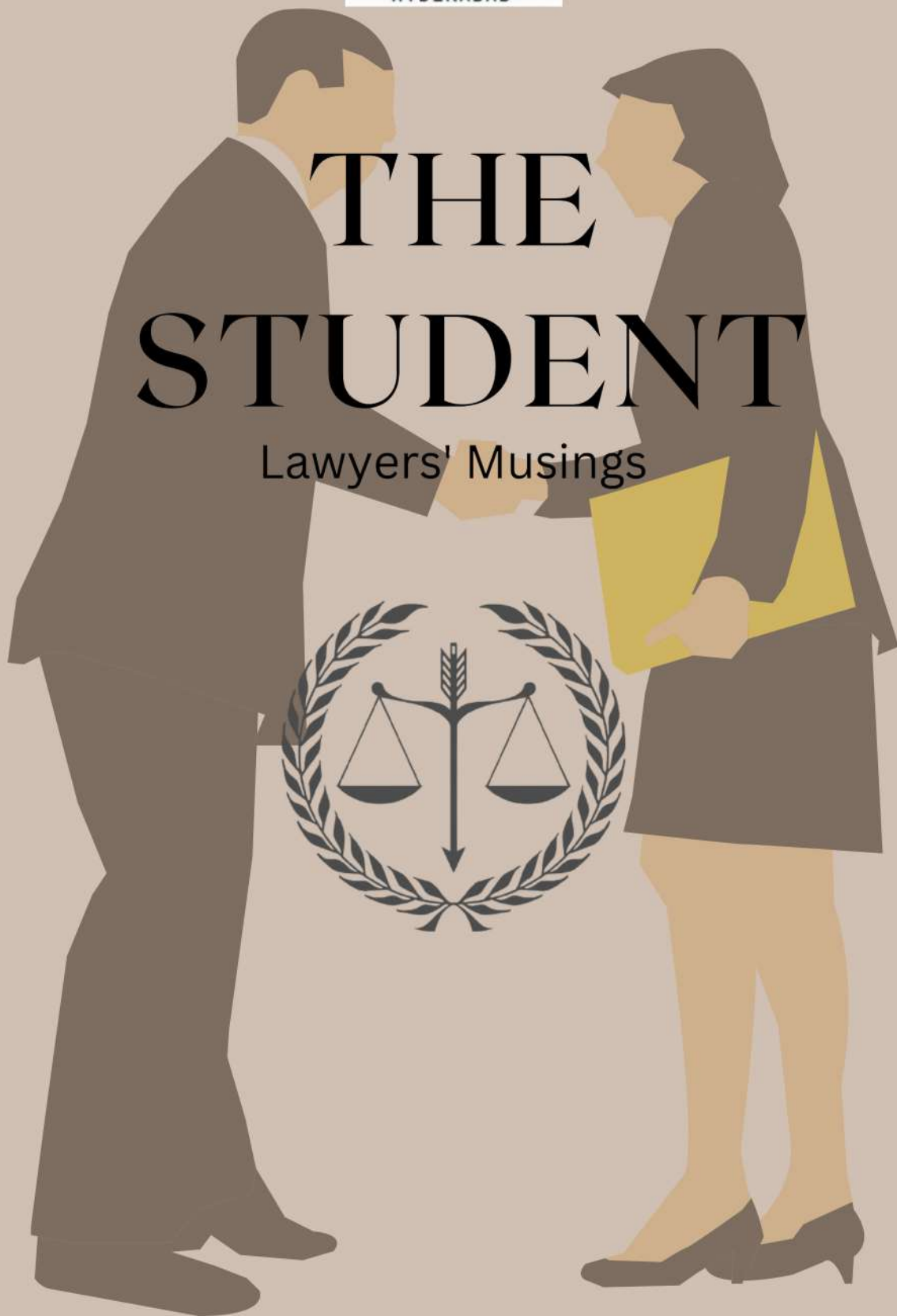


# THE STUDENT

Lawyers' Musings



**Vol. XII, Issue I, Jan. 2023**  
An ICFAI Law School Publication

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## Editorial Board

# FOREWORD

**Dear Reader,**

We hope you are safe and doing well.

I welcome you to another edition of our magazine. Over the years, this magazine has matured due to the efforts of our students at ICFAI Law School, Hyderabad. It is a brilliant contribution from every individual of our institution who intends to bring to you their best work, from the best of their abilities. In this edition, like always, they have showcased their uniqueness by relaying their thoughts on various issues in an exemplary manner.

The current edition is a proper culmination of talent and displays the efforts of all those who have taken it upon themselves to showcase their thoughts and ideologies.

As we progress further, it is a promise from my side to bring to you an evolved edition in the coming future. We wish to have the same kind of support from students in the near future.

For feedback or suggestions, kindly reach out to us at [ergaliterarium@ifheindia.org](mailto:ergaliterarium@ifheindia.org).

**Laxmi Neeharika Neela**  
**Editor**

# OUR CONTRIBUTORS



## Landmark Judgements of 2022

Soujanya Kulkarni

Soujanya is a II-year student of BBA-LL.B (Hons.). She is very passionate about books, music and playing the Violin.



## A Dream?

Vishnu Sisir

Vishnu is a II-year student of BBA-LL.B (Hons.). He reads and writes stories of all genres to kill time, and is trying his hand at poetry as well.



## The Starry Night

Kasak Srivastav

Kasak is a I-year student of BBA-LL.B (Hons.). She is very passionate in discovering new music, books and art.

# OUR CONTRIBUTORS



## Painting

Bhuvana

Bhuvana is a II-year student of BA-LL.B (Hons.). She always is curious on learning new skills. She is interested in the domains of Criminal, Family Laws and Intellectual Property.



## I know why the Caged Bird sings

Dhanyashri

Dhanyashri is a I-year student of BBA-LL.B (Hons.). She loves reading, writing, photography and editing.



## Article 370 & Article 35A

Akshatha Joshi

Akshatha is a II-year student of BBA-LL.B (Hons.). She aspires to become a successful lawyer in the domains of Criminal Law and is interested in researching as well.

# OUR CONTRIBUTORS



## **Memento Vivere**

**Areeba Feroz Khan**

Areeba is a III-year student of BA-LL.B (Hons.). Her chief interests lie in writing and researching on Corporate Laws.



## **Incredible Ways to Automate Everyday Tasks**

**Deekshith SB**

Deekshith is a II-year student of BA-LL.B (Hons.). He aspires to become a successful lawyer and is interested in legal research and Corporate Law.



## **G20 Implications on Trade Laws**

**Namana Shreya**

Shreya is a III-year student of BBA-LL.B (Hons.). She has a keen interest in reading and writing, and enjoys blogging about various topics.

# OUR CONTRIBUTORS



## आज टूटने का मन है

Harsh Sinha

Harsh is a II-year student of BA-LL.B (Hons.). He is passionate about poetry and publishes his work by the means of social media.



## Photograph

Soujanya Kulkarni

Soujanya is a II-year student of BBA-LL.B (Hons.). She is very passionate about books, music and playing the Violin.



## Book Review - We Should All Be Feminists

The Book Club

**Saumya Modi, Laasya Adury and Pratheeka Varanasi**, members of the Book Club, delve into the lines of the book **We Should All Be Feminists**

# OUR CONTRIBUTORS



## Event Reports

D Sai Aparna

Aparna is a II-year student of BBA-LL.B (Hons.). She has a keen interest in reading and writing and is part of the editorial team



## No Way Home - The Kafala System

Faraaz Uddin

Faraaz is a II-year student of BBA-LL.B (Hons.). He is a writer and aspires to become a successful lawyer.



## Photographs

Club Members

**Nandu Vivekananda, Abhijeeth Nimmaraju, Anshula Shreshth and B. Sampath Karthikeya** have contributed to this issue of the magazine.



# OUR CONTRIBUTORS



## **Girl with Unshaken Hand**

Harsh Sinha

Harsh is a II-year student of BA-LL.B (Hons.). He is passionate about poetry and publishes his work by the means of social media.



## **Interview - Dr. Aditya Sondhi**

Ebad Ur Rahman

Ebad is a V-year student of BBA-LL.B (Hons.). He has an interest in Intellectual Property, Corporate and allied Laws.



## **Painting**

Rishitha Bacchu

Rishitha is a II-year student of BBA-LL.B (Hons.). She enjoys expressing herself by the use of art and even publishes them using social media.

## EVENTS

# FRESHER'S DAY 2022

Meeting fellow freshmen is one of the most memorable rituals of a college student's life. This was made possible after a biennial. A lot of exciting performances were hosted by the seniors, which made the event livelier.

The event started with the push-up challenge, was followed by group dance and solo dance, and ended with a musical performance by the music society.

The highlight of the event, the ramp walk, started with enthusiastic participants giving it their 100 percent. Students showcased their talents, and winners were awarded accordingly with suitable titles, which included **Mr. and Ms. FRESHER**, **Mr. and Ms. POPULAR**, and **Mr. and Ms. CONFIDENT**.

The event concluded with a DJ, who was the main attraction and brought all of the students together.



# EVENTS



# EVENTS

## 12<sup>TH</sup> STUDENT CONVOCATION

The 12th Convocation of students of the ICFAI Foundation of Higher Education was held on 24 December, 2022, at Hall 2, Hitex Convention Centre, Izzathnagar, Hitech City, Hyderabad. The Convocation was graced by **Dr. Srivari Chandrasekhar**, Secretary, Department of Science & Technology, Govt. of India & Chairperson, Technology Development Board, and was presided by **Dr. C. Rangarajan**, Chancellor, ICFAI Foundation of Higher Education along with **Dr. L. S. Ganesh**, Vice Chancellor and other dignitaries. The event involved awarding of medals and awards including special mentions for exemplary performers of the Class of 2022 along with the Best Teacher Award.

**Best Teacher Award**



**"Shri N J Yasaswy Best Teacher Award"**  
- ICFAI Law School

**Dr. Rakesh Suryadevara**  
Associate Professor,  
ICFAI Law School, Hyderabad

**ICFAI** Foundation  
for Higher Education  
(Deemed-to-be University under Section 3 of the UGC Act, 1956)

**Medal Winners**



**Gold Medal**  
**FIRST RANK HOLDER FOR ACADEMIC EXCELLENCE**

**Ms. Dinavahi Valli Prathyusha**  
BBA-LLB (Hons), Class of 2022  
17FLICHH010112  
Faculty of Law, Hyderabad

**ICFAI** Foundation  
for Higher Education  
(Deemed-to-be University under Section 3 of the UGC Act, 1956)

**Medal Winners**



**Gold Medal**  
**"SHRI N J YASASWY BEST STUDENT AWARD"**  
First Rank for All Round Excellence  
in ICFAI Law School

**Mr. Apoorv Gupta**  
BA-LLB (Hons), Class of 2022  
17FLICHH020020  
Faculty of Law, Hyderabad

**ICFAI** Foundation  
for Higher Education  
(Deemed-to-be University under Section 3 of the UGC Act, 1956)

**Medal Winners**



**Silver Medal**  
**SECOND RANK HOLDER FOR ACADEMIC EXCELLENCE**

**Ms. K Gayathri**  
BBA-LLB (Hons), Class of 2022  
17FLICHH010103  
Faculty of Law, Hyderabad

**ICFAI** Foundation  
for Higher Education  
(Deemed-to-be University under Section 3 of the UGC Act, 1956)

## EVENTS

**Medal Winners**



**Silver Medal**  
SECOND RANK HOLDER FOR  
ACADEMIC EXCELLENCE

**Ms. Sudheshna Suryadevara**  
BA-LLB (Hons), Class of 2022  
17FLICHH020054  
Faculty of Law, Hyderabad

**ICFAI** Foundation  
for Higher Education  
(Deemed-to-be University under Section 3 of the UGC Act, 1956)

**Medal Winners**



**Gold Medal**  
"SHRI N J YASASWY BEST STUDENT AWARD"  
First Rank for All Round Excellence  
in ICFAI Law School

**Mr. Apoorv Gupta**  
BA-LLB (Hons), Class of 2022  
17FLICHH020020  
Faculty of Law, Hyderabad

**ICFAI** Foundation  
for Higher Education  
(Deemed-to-be University under Section 3 of the UGC Act, 1956)

**Medal Winners**



**Silver Medal**  
"BEST STUDENT AWARD"  
Second Rank for All Round Excellence  
in ICFAI Law School

**Ms. Disha Agrawal**  
BBA-LLB (Hons), Class of 2022  
17FLICHH010185  
Faculty of Law, Hyderabad

**ICFAI** Foundation  
for Higher Education  
(Deemed-to-be University under Section 3 of the UGC Act, 1956)

**Medal Winners**



**Bronze Medal**  
"BEST STUDENT AWARD"  
Third Rank for All Round Excellence  
in ICFAI Law School

**Mr. Akash Krishnan**  
BBA-LLB (Hons), Class of 2022  
17FLICHH010097  
Faculty of Law, Hyderabad

**ICFAI** Foundation  
for Higher Education  
(Deemed-to-be University under Section 3 of the UGC Act, 1956)

## EVENTS

# 3 DAY INTERNATIONAL SPACE LAW CONFERENCE

The ICFAI Law School collaborated with the global network against weapons, nuclear power, and space (US) as part of the three-day conference to raise awareness about contemporary issues and challenges in outer space relevant to warfare and the consequences of misusing outer space. The conference happened between October 14 to 16, 2022 in a hybrid mode.

