially paralysed the world at large and forced to maintain social distancing. However, in such difficult times the technology has played major role to neutralise the effect of pandemic and keep the spirit of human being alive. Even during these times, GGS IP University with joint efforts of administration and faculties, is continuously fulfilling its duty towards society and conducting online admissions, online classes & examination, organising online events and providing necessary support to employees and students.

On behalf of the Faculty members of USLLS, we express our gratitude to our Hon'ble Vice-Chancellor Prof. Mahesh Verma (Padma Shri Awardee), Sri. Ravi Dadhich, Registrar, Prof. Amar Pal Singh, Dean, USLLS, for considering the long-awaited promotion matter and provided relief to the faculty members in this crisis. The editorial team

conveys their heartiest congratulations to all the faculties of GGSIPU for their respective promotions. We also take the opportunity to welcome our first year students of LLB and LLM students who joined USLLS in August, 2020 and wish them happy fruitful learning at USLLS.

In this second issue of Buzz Legalis, attempts have been made to highlight the events organised and coordinated by USLLS, faculty achievements, and students accomplishments. For the reader's interest, the legal Maxims and the write-up are also included in this newsletter. The editorial team appreciates the team of our students, who worked vigorously as without their support, it would not have been possible to compile the information during these difficult times of the second wave of COVID-19 pandemic.

Stay safe and enjoy the Newsletter!

Dr. Gurujit Singh

EDITOR

Dr. Neelu Mehra

EDITOR

Dr. Zubair A. Khan

EDITOR



VIRTUAL EVENTS ORGANISED BY USLLS

NATIONAL WEBINAR ON “SUSTAINABILITY OF SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT POST COVID-19

5th June, 2020

Details: The session included Dr. Mahesh Verma, Vice Chancellor of GGSIPU; Prof. Gurdip Singh, Chancellor, IMS Unison University; Prof S. Shanthakumar, Vice Chancellor, GNLU; Prof. Satish C. Shastri, Director, School of Law, Mody University; Prof. Amar Pal Singh, Dean, USLLS; and Mr. Ravi Dadich, Registrar, GGSIPU, with Dr. M. Sakthivel, Assistant Professor, USLLS, giving the vote of thanks as the Organising Secretary of the webinar. The luminaries offered their perspectives on sustainable development and the problems posed to the same due to the pandemic, and also offered solutions.

PANEL DISCUSSION ON SANITATION AND CLEANLINESS IN POST COVID-19 SCENARIO - SOCIO-LEGAL PERSPECTIVE

5th June, 2020

Details: The event took place in two sessions, the first moderated by Prof. Dr. Kanwal D.P. Singh and Dr. Zubair Ahmed Khan, saw the shortlisted participants presenting their preliminary research findings on a wide variety of issues. The session was followed by a panel discussion which was helmed by Prof. Philippe Cullet, SOAS University of London; Dr. Lovleen Bhullar, Edinburgh University; and Dr. Sujit Koonan, University of Delhi. The second technical session, moderated by Prof. Dr. M. Afzal Wani, and attended by 430 participants from India and Nigeria, found the presenters discussing pertinent issues such as the role of green investments, efficacy of drone technology in sanitation measures and the need to revisit the sustainable development goals, amongst various other issues.

WEBINAR ON “EFFECTS OF COVID-19 ON SUPREME COURT PRACTICE AND CAREER PROSPECTS DURING AND POST COVID-19 PERIOD”

9th June, 2020

Details: The USLLS Placement and Internship Cell inaugurated its online lecture series, with the first lecture being conducted by Ms. Shriya Maini, AOR, Supreme Court of India, an alumna of GNLU and holder of a BCL degree from the prestigious University of Oxford. Ms. Maini spoke to about the Supreme Court practice during COVID-19 and career prospects during-and post-COVID period. She highlighted the traditional procedure and how the same has changed during the pandemic, with National Judicial Data Grid usage and e-filing procedures. The session was presided over by the Dean of USLLS, Prof. Dr. A. P. Singh and moderated by Prof. Dr. Queeny Pradhan (Chairperson, Placement Cell). The concluding remarks were given by Prof. Dr. Gurujit Singh (Coordinator, Placement Cell) and invaluable technical support extended by Prof. Dr. M. Sakthivel.

PANEL DISCUSSION AND WEBINAR ON MODERN BANKING SERVICES IN INDIA**11th-12th June, 2020**

Details: The two-day event was inaugurated on 11th June by Prof. (Dr.) Amar Pal Singh, Program Director & Dean, USLLS. The Presidential Address was given by Prof. (Dr.) Mahesh Verma, Vice Chancellor, GGSIPU. The Chief Guest was Retd. Justice B. N. Shrikrishna, Chairman, Financial Sector Legislative Reforms Committee and the patron of the event was Mr. Ravi Dadhich, Registrar, GGSIPU. The first sessions' keynote speakers were Prof. Madhu Vij, Professor of Finance, Faculty of Management Studies, University of Delhi; Prof. Ritu Gupta, National Law University, Delhi; and Prof. Kanwal DP Singh, Professor of Law, USLLS. The second day's keynote speakers were Dr. Lekha S Chakraborty, Professor, National Institute of Public Finance and Policy, and Dr. Anuj Kumar Vaksha, Associate Professor, USLLS. The technical sessions included paper presentations from 21 professors, scholars, bankers and students who presented on various aspects of modern banking. Lastly, the valedictory session was given by Retd. Justice K G Balakrishnan, Former Chief Justice of India, Former Chairperson, National Human Rights Commission.

PANEL DISCUSSION ON "CONTEMPORARY ISSUES IN ENVIRONMENTAL LAW"**2nd August, 2020**

Details: The panel discussion was held under the aegis of Prof. (Dr.) Mahesh Verma, Vice Chancellor, GGSIPU, the Patron-in-Chief of the event; Mr. Ravi Dadhich, Registrar, GGSIPU, the Patron of the event; Prof. (Dr.) Amar Pal Singh, Program Director & Dean, USLLS. The Chief Guest was Retd. Justice Swatanter Kumar, former Chairperson, National Green Tribunal, and former judge, Supreme Court of India. The Guests of Honour Dr. Pinky Anand, Senior Advocate, Supreme Court, and former Additional Solicitor General of India; and Mr. Shyam Diwan, Senior Advocate, Supreme Court, and author of Environmental Law and Policy in India: Cases, Materials, and Statutes. The themes covered in the panel discussion included environmental law in a developing country, analysis of latest judicial pronouncements in the field of environmental law, the current legislative framework on environmental law, and the Environment Impact Assessment Notification, 2020.

TWO DAY NATIONAL E-CONFERENCE ON LIFE, LIVELIHOOD AND RIGHTS OF INDIGENOUS PEOPLE AND TRADITIONAL KNOWLEDGE**9th August, 2020**

Details: The welcome address was by Prof. A. P. Singh, Dean, USLLS, the Presidential Speech by Prof. (Dr.) Mahesh Verma, Vice Chancellor, GGSIPU, the Keynote Address by Prof. Soumendra Mohan Patnaik, Vice-Chancellor, and Director, PRC, Utkal University, and the Inaugural address Prof. P. C. Joshi, Head Dept. of Anthropology, and Pro-Vice-Chancellor, University of Delhi. Prof. Deepshikha Aggarwal, USLLS, coordinated the conference. The four technical sessions included numerous speakers, such as Prof. R. Siva Prasad, Honorary Prof., University of Hyderabad; Prof. Sukant K. Chaudhary, Dept. Of Sociology, Lucknow University; Dr. Nitin Malik, Registrar, Ambedkar University, Delhi; Prof. Sarit Kumar Chaudhary, Rajiv Gandhi Univ., Ronohill, Doimukh; Prof. Ranju Hasini Sahoo, Former Dean, Department of Anthropology and Sociology, IGN Tribal University, Amarkantak; Prof. Nilika Mehrotra, Centre for Study of Social Systems, SSS, JNU; Dr. Sunita Reddy, Assoc. Prof., Centre for Social Medicine and Community Health, SSS, JNU; Dr. Shanta Goswami, Assoc. Professor, Auburn University at Montgomery, Alabama; Dr. K. K. Mishra, Chairman and CEO, Brainkothi, Delhi; Dr. Avitoli Zhimo, Asst. Professor, Dept of Anthropology, University of Delhi; Mrs. Amita Prasad Sarabhai, Joint Secretary, Ministry of Cultural Affairs. Several faculty members and research scholars from USLLS and USHSS also spoke in these sessions.

