

The Student

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Guest Lecture

Guest Lecture by **Prof. Y.R. Haragopal Reddy**, Former Vice Chancellor, Acharya Nagarjuna University, Guntur, and Advisor, ICFAI Group, on “Fundamental Rights” on 23rd January, 2014.



Sports

“**KNIGHT RANGERS**” (Sports Club, Faculty of Law) organized an **Internal Tournament** among all the batches of Faculty of Law from 06/01/2014 to 10/01/2014.

Events organized:

- Cricket (Boys)
- Badminton (Boys & Girls)
- Football (Boys)



Academics

Mid-Term Examinations of Semester II, IV, VI and VIII commenced from 27th January 2014 upto 3rd February 2014.

Faculty Seminar

Faculty Seminar held on 28th January 2014 by Mr. S. Ravi, Faculty Associate, Faculty of Law on “Legalising Surrogacy – Is it a Boon or Bane?”.



Challenges before a Budding Lawyer...

Written By



Ms. Dalia Pasari
Semester II, BBA.LLB.(Hons.)

For now, it is a profession I can proudly boast of! Yes, five years down the line, I will have affixed the title of an 'Advocate' before my name. I will walk confidently on the streets of my Nation, very sure that I can prevent myself against all injustices and also guard a few around me from the same. I will probably be earning much more than I require. I will have earned all the respect that I had always craved for. It all sounds so flowery! But is it going to be that easy? Definitely not!

I will have to convince my parents, my friends and my society that, 'yes, I will be safe at my workplace and will return with the same dignity with which I left.' It will not be that easy for my parents to let me intern under any person, no matter what his status in society might be! I will have to prove to my parents that I am strong enough to face anything unusual that I come across. Trust me, it is not that easy. Who can be trusted when a former Judge of the Apex Court can be accused of sexually harassing a law intern? Mr. Ganguly and Mr. Swatenter Kumar, no Law can ever give the confidence to my society that a girl will be safe at the place where she is working. But this is a challenge and I will take it up before the 'so

called weaker sex' is forced to give up on all her dreams.

I will have to face accusations from my fellow beings from other countries that I live in a country which has still not lived its independence. Nothing can change the fact that my Country got its independence in the year 1947. But what is the use of this Independence if the hands of the Judiciary of my Country are tied by the Legislature? The responsibility of the Judiciary is to adjudicate the law, the same law which is made by the Legislature. And if there is a fault in the Legislation, the Judiciary is bound to adjudicate the same. Can the Judiciary not be given the independence to give justice to those who suffer at the cost of faulty legislations? Why does the Judiciary have to depend on the Legislature for providing justice? Is this called 'Independence of the Judiciary?' Yes, I'm referring to Section 377 of the Indian Penal Code! Probably, the Legal Machinery is waiting for our generation to take up the profession and quickly make up for these flaws. Yes, I am ready to take up this challenge, before my people lose confidence in the Lady Justice.

I will need courage to stand bold and strong and prove myself to be amongst the honest, fearless and independent to show people that the justice we provide is not a purchased commodity but a service. I might have to be answerable for the old habits of lawyers of taking undue advantage and seeking adjournments on personal grounds. I will have to encounter the painful eyes of those survivors, whose loved ones would have died even before justice could be rendered to them. I might need to punish an innocent for an offence done by his deceased father, just because the accused died before he could be punished for his crime. I will have to deal with those cases, the occurrence of which

"Don't worry about failure; you only have to be right once."

—Drew Houston

must have happened even before I was born. Yes, it is definitely going to be challenging for me, but I will take it because I cannot set myself to be the wrong example for the future generations to come.

It is sad that people in our country are losing confidence in the Judiciary. People refrain from seeking redressal from the Judiciary wing because they know, by the time justice will be rendered to them, they would have peacefully shrouded themselves in their graves. Why at all take the pain and expense to seek redressal? Yes, I'm referring to the well known phrase, "Justice delayed is justice denied." Why can technology not be adopted in the field of providing speedy and

economical redressal? Why can't lawyers, once again, get back to providing service to the society rather than making justice a commercial commodity? Why can't the gender biases be kept aside so that all girls move as freely in the society as the boys, so that girls are not compelled to give up on their dreams? Why cannot more redressal forums be formed so that justice becomes accessible for every individual?

Sixty Seven years of Indian Independence, and even today we stand exactly where we once did, or maybe on an even worse footing! So all the budding lawyers out there, gear up to face this Judicial World that we are soon going to enter!

Sustainable Development and Green Technology

Written By



Mr. Abhijeet Andrews
Semester VI, BBA.LLB.(Hons.)

"As human beings, we are vulnerable to confusing the unprecedented with the improbable. In our everyday experience, if something has never happened before, we are generally safe in assuming it is not going to happen in the future, but the exceptions can kill you and climate change is one of those exceptions".

Al Gore¹

YEAR 2014: Lake Michigan and Niagara falls FREEZE as a consequence to the extreme weather prevalent across the United States. An apt reminiscence of such a scenario can be recalled from the movie "2012". There has

¹ http://www.brainyquote.com/quotes/authors/a/al_gore.html

been a drastic change in weather especially after witnessing the hottest summers in the nation's history. If an event of such a magnitude isn't an eye opener then these further examples ought to be, the curious case of Eastern Europe enjoying spring right in the middle of winter or England experiencing unseasonal torrential rains during winter, as well as that of Australia currently enduring unusually high temperatures².

"There are skeptics who do not come to their view because they have a source of income from carbon polluters".