The main objective of this conference is to utilize this platform to discuss the contemporary issues and challenges in outer space pertinent to warfare with an analysis based on legal, political, economic, and scientific aspects to ensure peace and security in the international sphere. Taking into account the current state of warfare in various parts of the world, ICFAI is bringing together researchers, students, academicians, lawyers, and professionals from various legal and scientific fields to share their expertise, experience, and wisdom, allowing them to provide insights in their respective fields and maximize discussion of conference topics on both legal and technical fronts.

The program included a paper presentation, panel discussion, and poster-making, for which 60 minutes were given to prepare on the themes mentioned. The paper presentation lasted for about 10 minutes, and after that, the panelists questioned them about their research.

Faculty Coordinators for the conference were **Dr. Aruna Kammila**, Associate Professor, ICFAI Law School, Hyderabad; **Ms. S. Prathyusha**, Assistant Professor, ICFAI Law School, Hyderabad; **Mr. Rupak Das**, Assistant Professor, ICFAI Law School, Hyderabad; **Ms. Ridima Sinha**, Assistant Professor, ICFAI Law School, Hyderabad; **Mr. Rahul Neema**, Assistant Professor, ICFAI Law School, Hyderabad and various other student co-ordinators.

# EVENTS

## 3 DAY INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON THE LEGAL CONTOURS OF VICTIMOLOGY

The ICFAI Law School conducted the International Conference on Legal Contours of Victimology for three days, dated 9, 10 and 11 September, 2022, in collaboration with the Indian Society of Victimology and with the knowledge partners of Rajiv Gandhi National University of Law, Punjab (RGNLU), TISS (School of Law, Rights, and Constitutional Governance), and Manonmaniam Sundaranar University, Tirunelveli.

This conference is an attempt to provide a platform for meaningful interaction in the field of victimology, more so with regard to victim rights and victim justice in the administration of the criminal justice system. This conference aims to bring together discussions on various aspects of the subject of victimology. Further, the event is aiming to amalgamate theory and practice in the field of victimology. The main goal is to bring together various academics and actors, including researchers working in the relevant field, to foster thoughtful discussions on the topic of victimology in the criminal justice system. **Dr. A. V. Narasimha Rao**, Director ICFAI Law School, IFHE, Hyderabad, directed the conference, which was coordinated by conference faculty coordinator **Dr. K.S. Rekhraj Jain**, Associate Professor, ICFAI Law School, Hyderabad, and other faculty and student coordinators.

The conference invites original research articles on the above themes and sub-themes from academicians, researchers, and students in the fields of victimology, law, criminology, sociology, and allied subjects, as well as from criminal justice professionals and NGO practitioners. The conference was a success thanks to the hard work of our director, sir, and event coordinators, with many participants from all over the world.

# EVENTS





## EVENTS

### LECTURE ON RECENT DEVELOPMENTS IN ARBITRATION, CONCILIATION AND MEDIATION

Our college conducted a one-day lecture about recent developments in arbitration, conciliation, and medication on October 20, 2022. Advocate Ritesh Khatri, an advocate in the Supreme Court of India, delivered the lecture. The speaker talked about the importance of arbitration, conciliation and mediation and how there is proper developments in this and what are all the changes we can see in arbitration, conciliation and mediation in the recent times

The event was started by the introductory remarks by Prof. A.V. Narsimha Rao, Director ICFAI Law School, IFHE, Hyderabad, and this event was coordinated by Dr. Md. Akbar Khan, Associate Professor ICFAI Law School, Hyderabad; Dr. Ritu Chhabra, Assistant Professor ICFAI Law School, Hyderabad, and other student coordinators.

The event was a success, with many students attending the lecture, and interactions between the lecture and students made the event more successful.

### GUEST LECTURE ON THE SPECIFIC RELIEF ACT, 1963

On 27 October, 2022, ICFAI Law School, Hyderabad, held a lecture on **AN OVERVIEW OF THE SPECIFIC RELIEF ACT**. The event was addressed by **Dr. Kesava Rao Vurrakula**, Vice Chancellor of the National University of Study and Research in Law, Ranchi. The event commenced with introductory remarks by **Dr. A. V. Narsimha Rao**, Intra-Moot Director of ICFAI Law School, IFHE, Hyderabad. The event was conducted for the first-semester students. Mr. Kesava Rao gave an overview of the act in such a way that the student's attention to his lecture was present right from the beginning to the end. The lecture enlightened us and gave us a deeper understanding of the Act.

# EVENTS

## TEACHER'S DAY CELEBRATION

On 05 September, 2022, the ICFAI Law School, Hyderabad, celebrated Teacher's Day. Everyone was really excited as this was their first offline celebration after celebrating it via Zoom for two years. The event took place in front of the Faculty of Law, where the students gave their amazing dance performances, including flash mobs, and sang some amazing songs in their euphonious voices. Later, even the professors joined the students and danced to a few songs. In the end, Dr. A. V. Narsimha Rao, Director, ICFAI Law School, IFHE, Hyderabad, gave a few words of wisdom.

## INTRA-COLLEGE MOOT COURT COMPETITION



The ICFAI Law School Moot Court Society scheduled an intra-moot court lecture on "Women and Technology" for November 19, 2022. 29 teams have competed in the competition. The advocates from High Court and other Courts having ten years and more of standing have adjudicated and evaluated the participants in the intra moot court competition. Coordinated by **Dr. T. Himavathi**, Coordinator, Moot Court Society, and Assistant Professor, ICFAI Law School, Hyderabad.

# EVENTS

## YOUTH DAY CELEBRATIONS

The Cultural Club of ICFAI Law School, Hyderabad, celebrated Youth Day on 12 January, 2023, with music, dance, and a skit performance. The occasion was graced with the presence of **Dr. S. Vijaya Lakshmi**, Registrar, IFHE, Hyderabad, and **Dr. Y. Pratap Reddy**, Associate Professor, ICFAI Law School, Hyderabad. The faculty co-ordinators were **Ms. Iti Vyas**, Assistant professor, ICFAI Law School, Hyderabad; **Ms. Renu Bala**, Assistant Professor, ICFAI Law School, Hyderabad.



Picture Credits: Adithya S. Nair

# UPCOMING EVENTS

## MAGAZINE RELEASE & SKIT

**Erga Literarium**, the Literary Club of ICFAI Law School, Hyderabad, will be organizing an event on 18 January, 2023, with the launch of the Student Magazine and a skit on the women luminaries in the legal field such as:



### **LEILA SETH J. (Retd.)**

The First Female Chief Justice of a High Court in India.

Before Leila Seth J. (Retd.), men dominated India's legal system. Then,

on 05 August, 1991—nearly 130 years since the first high court was established in India—Leila Seth became the first female Chief Justice, by serving at the Himachal Pradesh High Court.

Leila Seth was a pioneer who made it possible for many other Indian women to pursue careers in law. Always committed to justice for the victims of human rights abuses, she was a campaigner until the end of her life.

In 1958, Leila took the London Bar Exam and topped it, becoming the first woman ever to do so.

She returned to India and began her legal career in earnest at the Patna High Court. She faced discrimination

and suspicion there, too—while working under a senior lawyer, he asked her why, as a married woman, she was working.

During the 10 years she worked at Patna High Court, there were many similar occurrences—sometimes, for instance, clients would question her competence as a woman or even demand a male lawyer.

Eventually, her talent was recognized, though discrimination would dog her throughout her life.

In any case, her career progressed successfully. In 1972, she moved to the Delhi High Court, where she dealt with original civil petitions, criminal matters, company petitions, revisions, and appeals.

Then, after serving on a panel of lawyers for the West Bengal government in the Supreme Court, she was designated as a Senior Advocate by the Supreme Court in 1977. In 1978, Seth became a judge of the Delhi High Court, becoming the first woman to do so.

### **Chief Justice Leila Seth**

The crowning moment of her career was yet to come. In 1991, Justice Leila Seth became the first female judge to be appointed as a Chief Justice of a

state high court when she was assigned the role in Himachal Pradesh.

In later years, Seth chaired a number of judicial and humanitarian institutions. Among her greatest achievements was her lead role in the 15th Law Commission of India.

She spearheaded the change in inheritance laws for women, allowing daughters to inherit ancestral property. Far into the 21st century,

Leila Seth was still making an impact. She was a part of the three-member Justice Verma Commission instituted after the 2012 Nirbhaya Gang Rape Case, a commission set up to overhaul India's rape laws and provide better protection for women.

Leila Seth, a trailblazer for Indian women, sadly, passed away in 2017.



**INDIRA JAISING, Senior Advocate**

Indira Jaising is a well-known lawyer in India. She has actively promoted

human rights and raised several issues concerning women and gender equality.

Indira Jaising grew up and finished her education in Mumbai. She went on to earn a bachelor's degree in arts from Bangalore University. Following that, in 1962, she attended the University of Bombay to obtain her post-graduate degree in LLM.

In 1986, she became the first woman to be designated as a senior advocate by the High Court of Bombay. During this time, she handled some of India's most publicized and high-profile legal cases, including the **Rupan Deol Bajaj vs. KPS Gill** case in 1988. At the time, KPS Gill was the Director-General of Police in Punjab, and Rupan Deol Bajaj was an IAS officer.

She argued for discrimination against women and fought **Mary Roy's** case. The outcome was successful, as the

Court agreed to grant inheritance rights to Syrian Christian women in Kerala.

She has been a part of several national and international conferences about women and related issues where she represented her country.

Indira Jaising was the founder secretary of the Lawyers Collective, and she was also the founder of a monthly magazine titled "The Lawyers" in 1986 that covered the topics of social justice and women's issues in the context of Indian law.

The President of India gave her the Padma Shri to appreciate her work in public affairs in 2005.

In 2018, she was listed among the **World's 50 Greatest Leaders** by Fortune magazine.



## UPCOMING EVENTS

### ICON - ICFAI CONFERENCE OF NATIONS, 2023

ICFAI Law School, Hyderabad, will be conducting a Model United Nations this April on the 7th, 8th, and 9th of April, 2023. After having the event online for two years, they are excited to have it offline with committees such as the UNHRC and the UN General Assembly, among others.



### ERGA LITERARIUM: 2<sup>nd</sup> NATIONAL LITERARY FEST

Erga Literarium, the Literary Club of ICFAI Law School, Hyderabad, will be conducting its 2nd National Literary Fest on March 31 and April 1, 2023. They will be hosting events and competitions such as panel discussions, oral poetry, quizzes, article writing, story telling, and open mics. All students of law across the country enrolled in UG and PG programs from recognized colleges and universities are eligible to participate.