WEBINAR ON LEGAL STARTUPS AND ENTREPRENEURIAL SKILLS**16th August, 2020**

Details: The USLLS Placement and Internship Cell organised a webinar on Legal Startups and Entrepreneurial Skills. The speaker of the event was Dr. Kalpeshkumar L. Gupta, Associate Professor of law, Parul Institute of Law, Parul University. Dr. Gupta is an Associate Professor and the Coordinator of the Entrepreneurship Development Cell at Parul Institute of Law, Parul University, Vadodara. He is the founder of ProBono India and Legal Startups and was the research and faculty coordinator of GNLU Legal Incubation Council at Gujarat National Law University, Gandhinagar. He presented on the topic and illuminated the students about the development of legal start-ups, offering suggestions and answering questions after his talk. The session was presided over by the Dean of USLLS, Prof. Dr. A. P. Singh and moderated by Prof. Dr. Queeny Pradhan (Chairperson, Placement Cell).

ANUBHAV: THE MOOT COURT EXPERIENCE SERIES (WEBINAR-1)**5th September, 2020**

Details: Indraprastha Moot Court Society (IMCS), USLLS launched the online series of Moot Court Experiences under the aegis of Dr. A.P. Singh, Dean, USLLS and committee expert members, Dr. Upma Gautam, Moot Court Convenor; Prof. (Dr.) Kanwal D.P. Singh, Professor, USLLS and Dr. Lisa P. Lukose, Professor, USLLS. The topic for the inaugural webinar was 'Introduction to International Moots' and the speaker for the same was Mr. Siddhant Indrajit, Octa -Finalist & India Rank 5, at Philip C. Jessup International Moot Court Competition, Participant (Rank 111 out of 378 teams) at Annual Willem C. Vis International Commercial Arbitration Moot, 2019 held in Vienna, Austria and World Top 32 at AIAC-ICC Pre-Moot for the William C. Vis International Commercial Arbitration Moot, held in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia.

PANEL DISCUSSION ON NEW EDUCATION POLICY 2020**8th September, 2020**

Details: On the occasion of International Literacy Day, a panel discussion on the New Education Policy, 2020 was organised by USLLS under the aegis of Dr. A.P. Singh, Dean, USLLS and faculty coordinator, Dr. Gurujit Singh, Asst. Prof., USLLS.

NATIONAL WEBINAR ON TRANSFORMATIVE CONSTITUTION**26th September, 2020**

Details: Indraprastha Law Review, the online journal of USLLS organised its first national webinar. The keynote speaker of the event was Adv. Gautam Bhatia, D. Phil. (Law) Candidate at the University of Oxford, BCL and M.Phil. at Oxford and Author of the book titled- 'The Transformative Constitution'. The welcome address was delivered by Prof. A. P. Singh, Dean, USLLS followed by the lecture of the keynote speaker. The faculty coordinators for the same were Dr. Gurujit Singh, Asst. Prof., USLLS; Dr. Neelu Mehra, Asst. Prof., USLLS and Dr. Zubair Ahmed Khan, Asst. Prof., USLLS. It was an interactive session which was concluded by the vote of thanks delivered by Dr. Zubair Ahmed Khan.

INAUGURAL WEBINAR ON RELEVANCE OF ALTERNATE DISPUTE RESOLUTION IN CONTEMPORARY PHASE**27th September, 2020**

Details: The Alternate Dispute Resolution (ADR) Cell of USLLS organised its inaugural webinar under the aegis of Prof. (Dr.) Mahesh Verma, Vice Chancellor, GGSIPU, the Patron-in-Chief; Mr. Ravi Dadhich, Registrar, GGSIPU, the Patron; Prof. (Dr.) Amar Pal Singh, Webinar Director & Dean, USLLS. The Guests of Honour for the event were Mr. Thomas P. Valenti, Conflict Resolution Specialist, Chicago and Mr. Dushyant Dave, Senior Advocate, the Supreme Court of India. The faculty coordinators for the same were Dr. Vandana Singh, Asst. Prof., USLLS and Dr. Zubair Ahmed Khan, Asst. Prof., USLLS.

ANUBHAV: THE MOOT COURT EXPERIENCE SERIES (WEBINAR-2)**4th October, 2020**

Details: Indraprastha Moot Court Society (IMCS), USLLS organised the second webinar of its online series of Moot Court Experiences under the aegis of Dr. A.P. Singh, Dean, USLLS and committee expert members, Dr. Upma Gautam, Moot Court Convenor; Prof. (Dr.) Kanwal D.P. Singh, Professor, USLLS and Dr. Lisa P. Lukose, Associate Professor, USLLS. The topic for the webinar was 'All you need to know about Jessup' and the speaker for the same was Ms. Anushka Bhardwaj Arora, Principal at ABA Law Offices, BA. LL.B. (H), USLLS LL.M. IPR - National University of Singapore, Part of ISLA Philip. C. Jessup international law moot family. She has Judged oral and memorial rounds at various national and international moots and also has experience in coaching teams of various universities for prestigious national and international moots.

NATIONAL WEBINAR ON THE OCCASION OF CONSTITUTION DAY**26th November, 2020**

Details: The Alternate Dispute Resolution (ADR) Cell of USLLS organised a webinar on the occasion of Constitution Day. The webinar was held under the aegis of Prof. (Dr.) Mahesh Verma, Vice Chancellor, GGSIPU, the Patron-in-Chief of the event; Prof. (Dr.) Amar Pal Singh, Event Director & Dean, USLLS. The guests of honour were Mr. K.K. Sharma, Senior advocate, Delhi High Court and the Supreme Court of India; and Prof. (Dr.) S.N. Singh, Practising Advocate and Former Dean, Faculty of Law, University of Delhi. The faculty coordinators for the same were Dr. Vandana Singh, Asst. Prof., USLLS and Dr. Zubair Ahmed Khan, Asst. Prof., USLLS.

NATIONAL WEBINAR ON CONSTITUTIONAL PROTECTION OF HUMAN RIGHTS IN INDIA: CONTEMPORARY ISSUES AND CHALLENGES**10th December, 2020**

Details: USLLS organised a webinar on the occasion of Human Rights Day. The event included Dr. Mahesh Verma, Vice Chancellor of GGSIPU; Prof. A. P. Singh, Dean, USLLS; Shri R. Venkataramani, Senior Advocate, the Supreme Court of India; Prof. (Dr.) Manoj Kumar Sinha, Director, Indian Law Institute, New Delhi; Dr. R. Puneeth, Associate Professor, JNU, Delhi. The faculty coordinators for the same were Dr. Lisa P. Lukose, Associate Professor, USLLS; Dr. M. Sakthivel, Asst. Prof., USLLS and Dr. Zubair Ahmed Khan, Asst. Prof., USLLS.

WEBINAR ON ANTI-RAGGING AWARENESS DRIVE**17th December, 2020**

Details: The Alternate Dispute Resolution (ADR) Cell of USLLS in association with South-West District Legal Service Authority (DLSA), Delhi organised a webinar on 'Anti Ragging Awareness Drive' for the first-year students. The welcome address was delivered by Prof. A. P. Singh, Dean, USLLS followed by the address of Ms. Manu Goel Kharb, Secretary, South-West DLSA. The keynote speaker of the event was Sh. Chander Jit Singh, Additional Chief Metropolitan Magistrate-02, Patiala House Court, New Delhi. The faculty coordinators for the same were Dr. Vandana Singh, Asst. Prof., USLLS and Dr. Zubair Ahmed Khan, Asst. Prof., USLLS. The webinar was concluded by vote of thanks delivered by Dr. Vandana Singh.

LECTURE LAW SERIES- IV: SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT AND JUDICIAL REVIEW**18th December, 2020**

Details: USLLS organised an online lecture on the topic 'Sustainable Development and Judicial Review'. The guest for the event was Prof. P. Leelakrishnan, a professor, lawyer, and writer. He has taught law at Cochin University of Science and Technology for thirty years with a brief stint of three years research at the London School of Economics from where he obtained his Phd. He has been a Butterworths Fellow, University of London in 1991, and UGC Emeritus Fellow in Law from 1998-2000. As Head of the Department, Dean and Professor Emeritus in the School of Legal Studies, Cochin University of Science and Technology, Professor Leelakrishnan has authored several books and research papers. The event also included Prof. A. P. Singh, Dean, USLLS and the faculty coordinator, Dr. M. Sakthivel, Asst. Prof., USLLS.

SPECIAL LECTURE ON LAND ACQUISITIONS BY DR. AMITA PUNJ - ASSOCIATE PROFESSOR - NATIONAL LAW UNIVERSITY - DELHI**21st December, 2020**

Details: USLLS organised an online special lecture under the supervision of faculty coordinator Dr. Neelu Mehra on Land Acquisitions as part of Land and Real Estate Laws virtual lecture. The guest for the special lecture was Dr. Amita Punj, an associate professor. Dr. Punj completed her LL.B. in 1999 and started working for an international NGO on the issues of human rights and social justice while pursuing her LL.M. from Delhi University. On completion of her post-graduation in law from the University of Delhi, she pursued specialisation in Law in Development from the University of Warwick, U.K. and has been a British Cheapering scholar. She has been engaged in research and creation of easily understandable learning material on women's rights, prisoner's rights and Human Rights Commissions in India. She has been teaching at National Law University, Delhi for the past six years. In 2011 she was awarded VEWA fellowship for teaching and research in Europe. She has been regularly imparting training on the issues of Right to Development, International Human Rights Law and Women's Rights. Her areas of interest are human rights, gender justice and jurisprudence.

SPECIAL LECTURE ON REAL ESTATE (REGULATION AND DEVELOPMENT) ACT BY ADVOCATE PIYUSH SINGH**24th December, 2020**

Details: USLLS organised an online special lecture under the supervision of faculty coordinator Dr. Neelu Mehra on Real Estate (Regulation And Development) Act as part of Land and Real Estate Laws virtual lecture. The guest for the special lecture was Advocate Piyush Singh. He has been practicing and handling cases independently with a result-oriented approach, both professionally and ethically and has now acquired over nine years of professional experience in providing legal consultancy and advisory services. Advocate Piyush Singh's office is in Panchsheel Enclave, Delhi. His areas of practice include Anticipatory Bail, Arbitration, Banking / Finance, Bankruptcy / Insolvency, Breach of Contract, Cheque Bounce, Consumer Court, Corporate, Criminal, International Law, Media and Entertainment, NCLT, Property, Recovery, RERA, Start-up, Succession Certificate.

GUEST OF HONOUR

Interview with The Editor

Area of Emphasis: Domestic Violence in Pandemic Phase



Amal Clooney - Barrister And Human Rights Activist

About the Guest of Honour: Amal

Clooney is a barrister who specialises in international law and human rights. She represents clients before international courts including the International Criminal Court, the International Court of Justice and the European Court of Human Rights. Alongside court work, she provides advice to governments and individuals on legal issues in her areas of expertise.

Professor Clooney is ranked in the legal directories Legal 500 and Chambers and Partners as a leading barrister in international law, human rights and criminal law. She is described as ‘a brilliant legal mind’, a ‘very effective and focused advocate’, and ‘a fantastically innovative lawyer’ who is ‘tactically first class’ and ‘a rare combination of intellectual depth and pragmatism’. The directories highlight her ‘deep knowledge of public international law’, her ability to galvanise ‘heads of state, foreign ministers and business in a way that is very effective for clients’ and her ‘passionate commitment to the law and compassion for the people it serves’.

Professor Clooney served as a senior advisor to Kofi Annan when he was the UN’s Envoy on Syria. She has also served as Counsel to the UN Inquiry on the use of

armed drones and as a rapporteur for the International Bar Association’s Human Rights Institute on independence of the judiciary. She is a member of the UK’s team of experts on preventing sexual violence in conflict zones and the UK Attorney General’s panel of experts on public international law. Professor Clooney frequently represents victims of mass atrocities, including genocide and sexual violence, as well as political prisoners in cases involving freedom of expression and fair-trial rights. She was the recipient of the 2020 Gwen Ifill Award for ‘extraordinary and sustained achievement in the cause of press freedom’ from the Committee to Protect Journalists. And she is deputy chair of the High-Level Legal Panel of Experts on Media Freedom established at the request of the UK and Canadian governments and chaired by former UK Supreme Court President Lord Neuberger.

Professor Clooney worked in The Hague with various UN-sponsored justice mechanisms including the International Court of Justice, the International Criminal Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia and the Special Tribunal for Lebanon. She is admitted to the New York Bar and practiced as a litigation attorney at Sullivan & Cromwell LLP in New York. She is also the co-founder of the Clooney Foundation for Justice, which aims to advance justice through accountability.

Editor asks: What is deemed as domestic violence and what does it entail and encompass?

Amal Clooney replies: Domestic Violence is the wilful intimidation, physical assault, battery, sexual assault, and other abusive behaviour as part of a systematic pattern of power and control perpetrated by one intimate partner against another. It includes: physical violence, sexual violence, psychological and emotional abuse, financial abuse, threats and stalking. The severity and frequency can vary greatly and there are also sub-categories of abuse. During these unprecedented times since the pandemic has begun, domestic violence has increased over 600% and abuse occurs for many individuals in secret, hidden fuelled by shame, judgment and guilt. Abuse can also happen out in the open and can be seen as normal in the patriarchy family system.

Editor asks: How does domestic violence impact the people affected by it?

Amal Clooney replies: According to Center for Injury Prevention & Control and National Intimate Partner and Sexual Violence Survey in the United States, 1 in 4 women and nearly 1 in 10 men have experienced intimate partner violence (IPV) or domestic violence, sexual violence, physical violence and /or stalking by an intimate partner during their lifetime. Moreover, more than 43 million women and 38 million men experienced psychological aggression by an intimate partner in their lifetime.

Approximately 41% of female IPV survivors and 14% of male IPV survivors experience some form of physical injury related to IPV. It is important to acknowledge that IPV can extend beyond physical injury and result in death. Data from U.K. Crime Reports suggest that 16% (about 1 in 6) of homicide victims are killed by an intimate partner. IPV has been associated with many negative physical and mental health outcomes and health risk behaviours among women of all backgrounds. There is a concern that the numbers experiencing intimate partner violence will dramatically rise in as a result of social distancing and quarantine during Covid-19 global pandemic. Before the pandemic, a survivor or victim could flee a violent situation or file a protective order with the local law enforcement agency. For many, such options are not easily available right now. A stay-at-home order can force victims to stay in a dangerous situation.

Editor asks: Do you suggest any self-care tips for survivors of Domestic Violence?