ICFAI Foundation  
for Higher Education  
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ICFAI Law School, Hyderabad  
*presents*

2<sup>nd</sup>  
NATIONAL LITERARY FEST  
**ERGA  
LITERARIUM**

31<sup>st</sup> March & 1<sup>st</sup> April 2023

**Register Here!**  
Student Coordinators  
Neeharika N. - +91 83743 26585  
A. Mahathi - +91 63009 13420

@ergaliterarium

# LANDMARK JUDGMENTS OF 2022

BY SOUJANYA KULKARNI

Here are a few landmark cases of 2022:

## 1. **Jacob Puliye v. Union of India**

The Honorable Supreme Court in the present case held that no person can be forced to get vaccinated. The government's vaccination policy has been challenged in a PIL, which alleges that it is unreasonable. The court held that while bodily integrity is protected under Article 21, the vaccination policy is not arbitrary.

## 2. **Budhadev Karmaskar v. State of West Bengal**

In the present case, the SC held that sex work is a profession and that sex workers, working with consent, are entitled to a dignified life under Article 21. Further, it also directed UIDAI, the Unique Identification Authority of India, to issue Aadhar cards to them. The Supreme Court also issued a few directives for sex workers' rehabilitation.

## 3. **Aishat Shifa v. State of Karnataka and Ors.**

The division bench of the Supreme Court gave a split verdict on the hijab ban. While Justice Hemant Gupta upheld the Karnataka high court's decision on the hijab ban, Justice Dhulia held that it was a Muslim girl's decision whether to wear it or not.

## 4. **Janhit Abhiyan v. Union of India**

The Supreme Court upheld the constitutionality of the 103rd Constitutional Amendment, which provides for a 3:2 reservation of 10% of the general category to the EWS. According to the petitioner, such a reservation would violate Article 14 of the Constitution. Former Chief Justice U. U Lait and Justice Bhat dissented



# LANDMARK JUDGMENTS OF 2022

## **5. S. G. Vombatjere v. Union of India**

The Supreme Court in the present case put a hold on all the cases filed under Section 124A of the Indian Penal Code, which speaks about sedition. It further gave an order not to file any FIR under this section and directed the investigating agency to discontinue investigation under this section.

## **6. State of Jharkhand v. Shailendra Kumar Rai**

The honorable Supreme Court in the present case held that the two-finger test is illegal and has no scientific basis. A two-finger test is conducted to know whether a woman was raped or not. The court held that such a test is violative of the right to privacy guaranteed under Article 21. It further went on to hold that a person conducting such a test will be prosecuted and penalized for misconduct.

## **7. X v. Principal Secretary, Health and Family Welfare, Government of NCT Delhi**

The court ruled that all women have the right to an abortion that is both safe and legal. In the present case, a 23-year-old unmarried woman knocked on the doors of the High Court to terminate her 23-week pregnancy. When the High Court denied it, she approached the Supreme Court. The 2021 Amendment to the Medical Termination of Pregnancy Act replaced the word "married woman" with "any woman" and the term "husband" to "partner." The court also considered marital rape under the definition of rape for the MTP Act.

# A DREAM?

BY VISHNU SISIR



My mortal dream, you inspire me to write.  
How I love the way you startle and run,  
invading my mind day and night,  
always showing up with new tales you've spun.

You are the blaze to my ember.  
You are busy, dynamic, and living.  
Your winds shake the reality I remember,  
but thanks to you, I often find myself smiling.

How do I admire you? Let me count the ways.  
I love your adventurous and unpredictable behavior.  
Thinking of your uncertainty fills my days.  
You should know, I am looking forward to another  
adventure.

Know that you will always be on my mind,  
and for the sake of my reputation amongst peers,  
I hope this was well rhymed.

# THE STARRY NIGHT

## VINCENT VAN GOGH

BY KASAK SRIVASTA

It was a tragic end to a life that had profoundly influenced the course of history and the present, as well as the future of people all over the world. Vincent Van Gogh was one of the most famous and influential painters and artists in western history. In a decade, he created about 2,100 artworks, including around 860 oil paintings,

most of which date from the last two years of his life. They include landscapes, portraits, and self-portraits and are characterized by bold colors and dramatic, impulsive, and expressive brushwork that contributed to the foundations of modern art. He suffered acute mania, culminating in hallucinations and hearing voices, which led



to him cutting off his own ear; he also struggled with severe depression and was diagnosed with bipolar, leading to his suicide at the age of 37.

Vincent van Gogh was admitted to a mental asylum outside Saint-Remy in Provence. In the small asylum in Saint-Remy, with only 41 patients, Vincent was treated with kindness and understanding. It became clear to the doctors that Vincent's only chance of survival would be by allowing him to create art and paintings. Art kept him alive compared to other patients who screamed and cried through the night, but Vincent was more focused on creating art than ever. The freedom and space given to Vincent led to him creating art every waking hour and mostly producing optimistic landscapes. He finished his very quickly—in hours—and created at least 150 paintings during his stay at the asylum, which is one painting every other day.

And it was on June 8, 1889, that he painted "The Starry Night." In this generation, everyone might see him as a crazy maniac, and although he had extreme manic episodes, he was very well acquainted with and intelligent about art and the artists. Isolation in the asylum turned out well for him; he was painting 75% of the time and channeled his energy into his work. He created these remarkable paintings despite his illness, not because of it.

Vincent was an admirer of Hokusai's great wave, and here we can see the similarity between the wave and the sky composition, as well as the rich blue tones in Hokusai's tempestuous sea and the turbulent skies of the starry night. Color, above all, was Vincent's

vocabulary, which spoke itself in the paintings. The starry night depicts the view from the asylum window on the top floor. He had painted the view so many times before, but this time it was a nocturne, which meant he couldn't paint in the dark, meaning it was painted from his memory of the view in his studio in the asylum. In this painting, he created something we cannot see or touch, something immaterial.

The tree in the painting is known as the cypress tree, which is seen as a symbol of death in Mediterranean culture. Here in the painting, the tree goes up to the sky, linking heaven and earth.

His use of imagination in his paintings was commendable and far exceeded what anyone could have imagined. His use of paint to depict the electric sky is how we imagine the night sky to be. He spoke of art as a new kind of religion and a way to console people, and the starry night, in particular, reflected these beliefs. For him, nature was the infinite source from which to create his art, and the stars had a deep spiritual meaning for him. Gazing at stars from the window of his cell was a source of comfort for him. In one of the letters that he had written to his brother Theo, he says, "But I always think that the best way to know god is to love many things," which depicts his beliefs and way of seeing things towards the world. The best way to put "The Starry Nights" into words is through Vincent's own words themselves: "I know nothing with any certainty, but the sight of the stars makes me dream." The painting of a starry night does exactly that for me; I could stare at it for hours and dream about anything; it gives me a sense of freedom in imagining things and seeing the world in a whole new light.

# PHOTOGRAPHY

BY ABHIJEETH NIMMARAJU



EVERY SUNRISE GIVES A CHANCE OF  
CLEARING YESTERDAYS MISTAKES.

# I KNOW WHY THE CAGED BIRD SINGS

MAYA ANGELOU

BY DHANYASHRI

Maya Angelou, originally named Marguerite Annie Johnson, was born on April 4, 1928, in St. Louis, Missouri, U.S., and died on May 28, 2014, in Winston-Salem, North Carolina.

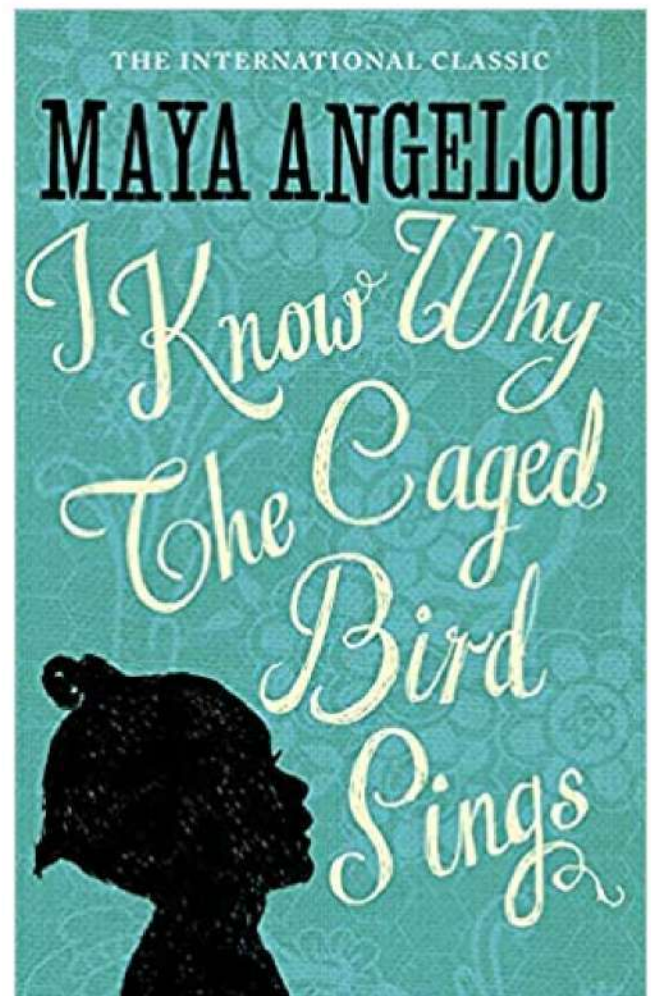
Angelou had a broad career as a singer, dancer, actress, composer, and Hollywood's first female black director, but became most famous as a writer, editor, essayist, playwright, and poet. In various volumes of autobiography, the subject of racial, sexual, and economic oppression is covered. As a meliorist, Angelou worked for Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. and Malcolm X.

The strong feminist author Maya Angelou is of Afro-American descent. She is best known for her series of seven autobiographies, which focus on her childhood and early adult experiences, which were extremely traumatic. In *I Know Why the Caged Bird Sings*, her first poem written in 1969, she tells of her life up to the age of 17. It was this poem that brought her international acclaim and recognition.

**"There is no greater agony than bearing an untold story inside you."**

## SYNOPSIS

The poem "I know why the caged bird sings" describes the opposing experiences



of two birds: one bird can live in nature as it pleases, while a different caged bird suffers in captivity. The caged bird represents all African Americans and their struggle for freedom. The bird in the cage sings to cope with its situation and to convey its desire for liberation.

Angelou manages to portray oppression by using the metaphor of these two birds, which illuminates the privilege

and entitlement of the unoppressed and conveys the simultaneous experience of suffering and emotional resilience. It represents the uphill battle of being a black writer whose voice is silenced and of being one who yearns for freedom.

## THEMES

### 1. Oppression

This caged bird serves as an extended metaphor for the Black community's historical and contemporary experiences with racism in the United States, but it may also be interpreted as illustrative of the experiences of all oppressed groups. As abolitionist Frederick Douglass once said, "Slaves sing most when they are most unhappy." The metaphor helps in capturing the overwhelming agony and cruelty of the oppression of marginalized communities by relating it to the emotional suffering of the caged bird.

### 2. Racism

Maya confronted the insidious effects of racism and segregation in America at a very young age. In "I Know Why the Caged Bird Sings," black people's resistance to racism manifests itself in various ways. The policies of segregation set the boundaries for their lives, assuring that they will never be able to make ends meet, gain well-paying jobs, or be able to mix with white people as equals when they are in the town.

### 3. Freedom v. Captivity

The experiences of a free bird and a bird kept in captivity are compared and contrasted in the poem. The lines "A free bird leaps on the back of the wind" and "but a bird that stalks down his narrow cage can seldom see through his bars of rage" show the contrast between a free bird and a caged bird. It is also said that because the imprisoned bird's wings and feet are clipped and tied, he opens

his throat to sing with a fearful trill of the things he never knew or got to experience in his life but still longs for, and thus "the caged bird sings of freedom." The free birds dare to claim the sky, while the caged birds can only sing by opening their throats.