Amal Clooney replies: On an average, a victim attempts to leave an abusive situation up to seven times before getting out for good. With support, legal assistance and safe shelter, victims can escape violence. I will recommend to nurture self-loving thoughts, find physical outlets to release intense emotions, breathing exercising and meditation are encouraged, self-expression helps create rather than self-destruct, and seeking support is symbol of brave.

Keep up the good work. Cheers!

GUEST OF HONOUR

Interview with The Editor



**Padma Shri Dr. Arvind Lal (Hony) Brig.
Pathologist and Medical Administrator
Chairman and Managing Director of Dr Lal Path Labs**

Editor asks: What is the procedure of approval of new drugs in India?

Dr. Arvind Lal replies:

A regulatory process, by which a person/organisation/sponsor/innovator gets authorisation to launch a drug in the market, is known as drug approval process. In general, a drug approval process comprises of various stages: application to conduct clinical trials, conducting clinical trials, application to marketing authorisation of drug and post-marketing studies. Every country has its own regulatory authority, which is responsible to enforce the rules and regulations and issue the guidelines to regulate the marketing of the drugs.

The new drug approval is of two-phase process - the first phase for clinical trials and second phase for marketing authorisation of drug. Firstly, non-clinical studies of a drug are completed to ensure efficacy and safety, and then application for conduct of clinical trials is submitted to the competent authority of the concerned country. Thereafter, the clinical trials can be conducted (phase I to phase IV). These studies are performed to ensure the efficacy, safety and optimising the dose of drug in human beings. After the completion of clinical studies of the

drug, then an application to the competent authority of the concerned country for the approval of drug for marketing is submitted. The competent authority reviews the application and approve the drug for marketing only if the drug is found to be safe and effective in human being or the drug have more desirable effect as compare to the adverse effect.

Even after the approval of new drug, government should monitor its safety due to appearance of some side effects, when it is used in larger population. The interactions with other drugs, which were not assessed in a pre-marketing research trial and its adverse effects (in particular populations) should also be monitored.

Editor asks: Explain the pre-clinical trial process? Stages? Legal hurdles, if any.

Dr. Arvind Lal replies:

The Drug and Cosmetic Act 1940 and Rules 1945 were passed by the India's parliament to regulate the import, manufacture, distribution and sale of drugs and cosmetics. The Central Drugs Standard Control Organization (CDSCO), and the office of its leader, the Drugs Controller General (India) [DCGI] was established.

In 1988, the Indian government added Schedule Y to the Drug and Cosmetics Rules 1945. Schedule Y provides the guidelines and requirements for clinical trials, which was further revised in 2005 to bring it at par with internationally accepted procedure. The changes include, establishing definitions for Phase I–IV trials and clear responsibilities for investigators and sponsors.

The clinical trials were further divided into two categories in 2006. In one category (category A) clinical trials can be conducted in other markets with competent and mature regulatory systems whereas the remaining ones fall in to another category (category B) Other than A.

Clinical trials of category A (approved in the U.S., Britain, Switzerland, Australia, Canada, Germany, South Africa, Japan and European Union) are eligible for fast tracking in India, and are likely to be approved within eight weeks. The clinical trials of category B are under more scrutiny, and approve within 16 to 18 weeks.

The drug approval process varies from one country to another. In some countries, only a single body regulates the drugs and responsible for all regulatory task such as approval of new drugs, providing license for manufacturing and inspection of manufacturing plants e.g. in USA, FDA performs all the functions. However, in some counties all tasks are not performed by a single regulatory authority, such as in India, this responsibility is divided on Centralised and State authorities. Other issues where the difference appears are, time taken for the approval of a CTA application, time taken in evaluation of marketing authorisation application, registration fee, registration process and marketing exclusivity.

Some counties have two review processes as normal review process and accelerated review process as in USA, China etc. and some countries have only a single review process as in India. Similarly, the format used for the presentation of dossier submitted for approval of drug is also different. In some countries like as in USA, EU, and Japan, it is mandatory that the dossier prepared in CTD format, however, in some countries it is optional such as in India.

According to my opinion, there is a lack of regulation in India. There is a bill which has been passed, which is known as Clinical Establishments Act and this is largely unenforced in India. It should be enforced because this tells you who can run a pathology lab, nursing home, hospital, dermatology lab, etc.

Therefore, this is largely not enforced because the doctors are up in arms against it. There are certain clauses in this act which the doctors don't like, for example, a bunch of local people led by a social activist or a lawyer can come and shut down your establishment which no doctor is going to permit.

There are very small things which need to be tweaked in this act, but largely it is for the good of the country. Around eight to ten states have also enacted it and hopefully, more states can do it.

This is our first step towards regulation and quality, so out of one lakh labs how many thousands would have to suffer or only the good ones will remain. Then, we can enact in bringing quality into these labs after five- seven years, which is already there in the form of National Accreditation Board for calibration laboratories of testing.

GUEST FACULTY CORNER*Dr. Sai Ramani Garimella*

Faculty of Legal Studies
South Asian University
New Delhi - India

International Commercial Contracts in the Post-Covid Era: What Did We Learn?

B **u** **s** **i** **n** **e** **s** **s** **e** **s** **a** **n** **d**
I **n** **t** **e** **r** **n** **a** **t** **i** **o** **n** **a** **l**
C **o** **m** **m** **e** **r** **c** **e**

encountered strange and, unfortunately, debilitating circumstances arising from the national responses to the challenges from the pandemic since early last year. Novel Corona Virus -19, being zoonotic, resulted in a quick and extensive spread across nations and borders, and required governments to adopt strict lockdowns to contain the spread of the infection till permanent medical intervention is achieved. These lockdowns impacted national economies resulting in growth slowdowns whose effects will manifest in the coming months. This is because the performance of contracts, the key indicator for international commerce, has witnessed a southward trend, what with manufacturing under lockdowns, and nations under the shutdown. The governance of international contracts, either through harmonised legal regimes or via national laws as the chosen applicable laws, was vastly unprepared for the challenges related to the non-performance of the contracts in a pandemic-like situation. While terms like 'force majeure', 'frustration' and 'hardship' have been a part of the legal regimes and the jurisprudence on international contracts for some time now, they largely remain undefined, and hence of little value to the governance of contracts, and thereby the contracting parties as well.

The Indian Contract Act has legislated upon the difficulty related to the performance of contracts in the event of an impediment unexpected and not hedged either. within Section 56 therein. However, this isn't an extensive force majeure clause. A fundamental difference

between Force Majeure Clauses and the second limb of Section 56 of the Indian Contract Act, 1872 is that Force Majeure Clauses in contracts are generally drafted in such a manner as to keep the contract alive. These clauses mostly provide consequences which aim at the contract surviving the contingent event and the parties not being in violation of deadlines under the contract.

The Indian law on frustration, or impossibility of purpose, seems to be defined in a convoluted manner, leaving the idea restricted to proof of an impossibility of performance of the commercial or practical purpose of the contract. It could possibly lead to protracted litigation on the explanation of commercial purpose. *Andhra Pradesh Mineral Development Corporation Ltd v Pottem Brothers* 2016 (3) ALT 297 [69].

The law however recognises a semblance of force majeure, as a contractual clause, though, dealt with by utilising the language of Section 32 within chapter III on contingent contracts. *Energy Watchdog v Central Electricity Regulatory Commission*, (2017) 14 SCC 80.

Frustration is restricted to the application of Section 56 alone – discharge of parties from contractual obligations owing to subsequent impossibility due to external forces and factors. Frustration and impossibility have also been used interchangeably by the Indian courts, as can be seen in the decision of *Satyabrata Ghose v Mugneeram Bangur and Co* AIR 1954 SC 44 [14].

Recently, the Supreme Court in *Energy Watchdog v Central Electricity Regulatory Commission*, held that to determine whether the supervening event has made the

performance “impossible” under the ambit of section 56, courts adopt a multi-factorial approach, referring to the English court's “multi-factorial approach” as laid down in *Edwinton Commercial Corporation v Tsavlis Russ (Worldwide Salvage and Towing) Ltd* [2007] 2 All ER (Comm) 634 [111] - how substantially the supervening event has affected the performance. Those factors include destruction of the subject matter of the contract, legal changes resulting in subsequent illegality, loss of object, and, delay, death or incapacity to perform. The frustration of the contract does not factorise inherent or foreseeable risks, unanticipated events that make the performance of the contract onerous. Self-induced frustration or cases where the frustration could be prevented will also not be a factor influencing a decision on frustration of contract.

While all these are important legal milestones in understanding the law and forecasting upon the governance of the contracts in India, what could be done to help the large-scale disruption of commerce suffered businesses, big and small and medium enterprises?

Some guidance is available for courts, from the work of the Advisory Council assisting on articulating the explanation of the law related to the Convention on Contracts for the International Sale of Goods. The CISG-AC Advisory Opinion No.20 (2020) drew up a few pointers to decide upon how to understand the existence of an impediment to the performance of the contract that operated to frustrate the contract.

- a) whether the risk of a change of circumstances was assumed by either party;
- b) whether the contract is of a speculative nature;
- c) whether and to what extent there have been previous market fluctuations;
- d) the duration of the contract;
- e) whether the seller has obtained the goods from its own supplier; and
- f) whether either party has hedged against market changes”

Courts and institutions entrusted with law-making could do well to draw inspiration from such efforts at factoring

the place of frustration into the law in a manner that allows the contracting parties an easier exit path, and even an opportunity to renegotiate a contract.

Meantime, businesses could do well for themselves by including a force majeure clause into their contracts. The International Chambers of Commerce (ICC) has an interesting clause that defines the factors and the circumstances, and the nature of events that could be viewed as impediments beyond foreseeability, and hence offer an exit from the eventualities that arise because of non-performance. The ICC's hardship clause provides several options for the parties when hardship is proved. Firstly, instead of a direct discharge from liabilities to perform the contract and pay damages, the party who seeks to rely on the hardship clause is required to renegotiate contractual terms to overcome the proved hardship. If the parties fail to agree on the alternative contractual terms, under the ICC hardship clause, there are further three options for the parties to choose. First, the party who seeks to rely on the hardship clause can terminate the contract. Secondly, either party can invite a judge or an arbitrator to adapt or bring the agreement to an end. If the said party decides to adapt the contract, then the judge or arbitrator can ask the parties to propose alternative contractual terms for renegotiation. For the third option, either party can directly seek a declaration from a judge or an arbitrator to terminate the contract.

To conclude, the parties to an international sale transaction should be aware of the fact that the provisions of the Contract Act or any other applicable law alone may not be sufficient to protect them from impediment and hardship. Standard contract terms, which are drafted by authoritative international organisations, can be used to protect their interests in this difficult time of the COVID-19 pandemic. The parties, however, should not treat these standard contractual clauses as providing complete solution to their difficulties. The parties are encouraged to seek assistance from legal professionals and formulate their own force majeure clauses (or any other related clauses) that can meet their specific needs in this unprecedented time.

LEGAL MAXIMS

Actus Dei Nemini Injuriam means law holds no man responsible for the Act of God.

In **Mali Ram Mahabir Prasad vs. Shanti Devi and Others, AIR 1992 PAT 66**, Court held a strike to be an act of god and held the maxim '*Actus Dei Nemini Facit Injuriam*' applicable to such cases further stating that in abnormal situations like a strike in question, the courts should not insist on strict adherence to the procedural law so as to prejudice the interest of such litigants. In a legal sense, such incidents are well covered by the expression "Acts of God."

Bona vacantia the literal meaning of this maxim is 'goods without an owner.' It is a legal term for the situation in which property is left without any clear owner.

In **Narendra Bahadur Tandon v Shankerlal AIR 1980 SC 575**, SC observed that if the company had a subsisting interest in the lease on the date of dissolution such interest must necessarily vest in the Government by escheat or as bona vacantia. In India the law is well settled that the property of an intestate dying without leaving lawful heirs and the property of a dissolved Corporation passes to the Government by escheat or as bona vacantia

Caveat venditor means seller beware, this maxim has come to replace the obsolete principle of caveat emptor i.e., buyer beware

In **Mandava Krishna Chaitanya Vs UCO Bank, Asset Management Branch, MANU/AP/0087/2018** it was stated that The Transfer of Property Act, 1882, requires the seller to own up to certain duties and it is not open to a responsible bank to take an innocent auction purchaser for a ride by selling to him a tainted property and thereafter claim protection under the principles of 'buyer beware'.

Delegata potestas non potest delegari the literal meaning of this maxim is 'a delegated authority cannot again be delegated.

In landmark judgement of **Re: The Delhi Laws Act, 1912 AIR 1951 SC 332** A seven judge Constitution bench of Supreme Court held that no legislative body can delegate to another department of the government, or to any other authority, the power, either generally or specially, to enact laws which embody the principle underlying the maxim. The Court further clarified that all that it means is that the legislature cannot abdicate its legislative functions and it cannot expunge itself and set up a parallel legislature to discharge the primary duty with which it has been entrusted.

Ei incumbit probatio, qui dicit, non qui negat the literal meaning of this maxim is 'the onus of proving a fact rests upon the man'

In **Patel Ramanbhai Mathurbhai Vs Govindbhai Chhotabhai Patel & Ors., MANU/GJ/0774/2018** the court said that the reason for this rule is, first he who invokes the aid of the law should be the first to prove his case, and, secondly, that a negative is more difficult to establish than an affirmative. These principles have been clearly laid down in Sections 101 and 103 of the Evidence Act.

BEFORE BIDDING ADIEU...WE ASKED ONE LAST TIME

Abhijeet Singh
5th Year B.A.LL.B.
New Delhi - India

A Walkthrough of Internship Experience

Law, being a vital component in the successful integration of people, impressed me with its in-built readiness to change in accordance with society. Coming from a science background, I struggled through my first year to get a hold of the subject. However, the long standing legal system in this country provides a dynamic professional environment due to which I developed a keen interest in the subject. In my 4 years of law school experience, I have learnt that studying law and practising law are two complete different dynamics, but are complementary to each other.

Doing internships in various fields of law have helped me to understand the legal functioning of our country and have also made my goal in life clear. An opportunity to work in the areas which you have just studied, I believe, is an excellent way to provide a first-hand work experience to law aspirants. Although for this, a law student should properly plan these internship opportunities. To pursue this, I followed a very systematic approach. By the end of two years in law school, I made sure that I

was through with at least one internship in different areas of law such as corporate, litigation be it (civil or criminal), judicial, etc. This helped me to figure out in what area of law I was interested in and most importantly in what area I want to pursue my law career in.

If properly utilised, these internship opportunities which law students get are the best way to mould your law career. The practice of doing internships just to get an extra line on your resume should not be followed. Law is all about socialising and making good contacts in respective fields. This can only be done if a student takes a keen interest at their internships and is willing to make an extra effort. Because at the end of the day you need these internship experiences to grow into a good lawyer not the other way around. Things may be somewhat difficult for a first generation lawyer or law student but not impossible. You have to learn how to make your way rather than just complaining about lack of resources. Reaching out to seniors may be the simplest way of them all.