The caged bird stands on his grave of dreams, and his shadow could do nothing but shout a nightmare scream, which always sounded like a sweet song or a source of entertainment when the free bird thinks of another breeze and the fat worms waiting on a bright lawn and names the sky his own.

Even though the caged bird had to kill its dreams to stay alive, it is still determined to keep going for its dream.

## MESSAGE

Maya Angelou wants us to raise our voices to express ourselves, even though the stronger want to suppress the weaker, and to never give up, no matter what situation we are in. Angelou claims that when we give ourselves love, we will be free of everything that has stood in the way of living a beautiful life. The lack of freedom changes the way one sees everything, so the message is to remove all constraints so that one can cherish life as it is and the beauty of this world in complete freedom.

# ARTICLE 370 & ARTICLE 35 A

BY AKSHATA JOSHI

## History

Following India's independence from the British crown, it was divided into India and Pakistan, with the western (Punjab) and eastern (Bangladesh) parts of the country becoming part of Pakistan. This division was based on two major religious groups. Hindus and Sikhs were Indian, and the majority of Muslims went to Pakistan. The people of West Punjab and East Bengal were Muslims.

After the partition, a big issue was raised about Jammu and Kashmir. Maharaja Harish Singh wanted the princely state to be independent and not join any of these countries. But Pakistan wanted Kashmir to be a part of the country because it had a dense population of Muslims in the state. The army helped tribesmen in the state capture the princely state's major Muslims in order to make the state a part of Pakistan. Maharaja Harsh Singh asked for help from the Indian government and signed the instrument of accession.

The instrument of accession was signed between the Government of India and the King of Dogra, Harsh Singh, on the 26th and 27th of October 1947. The accession gave the Indian government power over three subjects: defense, communication, and foreign affairs. India could only intervene in these three subjects that the princely state had surrendered. Also, the accession

had a clause to make a provision for the state in the Indian constitution to provide a special status.

The accession was signed in 1947, and the constitution was brought into force on January 26, 1950.

The Indian Constitution has a provision that gives the princely state a temporary special status; that provision is given in Article 370.

## Article 370 states -

- The state of Jammu and Kashmir is given a temporary special status.
- All the laws formed for India will not be applicable in the state. The parliament has limited power to make laws for the state.
- Changing the provisions of this article will require a presidential order or notice provided by the constituent assembly of Jammu and Kashmir.

In the year 1954, Dr. Rajendra Prasad passed a presidential order, The Constitution (Application to Jammu and Kashmir) Order 1954. This order gave the state the authority to write its own constitution and established Article 35 A. The order also stated that all national laws would not apply to the state. The president and the state assembly will decide which laws are applicable in the state.

## Article 35 A

This provision was included in the Constitution of Jammu and Kashmir and not in the Indian Constitution.



This Article lays out the legislation for permanent residents of the state and provides special rights and privileges to them.

### **Text of the Article**

**"35A. Saving of laws with respect to permanent residents and their rights; Notwithstanding anything contained in this Constitution, no existing law in force in the State of Jammu and Kashmir, and law hereafter enacted by the Legislature of the State**

**(a) defining the classes of persons who are or shall be permanent residents of the State of Jammu and Kashmir; or**

**(b) conferring on such permanent residents any special rights and privileges, or imposing upon other persons any restrictions, as respects**

- 1. Employment under the State Government;**
- 2. Acquisition of immovable property in the State;**
- 3. Settlement in the State; or**
- 4. Right to scholarships and such other forms of aid as the State Government may provide**

**shall be void on the ground that it is inconsistent with or takes away or abridges any rights conferred on the other citizens of India by any provision of this Part'.**

In this article, permanent residents are-

- Residing from 14th May 1954, or
- Who has been a resident of the state for 10 years, or

- Lawfully acquired immovable property in the state

The effects of Article 370 on J&K and the rest of the country were very harsh. J&K had a separate constitution from the Indian Constitution; people could not invest in the state, and connectivity to other parts of the country and employment opportunities for youth were harmed by this temporary provision. This article has caused social, economic, and political injustice to the people of J&K and other citizens, for which it is revoked.



### **Revocation of Article 370 and Article 35 A from J & K-**

Article 370 was currently revoked by Home Minister Amit Shah on August 5, 2019. Jammu and Kashmir was stripped of its special status and divided into two union territories: Jammu and Kashmir and Ladakh. And, on August 6, 2019, President Ram Nath Kovind passed a presidential order: Constitution (applicable to Jammu and Kashmir) Order 9, the presidential order, supersedes or replaces the presidential order passed by Dr. Rajendra Prasad, which leads to the end of the order brought in 1954, which means the abolition of the constitution of Jammu and Kashmir and Article 35 A.

# PAINTING

BY BHUVANA



# NO WAY HOME - THE KAFALA SYSTEM

BY FARAAZ UDDIN

The Kafala System, also known as the sponsorship system, is a system used in several Middle Eastern countries, such as Qatar, Saudi Arabia, and the United Arab Emirates, to regulate the employment of foreign workers. Under the Kafala system, a foreign worker must have a sponsor, typically their employer, who is responsible for their legal status and well-being in the country.

What started as a system in the Gulf Cooperation Countries at a time when they had rich natural resources with a humble intention to employ more people, turned into stories of horrific human rights abuses coupled with racism, xenophobia, and sexual abuse. Kafala is an Islamic Jurisprudential concept which directly means to support or guarantee or sponsorship, the understanding of the word differs in its application and its respective concept. When these gulf countries started to feel a need to employ more people, with the sudden wealth and power they accumulated, the need continued, and it was generally accepted for private individuals to bring their workers home. Domestically, countries tend to take cover under the blanket of the Shariath, it is pertinent to note that there is less substance talked about on Kafala System and Sharia

Jurisprudence.

The abuse born out of an exploitative system speaks for its application, and therefore, one could confidently say that the system of abuse and torture conflicts directly with various tenets of Sharia Law.

One of my major criticisms of the Kafala System is that it gives employers excessive power over their foreign employees. Under the Kafala System, employers have the power to approve or deny a worker's request to change jobs or leave the country. This power can be used to exploit workers by preventing them from leaving a job where they are being mistreated or underpaid,

In addition, the Kafala System also makes it difficult for workers to seek legal recourse if their employer mistreats them, as they may be afraid of losing their job or being deported.

Since workers tend to be highly dependent on their sponsors for their visa, they are generally afraid to speak out and against abuse and mistreatment, reports given by Amnesty International and Human Rights Watch, highlight their plights, one such story being narrated of a worker, who believed that taking

beatings from his Kafila, was normal, and did not object to it. The story aims to highlight the lack of awareness workers have to seek legal recourse.

Another criticism of the Kafala System is that it creates a situation of forced labor for many foreign workers. Many foreign workers, particularly those in low-skilled jobs, are not able to leave their jobs due to the restrictions imposed by the Kafala system. They are also often paid very low wages, which makes it difficult for them to save money or support their families back home.

In addition, the Kafala System also creates a situation of human trafficking. Many foreign workers, particularly those from South Asian countries, are lured to the Middle East with the promise of high-paying jobs, only to find themselves trapped in low-paying jobs with little or no legal protection.

The Kafala System also violates the rights of workers under international labor law. The International Labour Organization (ILO) has stated that the Kafala system is in violation of the principles of freedom of movement and non-discrimination, which are fundamental rights under international labor law. In recent years, there has been growing international pressure to reform the Kafala System.

In Qatar, for example, the government has implemented several reforms to the system, including allowing foreign workers to change jobs without the consent of their employer and increasing penalties for employers who violate the rights of foreign workers. In the FIFA

World Cup 2022, Qatar had employed over 30,000 migrant workers, however, many of them have gone missing, with little to no records on their whereabouts, the government turns a blind eye, and continues treating them as 'disposables' and unattended to. Similarly, the United Arab Emirates has also introduced several reforms to the Kafala System, including allowing foreign workers to change jobs after the completion of their contract, however, it is important to note, there is limited space to negotiate the contract since it is one for all.

However, these reforms have not been enough to fully address the issues inherent in the Kafala System. Further reforms are needed to ensure that foreign workers are protected from exploitation and that their rights are respected. This includes providing foreign workers with access to legal recourse and increasing penalties for employers who violate their rights.

In conclusion, the Kafala System has been widely criticized for its exploitative nature and its violation of the rights of foreign workers. The system gives employers excessive power over their foreign employees, creates a situation of forced labor, and violates the rights of workers under international labor law. While some reforms have been introduced in recent years, more needs to be done to ensure that foreign workers are protected from exploitation and that their rights are respected. The international community should put pressure on the countries that still use the Kafala System to reform it, so it can become more humane, fair and respect the rights of the workers.

# INCREDIBLE WAYS TO AUTOMATE EVERYDAY TASKS WITH TECH HACKS

BY DEEKSHITH SB

The 21st century is a world where technology plays a vital role in everyone's life, whether at work or in daily life. As students, we use and depend more on technology. The use of technology allows us to complete work in a shorter amount of time today. You are all aware of the importance of technology in your lives, so without going into too much detail about technologies and hacks,

Let us start with some of the tech hacks where you can save some time and not waste any money on buying subscriptions.

Today I am about to name some websites that save lots of time and money.

Now, because of technology, you are distracting yourself from completing your work on time by scrolling through social media or binge-watching videos on YouTube. Today I'm going to share a humorous hack. Just add "Angry Study Helper" to your Chrome. If you try opening a new tab, you will get an angry video to stop your distraction.

Nowadays, if you want to learn any new courses, you have to purchase them through a subscription or watch them on YouTube, you may not find many quality courses there. So just type in "digitaldefynd.com", and here you can find a number of courses with free

certification.

Some of you are aware of the national digital library started by the Indian government, where you can access various materials for your studies, not just the materials but also lecture videos, etc. Just type "NATIONAL DIGITAL LIBRARY OF INDIA" in your Google search and register for the same.

There are many people who love reading books, but often face an issue with the high price, which makes it difficult for them to purchase. So the best option is searching for an ebook, but on some websites, they also ask for a certain amount for that. Here is a website where you can download many novels and other books for free. Just type "library genesis" in Google.

People use Microsoft PowerPoint to make presentations, which takes up much of their time. There is, however, an alternative to Mentimeter that is more engaging and responsive and can save you lots of time during presentations.

Technology is growing so rapidly. You all find more ways to save time. Even though I know a lot of other websites where I can save your time, I cannot name all the websites at once here. So I am concluding with these websites for now which will hopefully save your time and money.

# G20 IMPLICATIONS ON TRADE LAWS

BY SHREYA NAMANA

The Group of Twenty (G20), a collection of twenty of the world's largest economies formed in 1999, was conceived as a bloc that would bring together the most important industrialized and developing economies to discuss international economic and financial stability.

The leaders of the G20 members get together once a year to discuss policies on issues of mutual interest and mostly talk about economic and financial issues. The countries that make up the G20 collectively contribute approximately 60% of the world's population, nearly 75% of global exports, and 80% of global economic output.

Coordination of the economy and finances is still at the forefront of each summit's agenda. The COVID-19 pandemic presented the group with a significant challenge, and Patrick has criticized the group for largely failing to move beyond "uncoordinated national policies."

However, the G20 nations agreed to halt debt payments from some of the world's poorest nations, saving billions of dollars. Indonesia, as the host nation in 2022, organized the agenda around the following three pillars of post-pandemic macroeconomic policy:

digital transformation, the transition to sustainable energy, and global health architecture. However, concerns about a nuclear conflict and Russia's war in Ukraine dominated discussions.

Leaders at the summit issued a joint declaration pleading for the immediate withdrawal of Russian troops and deploring "in the strongest terms the aggression by the Russian Federation against Ukraine," despite the absence of Russian President Vladimir Putin. With the caveat that some member states had "other views and different assessments of the situation and sanctions," the statement was adopted unanimously.

In recent years, the group's long-standing commitment to reducing tariffs and other trade barriers in an international order based on WTO principles has come into conflict with the growing economic competition between major powers. President Trump launched a multifront trade war involving several G20 members, imposing a suite of tariffs on China that the Biden administration has largely left in place.