Aneesha Sondhi
5th Year B.A. LL. B
New Delhi - India

End Game of a 5-Year Thriller

Of all the wise words I have received in my law school journey, the best came from a mentor during my internship at L&L Law offices. “It’s a hit and trial profession”, he was emphatic. “The beauty of different aspects of law enchant you, corporate law tempts one to unravel boardroom manoeuvres and criminal litigation gets adrenaline up and running,” he went on and on. Four years into law school, and I know how right he was. Of course, what to love and what to leave is THE challenge. A challenge more testing than the toughest of dilemmas we can possibly encounter. In a profession where, one cannot afford to be the

jack of all, how do we discover our own calling and master it. Law school throws a bundle of joys at us. Which one to pick and play with decides our whole life as a legal eagle. One more thing he told me. “Enjoy the moment”. So true. But he did not have to tell me this. Certainly not to a student of USLLS. An institution so captivating that you cannot help but fall in love with this beautiful campus with open architecture and open mind that dwell here.

“Enjoy the journey and appreciate everything that life throws at us.” Well, whoever wrote that adage must have had something as beautiful as our law school as his inspiration.

Here, we enjoy the journey and appreciate everything that comes along the way. Be it joy in little things such as wearing a black coat for the first-time during intra moot court, or finding the perfect case law after hours of research, or preparing a LinkedIn account for useful communication. Travelling has been an added bonus. Touring cities like Banaras, Gandhinagar and Mohali to argue in moot courts, hopping from one college to another to perform street plays, frequent interactions with legal fraternity... such a wonderful journey! The fear of speaking getting converted into the thrill of speaking is unbeatable. Trying my hand at writing essays seems challenging, but the joy at completing the job is unmatched.

The classroom experience at USLLS has been super exciting. Trust the teachers to come to our rescue when we find some topics testing our patience to the extent of getting us into mass-bunk mode. Faculty is full of knowledge and fun. A.P Sir's treasure of captivating stories is matched by Sakthi Sir's tricky puzzles. Add to it Queeny Ma'am's samosa and chai break for the students and Handa Sir's Biryani party, both the lawyers and the foodie inside us go away equally happy. Amazing friends, incredible mentors...I could not have asked for more. Personally, to me, the experience at our school is as important as the Preamble is to the Constitution. It lays down the foundation, helps us gain knowledge, retain flexibility, and challenge our limits. Not surprisingly, it makes USLLS an institute unmatched.



Kshitij Gupta, Ph.D.
B.A. LL.B. 2016-21
New Delhi - India

THE NAURANG HOUSE
21 Kasturba Gandhi Marg
Connaught Place
New Delhi 110001 - India

Life Coach Augments the Sense of Schadenfreude

My enriched journey at USLLS that began on August, 02, 2016 has come to an end this year. I was asked to provide few insights and advices to juniors. So, I will offer few that mattered to me the most, and they are:

LISTEN UP TO YOUR PARENTS: There will never be people that are going to wish you well and provide unconditional support than your own parents. Treat them well, and you shall witness the growth in your personality and public dealing. Didn't we all learn our lessons from the pandemic that family it is all about family, rest everything else is secondary? If one has family by their side, they already have natural edge over the ones who do not. Count your blessings and comprehend a path early before it is too late to realise that you may be fortunately living a life that is somebody else's dream life. A wise woman once said, "you may not be living your dream yet, but you are living someone else's dream now," and in my case, those who know me well can do the math.

MAINTAIN REGULAR ATTENDANCE: I maintained 100% attendance and it provided me enough edge to sail comfortably through the five years of law school at USLLS. The cronies in college are going to discourage you to attend regular classes, I will insist that you stick to maintaining regular attendance because it will later prove to be a win-win

situation, especially in times when the going gets tough, of course the tough gets going! I was once mocked by one ignorant nincompoop that I am not going to achieve a medal for maintaining perfect attendance, and at that time I felt like reminding him of his academic standing, but instead I reminded myself that this shall pass too as Justice Dr. D.Y. Chandrachud once manifested a great amount of patience while, dealing with a dodgy character, waiting to be seated at a nearby eatery, and, so I chose not to react. Who knew about the imposition of lockdown in Delhi will wipe-out 18 months of law school experience for current students, and dampen the in-person internships, and as I look back, it brings me immense gratification for maintaining a steady routine that ultimately benefited me in current endeavours that for many is a distant dream turning them into luddites.

BEWARE OF SCEPTICISM: "Those who can make you believe absurdities; can make you commit atrocities." Most of you are fresh and young straight out of high school and lack worldly experience so I won't advise you to be instinctive. In one instance that occurred with me is when I was told by one junior that I was highly misunderstood and then the same person spread rumours about my egoistic antics. Hatred and jealousy corrodes the container they are carried in, therefore, focus on your lectures and get as much exposure in district courts. What we dwell on is who we become.

Good Luck Adios!

USLLS STUDENT ACHIEVEMENTS

Quarter Finalists at the 5th Centre for Law and Policy Research Quiz Competition (North Rounds)

Publications:-

“Fluid Trademarks: An Alter Ego for Brands?”, SpicyIP, 7th August 2020, available at:

<https://spicyip.com/2020/08/fluid-trademarks-an-alter-ego-for-brands.html>

“Delhi HC Refuses Interim Injunction against Use of Acronym ‘TCV’ for a Typhoid Vaccine: Leaves

Acquired Distinctiveness Question Unanswered?” SpicyIP, 14th July 2020, available at:

<https://spicyip.com/2020/07/delhi-hc-refuses-interim-injunction-against-use-of-acronym-tcv-for-a-typhoid-vaccine-leaves-acquired-distinctiveness-question-unanswered.html>

Devangini Rai and Aneesha Sondhi, “Mediation in IPR: From

Alternative to Mainstream” , 26th June 2020, IMW Post, available at: <https://imwpost.com/mediation-in-ipr-disputes-from-alternative-to-mainstream/>

Devangini Rai, “ The Case of Pitbull ’s Grito: A new frontier in Celebrity Rights” , IPRMENT Law, May 2, 2020,

available at: <http://iprmentlaw.com/guest-column/guest-post-devangini-rai-the-case-of-pitbulls-grito-a-new-frontier-in-celebrity-rights/>

Won the second prize in the 2nd Indian Mediation Week Essay Competition organised by NUJS, Kolkata and Ministry of Law and Justice in collaboration with Sama- An ADR platform.

Devangini Rai
BA LLB 5th year

Founded Legal organization "The Philomath" (www.thephilomath.info). Secured first position in 2nd National Constitution quiz conducted by Amity University on 23rd October.

Secured Runner up position in National Constitution quiz conducted by Integral University, lucknow on 15th November.

Winner of Online debate competition "age disparity in legal jurisprudence" organized by DLSA (Shahdra, Central, South -west and North) on 12th August 2020.

Trivickram Jee
BBA LLB 4th year

My application for the CopyrightX course got accepted and I earned the Certification (on August 18, 2020) and Alumni-status by completing the 12-week extensive course with a grade of 4.5/5 (which is considered insightful and excellent) on the rigorous, application based, non-machine-scored final exam. The course is offered by Harvard Law School (& Berkman Klein Center for Internet and Society at Harvard University) to selected students every year and is taught by Prof. William W. Fisher and Harvard Teaching Fellows. They are also the people to review and grade the final exam (and all the discussions, case studies and other activities). It is a course on Copyright Law that focuses on exploring the current law, its applicability and scope in all fields, and the ongoing debates concerning how that law should be

Nomita Rana
B.A.LLB. 4th year

Won 2nd best memorial award in First National Virtual Moot Court Competition by Adhivakta Parishad Delhi

4th best memo in Shaheed Bhagel Singh memorial Memo writing competition

Apekshit Kalra
BBALLB 2nd Year

K.Hema
B.A.LLB 4th year

Best Oralist - 13th NALSAR-Justice B.R.Sawhney Memorial Moot Court Competition 2020

Quarter finalist at the 13th NALSAR B.R. Sawhney Memorial Moot Court Competition, 2020.