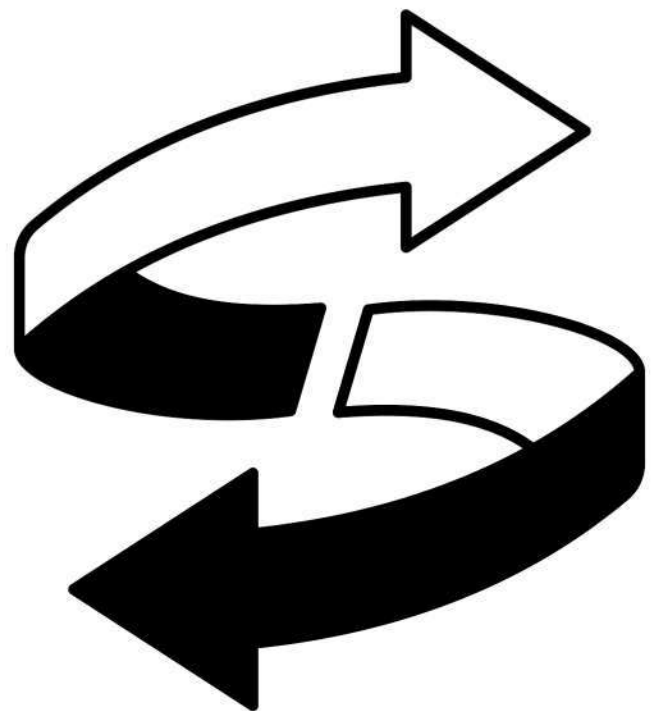
The majority of economies in the G20 have joined the long-running trend of gradually liberalizing international

trade. This kind of liberalization has made it much easier for many of the G20 countries to get into the market, especially when it comes to tariffs. In addition, market access liberalization was further enhanced, albeit in a more selective manner, by the proliferation of trade agreements, many of which involved G20 nations. However, market access has become increasingly regulated by other types of more subtle regulatory measures, despite the fact that G20 markets are now more open in the traditional sense.



Part of the blame can be placed on the G20's trade and investment working mechanisms. With analytical input from international organizations, other G20 issues, such as the Framework Working Group, which oversees the growth agenda, have a more defined structure, targets, and mechanisms for monitoring and evaluating.

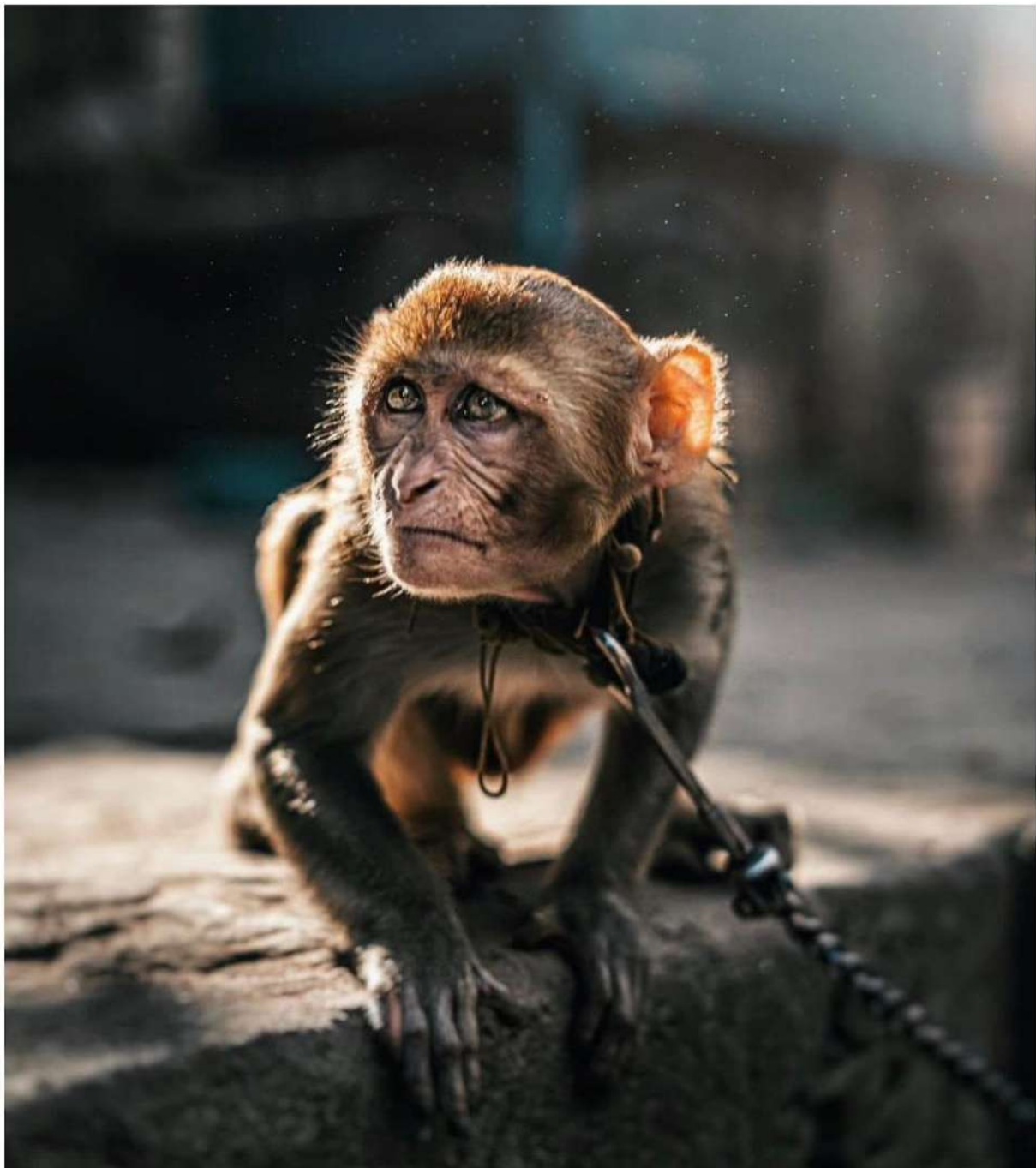
India holds the Presidency of the G20 from December 1, 2022, to November 30, 2023. The 43 heads of delegation—the largest ever in the G20—will be participating in the final New Delhi summit in September next year. The theme of India's G20 Presidency is "Vasudhaiva Kutumbakam" or "One Earth, One Family, One Future."



India has very clearly stated its vision at the G20 summit: "Our future generations will not be able to benefit from economic growth and technological innovation without peace and security." India has already established itself as a global leader in a number of areas, including self-reliance, or Atma Nirbhar, vaccine diplomacy, technology with digital public goods and governance, and asserting its resolve on a variety of geopolitical issues. As a result, India now has the opportunity to lead the fight for global peace, rule-based governance, and universal prosperity.

# PHOTOGRAPHY

BY ANSHULA SHRESHTH



CHAINED REALITY.



# WINNERS



**Lavanya Rai and Aditi Mishra**, IV-Year students of BBA-LL.B (Hons.) at ICFAI Law School, Hyderabad, won the **1st CCV Virtual Client Counseling Competition 2022** organized by the ICFAI University, Jaipur between 15-16 December, 2022. They were felicitated as **Best Counsels** and also awarded with a prize money of 20,000 INR.

**On behalf of the Magazine Committee and Erga Literarium,  
we wish them the very best for their future!**

# THE SOCIAL LIFE OF A TEENAGER

BY GUNNGUNN KEDIA

When one's in their teenage years, they experience change, along with a change in their priorities. For instance, many teenagers give importance to their friends rather than their family. From what I observed here are some challenges teenagers face; They worry a lot about their image in front of their friends. Due to this, they succumb to peer pressure and end up doing things they really do not want to. It's so sad that they have to choose their career when they are not mentally prepared, and with a lot of self-doubt and pressure, they choose the wrong path, which leads to regret in the future. By doing this, they start feeling lonely because they feel like there's no one to talk to and share their problems with.

When their hormones change, their bodies and mental states undergo significant change in a short period of time. As a result, many insecurities emerge, such as the growth of facial hair and an increase in acne, making people feel inferior to others. Teenagers get irritated or emotional too easily because of changes in their hormones. They compare their lives to those of book characters and television series actors, as if they want an ideal situation but are unwilling to accept reality is far different from their expectations; for example, they may desire to live a luxurious life. They don't have any other choice other than listening to their parents.

But they should get some logic in their lives and realize that all of this is their destiny, according to me, but some people want things before they start working hard for them, and every child is different, so every parenting approach should be different, and every child should have a different personality, which is normal. You can be a little cool with things and try to face problems because if you learn to face them now, then it will be easier for you to face them in the future.

There are many advantages to being a teenager, like the fact that you can learn from your own mistakes. Teens can experiment with their lives. Because they have a sharp mind at this age, they have many career options other than the traditional ones like doctor or engineer. They will get to know themselves more than they ever did before. Teenagers get pretty passionate about things. We may not always agree with their "passions," but it can be great to see them really care about issues and even get involved with those issues. Teens get into causes.

Your child's teen years are going to be some of the most terrifying, horrible, exciting, and hopeful years of their life. It's a time of mistakes, awkward moments, having no idea but thinking they are omniscient, and having more fun and more drama in a few short years than they may have in any other decade of our lives. Sure, they might dress in ways we find "unusual." Their music might drive us up the wall. But I guess if we seize every chance we get to interact with them, we'll be astonished by how great and desirous of being a part of our lives they actually are.

# MOMENTO VIVERE

BY AREEBA FEROZ KHAN

Working for hours, trying to get what we need,  
Lost in the ocean of sadness and greed.

A glance at the future is all we're trying to see,  
Momento Vivere, I hope that's not all we're trying to be.

The mind of a genius, with an attitude to lead,  
Try to be someone who believes in peace.

Abandon the thought that might mislead,  
Momento Vivere, be a beautiful dream.

Little by little, into pieces, if not whole,  
You'll get everything that you deserve.

Momento Vivere, that isn't all,  
Momento Vivere, we need peace, not war.

# PHOTOGRAPHY

BY SOUJANYA KULKARNI



# आज टूटने का मन है

BY HARSH SINHA

आज दिल को घोटने का मन है  
तरन्नुम रुक सी गई है  
क्वाफिराना, पर इबाबत करने मन है  
आज टूटने का मन है ।

सितारों की चमक रोक दूँ  
घमंड की चादर ओढ़ लूँ  
बिन जले रोगन सा खत्म होने का मन है।  
आज टूटने का मन है

सौ साल बलाएँ लेना नहीं है  
पन्नो पर लगी स्याही, गुनगुनाने का मन है  
ज़ख्मों में लगी यादों को छूने का मन है ।  
आज टूटने का मन है ।

आज खुद को रोकने का मन है।  
लालच, कड़वाहट की, ज़िन्दगी में घोलने का मन है ।  
परछाई से रौशनी छीनने का मन है।  
आज टूटने का मन है ।

रूह न पास जीवन के अब  
सांसे भी कहती थम जा अब  
आज तुझको मुझसे जुदा करने का मन है ॥  
आज टूटने का मन है।

# WE SHOULD ALL BE FEMINISTS

CHIMAMANDA NGOZI ADICHIE

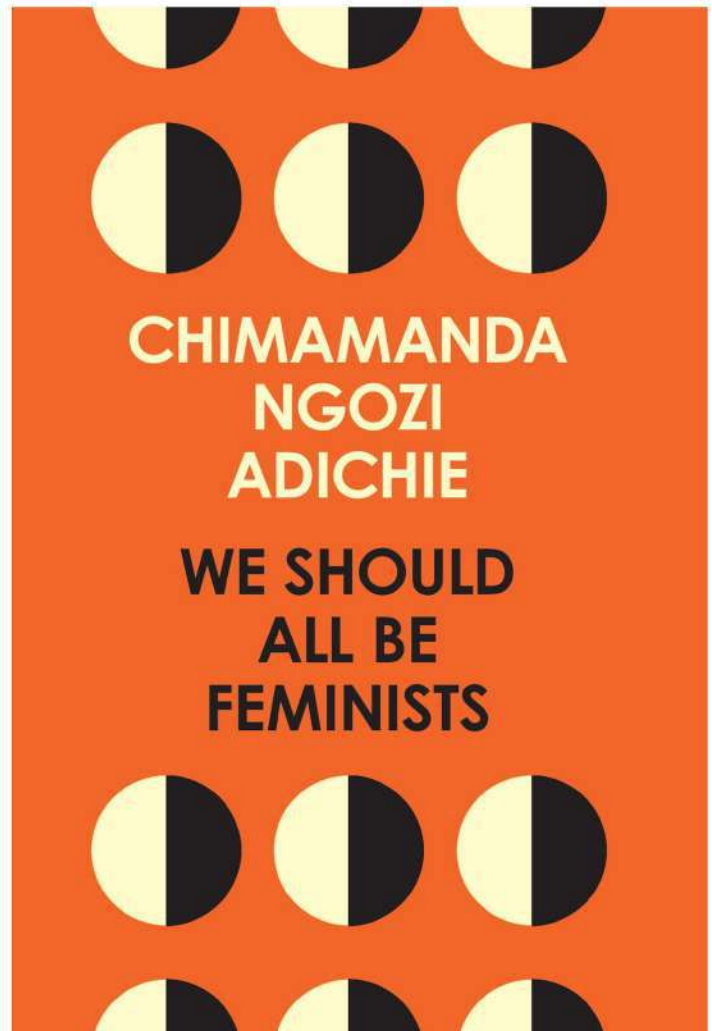
BY THE BOOK CLUB

**"Feminism is a movement which demands for emancipation, equality and liberation of women and stresses the need for a social transformation of law, culture and social patterns which release women's potential".**

-Women and Law

**We Should All Be Feminists** by Chimamanda Ngozi Adichie is a powerful and thought-provoking read. This slim volume, based on Adichie's TEDx talk of the same name, is a call to action for all of us. Regardless of gender, it enlightens us to become more aware of the pits and graves society has dug in our path to how we can actively work to promote gender equality.

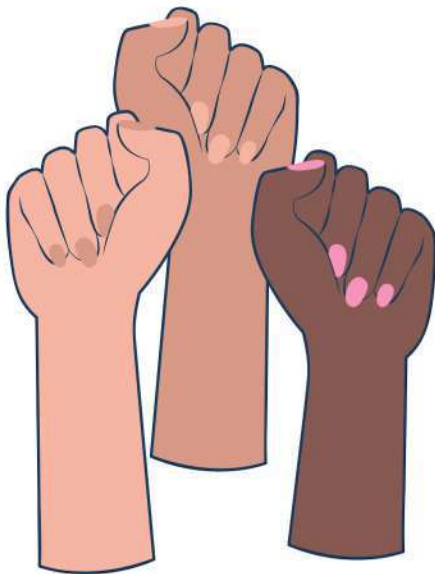
The book starts off by examining what it means to be a feminist and how it is often misunderstood and misconstrued by the society. Often seen as synonymous with misandry, feminism is a torch bearer, guiding all towards seeking equality. Adichie fills our hearts as she speaks about her personal experiences with sexism while growing up in Nigeria and the way she was socialized to think and behave as a woman.



Women should always be polite, gentle, and submissive. Women should be nurturing and motherly. Women should be focused on domestic duties and taking care of the home. Women should be passive and not take the initiative. Women should be dependent on men

and should not take the lead in any situation. Women should not express any opinions. Women should not be as successful as men. Women should always be quiet. Such stereotypes have been repeated time and again, but it's our duty to not let repetitions become normalized.

In the book, Adichie emphasizes the importance of language and how it can be used to both oppress and empower people. She speaks of the need to challenge outdated gender roles and stereotypes and to create a more equitable and just society. a safe home not just for women but also for the men, as she describes the wrath of masculinity as "a hard, small cage, and we put boys inside this cage."



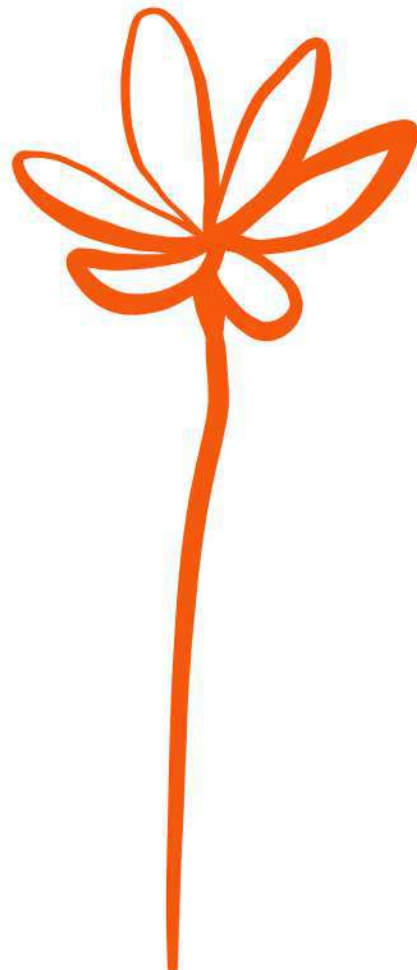
Her writing is clear and straightforward, and her arguments are backed up with personal stories and evidence. She does an excellent job of weaving together both personal anecdotes and academic research to make her points. She speaks of the need to dismantle the patriarchy and the need for women to be respected and granted the same opportunities as men.

*We Should All Be Feminists* is an essential read for anyone looking to gain a better understanding of gender equality and how to promote it. Adichie's writing is thoughtful, honest, and eloquent. Her arguments are well-reasoned, and her voice is passionate and persuasive. This book is sure to have a lasting impact on its readers and is sure to leave them wanting to do more to create a more equitable society.

This review got its inspiration from the following quote:

**"I have chosen to no longer be apologetic for my femaleness and my femininity." "And I want to be respected for all of my femininity because I deserve to be."**

-Chimamanda Ngozi Adichie



# GIRL WITH AN UNSHAKEN HAND

BY HARSH SINHA

She hid behind the gusty wind  
Looked at me like a Sunday dream

Often met but never crossed,  
A drop of finesse, when she stares From far.

One day she came and held my fingers with  
her broken heart.

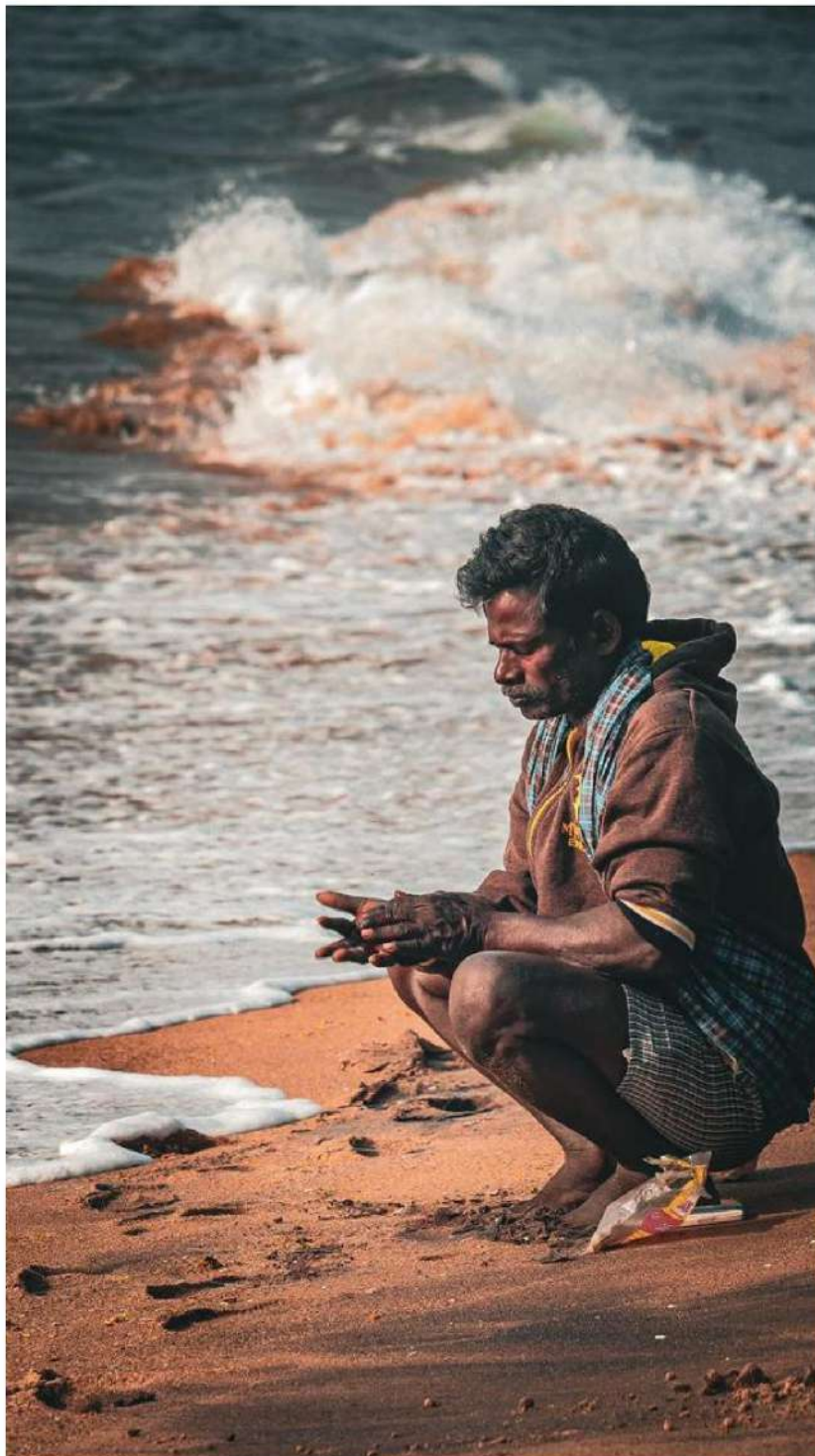
Her Callithrix felt like chaos in the northern  
wind.

I stared at her beauty like an Aurora, a  
northern star.



# PHOTOGRAPHY

BY ANSHULA SHRESHTH



# INTERVIEW

# DR. ADITYA SONDHI

BY EBAD UR RAHMAN



**Dr. Aditya Sondhi**, Senior Advocate, is a former Additional Advocate General for the State of Karnataka. He was designated as a Senior Advocate by the Karnataka High Court in 2014. He is a 1998 batch graduate of the National Law School of India University, Bengaluru, and has received a Ph.D. in Political Science from the University of Mysore, apart from a 2006 correspondence M.A. in Political Science from the Bangalore University. Dr. Sondhi was appointed as the Additional Advocate General for Karnataka in 2016 and held the position till 2018.

**The following communication was exchanged by way of a virtual interview on 18 November, 2022.**

**ER: You had planned on pursuing Philosophy, Politics, and Economics at Oxford University, however, we know you today as Senior Counsel and former Additional Advocate General for the State of Karnataka. What changed?**

**AS:** I did not get admission; that's what changed. Thereafter, it was a question of either trying again after one year or continuing with the course that I was admitted to, which was the program for Law at NLSIU Bangalore, and I decided to stick with the course. That's really what happened.

**ER: How influential was NLSIU in shaping you? What can students from non-NLU backgrounds do in order to match the intellectual and practical exposure offered at these elite Law Schools?**

**AS:** See, your question presupposes the fact that the intellectual and practical exposure at NLUs is greater. I think you need to dispel that first, because that creates some kind of inferiority complex in the minds of those who are not in NLUs. I don't think anyone should carry that impression or complex. That's the first thing. Because, otherwise, you will spend the rest of your life feeling inadequate for no good reason.