Qualified the Top 50 National Round in the event National Pantomath Trivia League of INLR and RGNUL’s National Law Student Awards (NLSA), 2020.

Aditi Singh
BA LLB, 4th year

Shama Jha BA LLB, 3rd year	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Winner of SAARC LAW moot competition. ◦ Bagged best memo award in SAARC LAW moot competition. ◦ Qualified for international rounds of SAARC LAW.
Harshita Bharti BA LLB 2nd year	Participated in SGT MOOT court competition and was adjudged Semi Finalist along with MONALIKA CHAUDHARY AND POORVA CHODHARY, both of BA LLB(2nd year)
MONALIKA CHAUDHARY BA LLB 2nd year	Qualified semi final levels as speaker out of 20 teams in 6th Sgt virtual moot court 2020
Seerat Kaur 3rd Year	<p>Best interjector in debate competition held by USLLS</p> <p>Runner up in Article writing competition by St Stephen's college, DU. Article was published on the economics society blog. 'The stagnant economy of Japan'</p> <p>Best article in article writing competition held by Lawsikho. 'Checklist for NCLT Approval for mergers'</p> <p>Secured 3rd rank in Trial advocacy moot court held at Jaipur school of law.</p>
Chetan Nagpal B.A. LL.B 2nd year	My article titled '50 Years to Bank Nationalisation Case' was published by LiveLaw- India's No.1 website for Law. The article was shared a lot of times and was viewed by thousands. The link to the article-- https://www.google.com/amp/s/www.livelaw.in/amp/columns/50-years-to-bank-nationalisation-case:-rustom-cavasjee-cooper-v.-union-of-india-(1970)-1-scc-248-158474
Paridhi Gaur BBA LLB, 3rd year	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Quarter-Finalists at the 1st NMIMS National Virtual Moot Court Competition, 2020 (held 11th-13th September) •Secured 5th Rank out of 180 participating teams. •Team Comprising of Kaushitaki Sharma (BA LLB), Paridhi Gaur and Sarthak Yadav (BBA LLB).
Aneesha Sondhi B.A. LL.B 5th year	Winner, CUT-SHORT, National Legal Filmmaking Competition by UPES Dehradun, 2020.
Jai Singh BA LLB 2nd year	I came first in the debate competition organised by The NorthCap University (Gurgaon) on the occasion of Constitution Day 2020.
Anushka Gupta B.B.A. LL.B., 3rd year	Ranked in Top 24 teams (16th rank among 115 teams) in the Celebrations of 70th Constitution Day Moot Court Competition, 2020 organised by National Law University Delhi.
Deepankar Kumar BBA.LLB 5th year	Selection of Manuscript for Justice Dipak Misra National Call for Chapters 2020 titled "RIGHTS OF TRANSGENDER" on 14th December 2020. The submission has made it into one of the Top 10 Entries of the Edition.
MAHIMA TAYAL BBA LLB, 3rd year	Team comprising of III year students Mahima Tayal (BBA LLB), Sushmita (BA LLB), Shama Jha (BA LLB) adjudged one of the winners of the 6th N.R Madhava Menon SAARC LAW moot competition, India round 2020. Also won the best memorial award and qualified for the international rounds, 2021.
Tanya Sharma BBA LLB	Winner-1st Online National Moot Court Competition, IMS Law College, Noida
Samarth Luthra BBA LLB 3 rd year	3rd in North Regional Rounds of ConQuest, 2020 Founding Member and Editor in Chief, (Blog) of Indian Journal of Projects, Infrastructure and Energy Law.
Garima BA LL.B 5th year	(Publication in ILI (summer issue 2020) on Data- sea of possibilities and mirage of legal challenges , e-ISSN-0976-148 & UGC Journal No. 41792 at Sr. No.2634). Another publication in Indian journal of jurisprudential studies on the topic Artificial intelligence and IPR(link - https://www.ijslawjournal.com/post/artificial-intelligence-and-ipr-a-labyrinth-issue)

Published paper titled "DATA- A SEA OF POSSIBILITIES AND A MIRAGE OF LEGAL CHALLENGES.", in the 2020 SUMMER EDITION OF ILI LAW REVIEW
(e-ISSN-0976-148 & UGC Journal No. 41792 at Sr. No.2634)

WON 2ND PRIZE IN CENTRE FOR STUDIES IN BUSINESS AND FINANCE (CSBF) Essay Competition 2020,
National Law University, Jodhpur for essay titled "DIGITAL CURRENCY: HAVE OUR POCKETS TURNED TRANSPARENT?"

BLOG PUBLISHED IN CENTRE OF BANKING, FINANCE AND ECONOMIC AFFAIRS

Symbiosis Law School, Hyderabad titled "YES BANK RECONSTRUCTION SCHEME, 2020"

Salil Kumar Tripathy
BBA LL.B 5th year

Moot Court Competitions

TLL-Ansal University National Online Moot Court Competition - Quarter Finalist (out of 64 teams)

Uniyal & Associates: Intra - Firm Moot Court Competition :- A. Winner
B. Best Mooter

C. Best E-File (Memorial)

D. Best Researcher (Team of 2, Participating both as Speaker and Researcher)

Extra Curricular Achievements

2nd Position in Transfer Window 8.0 Competition - Organised by Sri GuruGobind Singh College of Commerce, Delhi University.

Secured 96% marks in "National Level NSS Online Mega Awareness Quiz Programme 2020 organised by SN College Chempazhanchy, Thiruvananthapuram, Kerala, NSS UNIT on 20 May,2020.

Other Academic Achievements

Publications:

Research Paper publication by NLSIU CEERA in its 2020 edn. in association with the Department of Justice, Ministry of Law and Justice.

Research Paper Publication in International Book titled "An International Perspective to the Contemporary Legal Happenings (ISBN - 978-81-947778-4-7).

Research Paper selected for presentation at the 2nd Annual International Conference on Comparative Constitutional Law (ICCCCL 2020) to be held at Amity University, Noida in collaboration with School of Business and Law, Edith Cowan University, Western Australia. (Conference Postponed to 2021 due to COVID-19).

Obtained 1st Position in North cap University's 71st Constitution Day Essay writing competition, 26 November, 2020.

Obtained 3rd Position in "The Writing Oasis, 2020 ", Legal Article Writing Competition organised by Glocalex.


Research Paper Published in "Academike" - Lawctous Law Journal's Constitutional Rights Series. [ISSN: 2349-9796]

Article selected for publication in book titled "Vichar Manthan" (ISBN-9798578972072). Selection through 16th National Article Writing Competition by Think India - Article among the top entries.

Yashdeep Lakra
BA LLB 3rd year

DID YOU KNOW?**Bar Council of India (BCI) to Reintroduce A Mandatory Requirement of Three Years' Practice As Eligibility for Joining the Lower Judiciary**

One of the primary arguments put forth by BCI suggests that young graduates who have no experience at the Bar, are incapable of satisfactorily handling matters. The press release stated, “such judicial officers lack understanding of aspirations and expectation of advocates and litigants in a proper and decent manner.” Should the BCI reconsider it?



E-mail : info@barcouncilofindia.org
Website : www.barcouncilofindia.org

Tel. : (91) 011-4922 5000
Fax : (91) 011-4922 5011

भारतीय विधिज्ञ परिषद्
BAR COUNCIL OF INDIA
(Statutory Body Constituted under the Advocates Act, 1961)
21, Rouse Avenue Institutional Area, Near Bal Bhawan, New Delhi - 110002

Press Release Dated 02.01.2021

The Bar Council of India and all State Bar Councils are strongly in favour of a 3 year minimum experience at the Bar to be prescribed for being considered eligible to sit for a Judicial Service Exam. Presently, fresh law graduates are being allowed to sit for Judicial Service Examination throughout the territory of India without having any practical experience at the Bar. Judicial Officers not having practical experience at the Bar are mostly found to be incapable and inept in handling matters. Most of such officers are found impolite and impractical in their behavior with the Members of the Bar and Litigants. They have lack of understanding of the aspirations and expectations of Advocates and Litigants in the matter of proper and decent behavior.