You are probably correct in asking about intellectual exposure because the program at some NLUs may be structured in a creative way, which is understandable. But a lot of the intellectual acumen is what you develop on your own, and it comes down to how you approach the study and practice of the law. So, I would like to put this out

very clearly first: there is no catching up that non-NLU students have to do, especially if you plan to practice. That relates to the earlier part of your question as to what effect the NLUs had on me.

As far as my decision to practice is concerned, the influence was negligible, if not non-existent. I do not think many professors encouraged us to practice, the exception being Dr. Madhava Menon, who was the founder. His goal was to get as many NLS products into the bar as possible. Though we did internships, I think the leaning at the law school was always more towards either joining a law firm or getting into academia. So, in that sense, the influence on my decision was remote, and I do not recall much support or encouragement when I decided to join the bar. I would have liked greater institutional support as a first-generation lawyer.

But there was a different influence. I may have resented the law school study regimen because I was a reluctant law student, but that regimen rubs off on you. Doing twelve projects a year, good clinical courses where you are exposed to practical learning, and seminars, which are optional courses where you choose the area you want to study. I remember doing interesting courses on international tax and negotiation, the sort of thing that's not typically found in the curriculum. I think that influence was strong. Perhaps my research skills were strengthened to some degree. A broad spectrum of exposure to the law, especially international law, is something you get at a law school. To that extent, yes, there is an influence.

But, since you have asked me both of these questions together, I want to say that this can be made up. Even if you feel it's missing from your program, you can make it up. Even if you feel its missing in your program, you can make it up. You can look at exchange programs; you can look at courses on the side, some correspondence courses; you can do your own reading or writing, you can Moot, you can work with firms and organizations. I mean if somebody feels that there is something lacking in their institution, it can certainly be made up in other ways.

**ER: You have contributed two books to the literary world. As of today, most lawyers can recall only about 5-10 legal fiction relevant to the Indian sphere. Why is it that there has been such a lack of development in this area? How can this be improved?**

**AS:** We do not have a tradition in India. It's not just about the legal literature or memoirs. Generally, I don't think we developed the tradition of writing objective biographies. This is true for a lot of public figures, and you will see that a lot of biographies are hagiographies, where people are made to be almost superhuman, and in fact, that puts you off. Because, especially in law, it's a human profession, and you therefore want to see the human and humane side of the big names. You want to see their failings or weaknesses, and only then can you relate. Therefore, you are right in asking me why there is a shortfall. I think it is due to the absence of this tradition in India.

If you read biographies or, for that matter,

autobiographies of people in public service or public life in the UK, for example, sometimes they are scathing. But, they are still objective. They are not bitter or hagiographical, and many times in their autobiographies, they are self-effacing. People do not write to boast about their achievements; they actually want to show the real, human side of themselves, which I thoroughly enjoy. Especially biographies of people in theater where they tell you all the trauma they may have gone through; the mental health issues that people may have gone through; the challenges of not having work, these are the things you want to hear about. Because, just a billboard of a success story is not going to connect. People want to know how you got there.

If you read, for example, *Roses in December*, Chagla J.'s fantastic autobiography, it comes close to what one would expect. But you do not get much of that and I wish that changes. I wish that you get maybe a publishing house in the Law that concentrates on publishing legal biographies but commissions biographers who do a fair job. Somebody may have thought of this. Maybe you can start it up. If you come up with something like that, you will fill a void. Because you will then write about individuals in a more realistic sense. For those who are writing their own autobiographies, what can I say. I would encourage them to be more honest and self-effacing. That helps.

I have always personally said that at least my career in particular is a case study. People say "you are a role model...etc.", I say no; it is a case study. You look at the

mistakes I have made, try not to repeat that. My first answer would have told you I never even intended to be a lawyer. Its a fact. You can ask anybody who knew me back then. Therefore, I suppose when you look at someone's life from that perspective, it becomes relatable and approachable.

Yes, there is a room for this and I hope there will be a publishing house that will take up exactly this dimension. The other thing that I want to say is that a lot of biographies seem to go more into case law, verbatim extracts of speeches and articles; that is material you can get in the public domain anyway whereas a typed biography which speaks of things that are not in the public domain - relationships, for example, how does the practice affect their relationship with their spouse or with their parents. I know from experience, when you are a first generation lawyer and you are struggling, you have very little time for people around you. How do seniors have a relationship or an equation with their juniors? Again, Chagla J. speaks of Jinnah who was his senior. He is not necessary complimentary to him. He says that Jinnah would never pick Chagla J. as his junior counsel. That was probably because Jinnah believed that he was being fair by picking somebody who was not from his chamber. What I mean is you will never get these stories except from the horse's mouth.

**ER: How would you describe your term as the Additional Advocate General? What would you suggest to young lawyers who aim to hold such positions?**

**AS:** Well, that would require a long answer, but in short, my term was a mixed bag. It was satisfying in the sense that I was doing purely government work for the first time in my career. This was 2016-18, so it was about almost 18 years into the profession that I was taking up pure government work for the first time. I had done matters as special counsel but this was almost a full time commitment and I enjoyed defending rather than largely being on the Petitioner's side; looking at Law and Policy from the government's perspective.

The challenges of defending, for example, the vires of statutes; to me those were new experiences. I enjoyed them. They came with challenges. Many times they came with a challenge of convincing benches who may not have viewed the government as doing the right thing and that impression comes from years and years of seeing the way government litigation is conducted. I enjoyed these hurdles thoroughly. It gave me nice exposure to work across Administrative Tribunals, the National Green Tribunal, the Supreme Court, of course the High Court here and a couple of other High Court's that I appeared in. So, in that sense it was interesting and a new canvas for me.

But, it also had its downside which as a Senior Counsel, the work ethic in the Government is not tailored to work with. By that I mean officials, to some extent Law officers may not necessarily be familiar or comfortable with the way a senior counsel practices. I have said this before that if you are a senior, you are a senior first, and you don't leave that

behind if you become the AAG or even the AG. I found those protocol issues to be difficult simply because I wanted to adhere to the requirements of the senior counsel, strictly speaking. I also found that sometimes, and you will hear this from anybody who's served in the government, that getting instructions, files or getting the necessary assistance from the departments was a challenge and unless a case was politically sensitive or otherwise high profile, its not always that you got the assistance within the time that you expected it and Courts are not going to wait. That was also a challenge.

I have said publicly that governments are not good paymasters. If somebody is taking up a government role, you need to be conscious of the fact that you will take a hit financially. You do not really continue your private practice. You can do private work unless there is a conflict of interest. I still have fees pending from the government from six years ago and that is fee one has earned. It is the fee that is supposed to also compensate for the fee you have not earned because of the private work that has left you and those are all important parts of your practice. Therefore, if someone is aspiring to be with the Government, you have to do this reality check. You will get a good exposure but you will also have to be able to bear with these uncertainties.

As to what one should do to become an Additional Advocate General; look I don't know what you need to do but I can tell you what you should not do, which is you should not lobby your campaign for it. A lot of people think that because it is a

political appointment, you need to be cozying up to the political establishment. I would discourage lawyers from doing that because it dilutes your independence as a professional. My appointment came because the AG at that time, Dr. Ravivarma Kumar, recommended me. I consented. It took three years for my appointment to come. So, if you are playing straight, you have to be ready for these things. It may or may not come also. I would strongly urge your readers to still do the right thing and let it come to you if it must. Because, if you compromise yourself once, then that will become your reputation tomorrow even if you become a senior officer. That word will go around and that is not a good reputation to have.

**ER: With respect to judicial appointments, there has been a vehement exchange of opinions from all stakeholders without any intent being shown to change the existing system. Will this lead to stagnation at either ends of the spectrum? Can such idyllic behavior erode confidence of the masses with respect to the process?**

**AS:** Let's be clear. Judicial appointments do not require practical solutions. This is not a practical problem. This is a constitutional and structural apparatus that we are talking about. Therefore, this reform can't come by way of exchanges through the media. One also has to see who is coming from where. If the Law Minister is saying something in the media, I do not think that is the way to reform the legal system. This is a constitutional process. The amendment by which the NJAC was introduced was

an amendment to the Constitution, approved by Parliament, ratified by a majority of the States, and still struck down by the Supreme Court. Imagine if that was the level at which the change was introduced and still struck down by a Constitution Bench, then this cannot be reduced to some kind of a practical solution. Now, with that said, how does that reform come about in theory. It requires those at the highest echelons of power to deliberate upon it and first come up with what structure is needed.

You have heard the outgoing Chief Justice - Lalit J. say publicly that the collegium system is fine with certain flaws that need correction. You have heard the Law Minister say that the collegium system needs to go. You have got in that sense, two extreme positions.

Now, if you want reform that has to stay, this can't be adversarial. You cannot have Parliament once again do its own thing, somebody challenge it in Court and the Court strikes it down. That becomes a recursive process. But if reform is really needed, then the question is how do you approach it. Do you do it perhaps through the Law Commission? Do you do it through an especially constituted Commission that comes up with a white paper and takes into account the opinions of not just the Ministry or that of the Judiciary alone but also other stakeholders? The Bar is an important part, legal scholars and jurists are an important part; I dare say litigants are an important part and one has to then come up with an apparatus. Even then it can be challenged, that's not to say you can stop somebody from challenging it. But I

would think that's the most wholesome way and for that you need to know what alternatives are on the table. Just switching to the NJAC is not going to solve the problem. The solution has to be better than the problem.

I was interested to read that Nepal has a collegium model that is a slightly different. It has the Chief Justice, the Law Minister, a senior Judge from the Supreme Court and it has two jurists or eminent senior counsels who can be regarded as jurists on this committee of five. This in my opinion is an interesting alternative. Look at the South African model as an alternative. These are more representative. They neither give an overarching interest to the executive nor to the judiciary. But, it nevertheless gives an important say to all and all this has to be done keeping in mind the law as it stands, that judicial independence is a part of the basic structure, that the collegium is part of the basic structure and if you are going to come up with alternatives, then those alternatives have to in no way offend the existing paradigm. They have to in fact further it.

The bottom line no matter how you look at it, I think the absolute objective of any such exercise has to be to provide absolute judicial independence. If that is not the central goal of this exercise, then there's really no point in undertaking it and for that one has to ask the question as to what the objective of each constituent is. Those who want change, you need to first understand why people want change. If the Executive or the Ministry wants the collegium system to go, fine. You need to ask the question

whether that is being proposed with the intent to strengthen judicial independence or not. If the answer is yes, then let this conversation proceed.

**ER: Do you feel that the Indian legal system is influenced by the political class with the general population being collateral damage? If so, can we break the rut? If not, why?**

**AS:** That's a sweeping question you have asked me. I am uncomfortable answering generalizations. There may be instances where some benches may lean towards the Executive, some may lean towards the citizen and some may walk a middle path. So, I cannot make a general statement in that sense.

You look at the recent EWS judgment. It's a 3:2 judgment. They are poles apart. I would not go so far as call that Executive influence or anything of that sort. I would say, perhaps, those are the ideological positions that judges have and whether they are right or wrong is a different discussion altogether. That discussion has to take place within the parameters of the Constitution. But, what is it that can be done to make the process more robust; let's talk about the Bar. The Bar has a role to play because ultimately by and large, judgments are outcomes of the advocacy and the assistance that the Bar provides. If the Bar is going to be independent, fearless, well-read, well-informed, well-prepared and the advocacy matches those standards, I would think by and large you are going to have a jurisprudence that develops in keeping with the expectations of the people. And, when you ask about the people, it's again

a vexed question. I mean who is to adjudicate what the people want. On any issue we are divided. Judicial decision making is not a referendum, it is not supposed to please the populous. As much as it is required to keep in mind the larger public interest, it still has to be colored and textured by constitutional principles. It's not a majoritarian exercise which is why five judges can tell you what the basic structure of the Indian Constitution is and their view is binding upon a billion plus people. Thank God in a way that we are in a system where people respect and adhere to judicial decision making.