The inexperience at the Bar is one of the primary and major reasons for delays in the disposal of cases in the sub-ordinate Judiciary. Trained and experienced judicial officers can comprehend and dispose of matters at a much faster pace, thereby leading to efficient administration of justice.

In the matter of All India Judges Association & others Vs. Union of India before the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India, the requirement of 3 year experience at the Bar had been done away with by the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India by passing an order dated 21.03.2002. The Bar Council of India is filing an application before the Apex Court to seek the modification of the said order.

The Andhra Pradesh Public Service Commission had invited applications vide notification bearing No.9/2020-RC dated 03.12.2020 for appointment of Civil Judges Junior Division in the AP State Judicial Services for Advocates having a minimum eligibility requirement of 3 years as practicing advocate.

A Writ Petition (Civil) bearing No.1479/2020 has been filed before the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India by the petitioner Mr. Regalagadda Venkatesh against the State of Andhra Pradesh wherein he has challenged the above referred notification on the ground that the requirement of 3 year experience at the Bar is illegal and unwarranted.

The Bar Council of India is filing another application to seek impleadment as a party in the said matter and shall plead in favour of the urgency and requirement to have a minimum 3 year experience at the Bar as a requirement to be eligible to sit in the Judicial Service Exam.

Srimant Sen
(Srimanto Sen)
Secretary
Bar Council of India

DID YOU KNOW?

As per the notice dated 23.12.2020, the Delhi Bar Council has increased the enrolment fees, identity card charges, building and library funds and other relevant services for advocates falling under three slabs which are:

- ❖ For those applying for enrolment immediately after their graduation.
- ❖ For those applying for enrolment after 5 years of graduation.
- ❖ For retired personnel.

For immediate graduates falling in the first slab, a total amount of Rs. 14,300 has to be incurred in completion of the enrolment procedure, which earlier amounted to Rs. 9000.

For the second category of advocates, a total of Rs. 20,000 has to be paid whereas the third category, having the highest rate of enrolment, states that an amount of Rs. 35,000 has to be paid in the enrolment procedure for retired individuals.

What fees and charges are getting increased?

The notice provides that there has been increase in charges in the following 7 categories:

- ❖ Enrolment fees
- ❖ Identity card charges
- ❖ Building fund
- ❖ Library fund
- ❖ Indigent charges
- ❖ Welfare fund fees
- ❖ Advocates welfare fund created by Bar Council of Delhi

However, the notice clarifies that there will be no increase in cost of enrolment form which will remain the same on a price of Rs. 1000.

Increase in enrolment fees through "circulation"

The notice also increases the fees taken by the bar council of Delhi for taking enrolments via circulation process. Circulation is the process to enable fast enrolments in the State Bar wherein the intending candidates get their enrolment numbers within 24 hours of the submission of their enrolment application. This procedure is often undertaken by candidates willing to start their practice on an urgent basis or immediately after their graduation gets completed.

According to the notice, the circulation fees has been increased to Rs. 5000 from the earlier charges that were Rs. 3000.

For further queries visit: <https://delhibarcouncil.com/the-membership/fee-structure/>

SUGGESTED BOOK TITLES FOR EVERY LAW STUDENT

❖ About Law: An Introduction	By	Tony Honore
❖ Landmarks In The Law	By	Lord Denning
❖ Letters To A Law Student	By	Nicholas McBride
❖ The Indian Constitution: Cornerstone Of A Nation	By	Granville Austin
❖ Constitutional Law: Policies & Principles	By	Erwin Chemerinsky
❖ Bleak House	By	Charles Dickens
❖ Learning The Law	By	Glanville Williams
❖ To Kill A Mockingbird	By	Harper Lee
❖ Nani Palkhivala: The Courtroom Genius	By	Soli Sorabjee Arvind Datar
❖ Jeremy Hutchinson's Case Histories	By	Thomas Grant
❖ We The People	By	Nani Palkhivala
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INDRAPRASTHA LAW REVIEW

eJOURNAL OF UNIVERSITY SCHOOL OF LAW & LEGAL STUDIES

Guru Gobind Singh Indraprastha University
C - Block, Sector 16 - C, Dwarka, New Delhi, India
<https://indraprasthalawreview.in>

CALL FOR PAPERS

University School of Law and Legal Studies (USLLS) under the aegis of Guru Gobind Singh Indraprastha University, Delhi takes great pleasure to inform you that the Indraprastha Law Review (ILR) has received encouraging response and the Editorial Board has successfully published the inaugural edition of the ILR *Summer 2020: Vol. I Issue I*.

Indraprastha Law Review is an eco-friendly, multidisciplinary peer-reviewed journal with an editorial board comprising of experts from the legal field. We abide by our publication policies by avoiding usage of paper as much as possible. We have also made the Journal accessible to everyone from all over the world by simply visiting the official website of the journal i.e. www.indraprasthalawreview.in This biannual journal is being published with the objectives to provide a space to researchers, jurists, academicians and legal practitioners to express their views on topics of contemporary significance in law. We solicit contributions for the *Winter 2020: Vol. I Issue II* in the form of articles, notes, book review and case comments on emerging areas in law. The detailed guidelines for the submission can be obtained from: Guidelines for Submission uploaded on the ILR website of the ejournal under "Call for Papers" section.

The last date for submission is **30 June 2021** by midnight.

Contribution sent after the last date may be considered for *Summer 2021: Vol. I Issue I*
(Subject to the Quality of Article and Plagiarism Clearance as per the UGC Guidelines)

Submission can be mailed to the Editor-in-Chief at usllsiplr@ipu.ac.in

Prof. (Dr.) Amar Pal Singh

Editor-In-Chief

Indraprastha Law Review

IMPORTANT DATES TO REMEMBER

- June 15, 2021** **Admission Applications Open for 2021-21 Academic Session**
Guru Gobind Singh Indraprastha University
(Established by Government of NCT of Delhi)
Courses Offered at University School of Law & Legal Studies
- | | |
|--------------------------------|-------------|
| B.A. LL.B. (Integrated) | 5yrs |
| BBA. LL.B. (Integrated) | 5yrs |
| LL.M. (Regular) | 1yr |
| LL.M. (Weekend) | 2yrs |
- June 15, 2021** **Common Law Admission Test (CLAT) 2021 Application Deadline**
- June 25, 2021** **All India Law Entrance Test (AILET) 2021 Application Deadline**
- June 26, 2021** **Dissertation Viva-Voce for 10th Semester USLLS Students**
- June 30, 2021** **Indraprastha Law Review - Call for Papers - Winter 2020: Vol. 1: Issue 2**
- August 02, 2021** **Rhodes Scholarship Programme - Oxford University - United Kingdom**
- August 15, 2021** **75th INDEPENDENCE DAY - Platinum Jubilee of Independence**

TEAM BUZZ LEGALIS

Vinayak Jhamb - Ph.D. Scholar
Abhay Pratap Singh - V Year B.B.A. LL.B.
Preksha Gupta - V Year B.B.A. LL.B.
Hemant Krishna - IV Year B.A. LL.B.
Ishita Khurana - IV Year B.A. LL.B.
Anushka Gupta - III Year B.B.A. LL.B.
Harshita Pothiraj - III Year B.B.A. LL.B.
Kaushitaki Sharma - III Year B.A. LL.B.

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