To give you a simpler answer, there is a role to be played by civil society, especially in public interest matters where perhaps activists or NGOs take up valid causes. The more the valid cause is brought before the Court, the greater the room for social justice to be furthered. Coupled with that I think is the role I mentioned that the Bar has to play. If those two constituents and an objective media that reports on these issues; if these three constituents can play their role, I think you are already feeding the system well and it then leaves you with the ultimate decision making process which I have said will ultimately come down to the beliefs and application of Law by the respective bench. Unlike the United States Supreme Court which sits en bloc, the Indian Supreme Court does not. You have 16-17 Courts, a number of benches, each of which is the Supreme Court and you may have different views and different jurisprudence emanating from each of them and that is the system we have.



**ER: Courts in India today are a witness to various questions regarding religion, liberty and secularism in a manner which may not have been seen in our history. How do you see this as an issue for the judiciary and the population in general?**

**AS:** Most certainly. I can tell you from experience as I appear in the Hijab matter as also in the Anti-Conversion PIL which challenges the law in Karnataka and a couple of other matters. It is not going to be easy for the Courts to decide questions which intersect directly with religion. I am not saying this because they may have political sensitivity. We know that the Ayodhya-Babri Masjid Case was the most politically sensitive case decided perhaps by any Court. But, I am saying that more because of the complexity that comes with understanding and applying religious scripture where available.

Firstly, scripture is not always available in every religion. Secondly, scripture where available is prone to multiple interpretations. Thirdly, even if scripture is available, the understanding of whether something is an essential religious practice or not is a difficult question, because that can be decided either on theory or on practice, or on custom or on all. Something that the scripture prescribes as essential may not be essential anymore. Surely, you are not going to say Sati or Genital Mutilation is essential religious practice. May be at sometime it was, I don't know. Obviously, not now. Its going to be colored and diluted by social reform.

On the other hand, there may be

something which is not in a scripture but over the years, over belief by the followers of a religion, it may become essential and that then takes you to a matter of belief and faith. That is not something courts can easily adjudicate upon. How do you adjudicate and I have said this before, that then if you are entering into adjudication on a matter involving such questions of religion which transcend the law and are going into theology, philosophy, spirituality, practice, etc., then you need far greater assistance. It cannot come from the pleadings of a case or the submissions of the advocates of two sides. Its going to necessarily require expert views. Experts also differ. Its going to then require respectable Amicus Curiae appointed. The Bar by its very default of the profession is required often enough to take sides and therefore, however objective or professional you may be, you will still argue your brief. But, a lot of these cases go beyond a brief and therefore, you are going to have to test submissions made based on what perhaps one or more amicus would say.

All told, yes, I think there has been a more frequent adjudication being made on matters of religious practice and belief. Look at Sabrimala, Triple Talaq, Ayodhya-Babri Masjid, Gyanvapi and Hijab; these have happened in quick succession and since this is the trend as it were that we are seeing, I think the Bar has to equip itself better. We need to be able to find counsel who probably have greater scholarship in these areas and I would ultimately say that we each need to approach the issue as honestly as we can.

In the Hijab matter that I was arguing, there are multiple views that have been taken. Different High Courts in India have opined differently on Hijab. International Courts have opined differently. We cited a South African judgment on the nose pin, which was more on culture. We cited a Nigerian judgment which upheld Hijab, the Turkish Court did not. That churn is going on, but I would like to conclude this answer by saying; no legal issue involving religion can be seen only from a religious perspective. It has to be looked at from a more intersectional perspective because our Constitution is such a fluent document that it intersects belief, culture, autonomy, perhaps privacy, faith, individuality and religion, and therefore, I would only say this; any such issue needs to be looked at from a larger picture.

It has to be looked at ultimately from a larger public interest perspective and whether the interpretation that has been provided or has been sought is really required and if its required, is it going to further rights. If there is no overt violation of rights forthcoming, and I have said this before, that then the Court should try and perhaps rid their hands off religious issues because the Court process is not meant to rationalize religion. Religion by its nature is largely based on faith. Faith may not always be rational and if that faith is not infringing upon somebody else's rights, then there has to be latitude for that faith to be followed or practiced. Its not supposed to neutralize or secularize religion to an extent that there is no religion left in religion anymore and I think that is going to be the challenge for all of us, for those who practice and for the Courts; to also pick our battles before

they can be taken to Court and be adjudicated upon.

**ER: Considering the situation in today's legal world, if given a chance, how would you structure the education system for law graduates today?**

**AS:** I wish I had such a preeminent role, I don't. But I can say this; that academia and practice both need to walk two steps and meet somewhere. Often I find that the turf is demarcated and people become protective of it. That's never a good thing because then scholarship does not flow outside of its circles, and important practical experience and wisdom that comes from practice does not flow towards academia and as a result the student community in the universities only gets a lopsided perspective of thing. So, A; I think that there needs to be a greater diversity in the way programs are structured and in the choice of faculty. I strongly believe that guest lectures add a great deal of value and if there's one aspect that needs far more emphasis is, I think, the ethical dimensions of the profession need to be talked about. I have already said to you that there was no real influence upon my decision to join the Bar from Law School. Why was that? It was because most of my Professors were not practitioners. Of course we had some who were great. I remember Mr. Jethmalani used to lecture sometimes. We had a Dr. Lalit Kumar Rao who was an ex-Chief Commissioner of Income Tax, who taught me a course on double tax which has still stayed with me, because he brought in that fluidity. But having greater exposure from that side, I think helps. Having perhaps even

judges come and speak to you helps. But, if you are asking me this question from the perspective of even not encouraging but creating awareness of the practice of the Law amongst the student community, then I think some plain speaking needs to be done.

I have seen that there is a great deal of misconception within the student community about the practice of the law. Either it is hyped up or it is prejudiced, and neither of those opinions come close to the reality. Practice is neither so romantic nor so awful as it is perceived to be in the classroom and that reality check has to come, and along with that is the point I made about the importance of professional ethics. That conversation is crucially important, not only for somebody joining the pure practice of Law but equally for someone joining as an in-house counsel or a Law firm associate or for that matter even in academia. There are ethical standards that come from being a professional, be it any profession for that matter. You could be a medical professional for all I care, but you have that interface and that ethical debate has to be filtered from your personal morality. It has to be discussed candidly from the perspective of what the profession requires from you, the ethical challenges that come with it and whether those standards can be harmonized with the personal moral standards of an individual. This according to me, is the most central and perhaps the most difficult adjustment to make.

We've spent our entire lives walking this line and we continue to do that and if you are either oblivious of it or you either take

it casually or you conflate it with personal morality, then I am afraid you are going to be a slightly shrewd professional and you will often end up doing the wrong thing. You may end up not taking cases which is your professional duty or you may not conduct cases with your heart and soul because you have some moral qualms, or you may conduct cases the wrong way because your ethical standards are not sharply defined. I know I am giving you a long answer but legal education has to address these as well and if this conversation does not begin in the classroom, then your question of NLU or non-NLU, all of that does not matter. Let's first take these things head-on, then we are talking about a move towards excellence.

**ER: Apart from legal education, what other activities should law students be involved with in order to become successful lawyers?**

**AS:** That's a slightly vague scenario because it depends on what type of lawyer you want to be. I would in fact really not burden a law student with these choices. I would say go out there and enjoy yourself. Express yourself. Anyhow those days are not going to come back. The freedom of being in college can never come back. So, play the field, explore or travel. I mean these are not things I did by the way, but I miss them.

If you get a chance to do exchange programs, internships overseas, or a chance to backpack and travel; get a chance to really follow your heart and do the things that make you happy, do

them.

If you have an interest in theater or sport, nurture it. I spent most of my time in Law School playing Cricket. It makes no sense. The NLSIU is not supposed to be known for its Cricket but that is the only constructive thing that I did for five years. It did not add to my CV neither did it add to my career but I enjoyed it. Therefore, I would say, as a Law student you don't have the need to tick every box.

I think a broad cultural exposure always helps. That can come down to what interests you. Its a personal choice. If its a talent, pursue it. Sport, the serious riyaz of music and martial arts build discipline. If some of that gets built in to your DNA, you will find those things helping you in the profession. Again, I am saying profession because that's what I do, but you can be any professional that you want to be. You can not even do the Law if you don't want. But, in an area let's say, work; if you have a strong work ethic, slightly thick skin, certain regimen and discipline, physical fitness, all the things that I am saying I didn't have by the way, I wish I had them in greater measure, but if you have them then they help. That's one part. The other part is broader exposure. I think having a cultural exposure, being better read and informed, less prejudiced, having empathy, making friends, working and understanding people from different backgrounds, abilities and socioeconomic strata, how important is that!

If you are able to tick some of those boxes, move outside your prejudices; see many of us go to college with prejudice. That prejudice can be class, it can be from

where you have studied, from which city you come. Sometimes big city prejudices are carried. You do not make friends from what you call smaller cities. Linguistic prejudices exist. We've all carried these. May be not out of any malice but may be we just did not know better. But then you have to start shedding that baggage also. You have to start getting rid of those prejudices. How else will that happen unless you are fluid in your interaction with people and things. May be I have given a more vague answer than you expected but a lot of these things will add flavor to the person you become tomorrow and the person you become then defines the professional you are as well.

**ER: What can young graduates be wary off, if they are to begin practicing in today's India?**

**AS:** Two or three things I would say. One is you have to be wary of shortcuts. This is because there are none. I have said this, if there are shortcuts, we would have taken them. Who wants to take the long route, right? But there are no honorable shortcuts. There may be dishonorable shortcuts. Those are the things you have to be wary of. Its early in your profession because its an uphill battle, especially if you are a first generation lawyer, which makes it much more uphill. You may be tempted to take dishonorable shortcuts and those are the ones you should avoid because that stigma stays with you. You make one poor ethical choice - word goes around, and you will be spending a good part of your career getting rid of that black mark. If you make that ethical error in Court; you mislead a judge,

misrepresent or suppress, that word goes around very quickly. Word of mouth in Court is faster than on social media, let me tell you. You'll then be chasing your tail perpetually, trying to undo that. So the first thing you need to be wary of is taking dishonorable shortcuts.

You need to be wary of prejudice. I think a

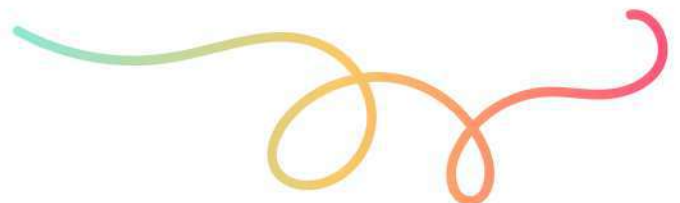
**"Practice is neither so romantic nor so awful as it is perceived to be in the classroom and that reality check has to come..."**

lot of people will bombard you with what's wrong with the system even before you have experienced anything. What that does is then sends you into the profession with a mind block and you will perpetually go looking for things that are wrong. You need to be wary of that. Yes, things are wrong but figure them out yourself. Also be a little optimistic. Try and look for what is right. Be wary of cynicism is what I am saying because it is easy to be cynical. It is far more difficult to be optimistic. But, you have to back yourself, you have to keep that faith.

You have to be wary of the way the profession is changing now. That's going

to be a long conversation. I recently gave a speech at a Law School on the changing face of legal practice in India. I touched upon many aspects but one of the points that I made was that now a part of the profession is getting politicized; part of it is getting driven by publicity, the pursuit of fees alone, you have to be wary of these things. You are a professional. Your role has to be equidistant from a lot of these things. You have to wait it out to make your money. You have to maintain your independence. I am not saying you should not have political opinions. You have every right to, its a public profession. But, there's a difference between having a political idea and being politicized, and you must make sure that your professional outreach, your practice does not then become a representative of an agenda or of a non-professional objective, shall we say. You have to therefore, be wary of those influences also.

You need to choose your friends, mentors and seniors carefully. You have to be wary of whom you follow. I have always said in Court that you learn what to do and you also learn what not to do. That's easier said than done. You have to be wary of knowing what is the right example to follow and what is not. These are some of the things that one has to look out for.



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