- Al Gore³

To those naysayers who've claimed change is a work of fiction, what does their studies which conveniently negated climate change for the undue benefit of numerous multinational companies, which in turn have thrived through irreparable damage to the environment⁴.

Further quoting *Mark Twain*⁵;

"What gets us into trouble is not what don't know, but what we know for sure is just ain't true".

² Times of India

³ http://www.brainyquote.com/quotes/authors/a/al_gore.html

⁴ Al Gores' documentary "An Inconvenient Truth"

⁵ Al Gores' documentary "An Inconvenient Truth"

Such words hold true for the current precarious environmental situation.

Eminent environmentalist Mr. Al Gore since the early 2000's has strived to educate and create awareness among the masses warning them about the consequence of climate change, sadly all his endeavors were futile and the world is a witness to his fears about unchecked environmental damage.

The concept of *industrial revolution* which was conceived to be a boon for mankind has taken the form of a bane due to inadequate implementation and execution planning by its crusaders. The vision which the conceivers of *industrialization* sought to achieve was that of a world which provides for all humans. However due to unchecked growth, rapid deforestation, exploitation of Earth's natural resources and numerous other reasons has seen the vision turn sour to that of a planet which is blighted by natural calamities and thus caused insufferable loss to life and property. The aftermath of Hurricane Katrina and Sandy had the world rasped in attention.

The planet initially provided for the needs and necessities of all, but given the greed and the need for "self interest" of Corporate bodies has led to overuse of resources and has thus turned a very unlikely scenario into a likelihood i.e. exhaustion of natural resources. Natural Resources being a nonrenewable source of energy are bound to run out sooner rather than later. Overuse of natural resources has led to a situation where the future generations may not get an opportunity to enjoy the fruits of nature. Petroleum which is the driving factor for the world economy is said to be completely exhausted by the year 2050⁶.

The supposedly Supreme World powers have initiated no steps whatsoever in furtherance to allay the above stated fears. If and when such an unlikely scenario comes into fruition total anarchy shall prevail. With no viable

source of energy readily available time is running short for the World to survive without the aid of natural resources. Impact of exhaustion of natural resources would be felt the hardest on the Industrial Sector. Closure of Industries would be a logical consequence coupled with scores of people facing the prospect of unemployment. Such a World with scarce resources as well as high levels of poverty, hunger, unemployment and utter chaos is not a world the ideology of Industrialization provides for. It's however poles apart.

However there is time to salvage our future. This can be achieved by accelerating the research into cheaper alternatives and reducing the time period between conceptualization of an idea to its actual fulfillment. We may just about reduce the burden on our planet and not at the cost of development. Any School going child would be able to answer the question on what are the steps required to save our planet from extinction. The solutions are present and available; all that is lacking is a strong will to act upon those alternatives. Most of the developed European Countries and to a certain extent Japan (until the Fukushima incident) depend upon nuclear energy as a source to address their respective nations needs. Iceland⁷ and other Scandinavian countries have met their energy requirements through means of alternate Greener as well as cheaper sources of energy such as geothermal, hydropower, wind, solar etc. Countries which are entirely dependent on alternate modes of energy are not only self sufficient in energy needs but are also into the business of exporting energy thus enhancing their own economy by create a new industry of "*exporting clean and green energy*". The United Kingdom is the biggest benefactor of Iceland thriving energy industry⁸.

England depends upon gas, coal and nuclear to fuel its energy requirements, whereas

⁶ <http://www.theguardian.com/notesandqueries/query/0,-64028,00.html>

⁷ <http://makewealthhistory.org/2012/07/09/countries-with-100-renewable-energy/>

⁸ <http://world-electricity-generation.findthedata.org/>

Norway a country whose GDP is close to \$236 billion depends upon hydroelectric, geothermal and electric power to match its energy needs. Such alternate sources of fuel have been identified inspite of having extensive reserves of oil and natural gases.

Coming to Asia, Kingdom of Bhutan is a frontrunner when it comes to the renewable energy sector. Bhutan through its efficient hydropower system has not only gained self sufficiency in energy but exports close to 75% of its excess energy to India.

In order to ensure self sufficiency in energy needs rather than burdening one's own economy through importation of energy many developing countries have taken adequate measures in the right direction in order to promote alternate sources of energy. India, China, Algeria, Mozambique, Albania and countless other countries from different parts of the World have realized the grim future and have ensured concrete steps have been initiated to protect and secure their respective needs as well as future.

“Green growth” means growth in harmony between economy and environment by preventing climate change and reducing environmental damage with conservation of energy and resources and efficient use of them, securing new growth engine through research and development of clean energy and green technology and creating new jobs⁹.

The major obstacle faced by Green technology is whether or not such sources are efficient enough to power the needs of any country and whether or not a full-fledged use of such sources is a viable option. Naysayers claim development would be hampered if a large scale change is put into effect. To those naysayers, what use is “development” if we have a planet which isn't suitable for living? Carbon emissions are at an all time high and studies have shown a steady rise in the earth's atmosphere over the past 20 years and with each passing year the Earth has seen a 0.8 degree change in its temperature.

⁹ Presidential Council for Future and Vision (2009)

This has facilitated the melting of polar ice caps, which act as a sponge by absorbing carbon from the atmosphere thereby reducing the Earth's temperature. However the accelerated rate at which the polar ice caps are melting are not only shrinking the land mass available but also releasing the trapped carbon thus further increasing the Earths' temperature.

As stated in the prior examples, development is possible in furtherance of green technology. Development not at the cost of our environment is the key to the problems faced by us. In short the birth of sustainable development¹⁰.

Sustainable development has been defined in many ways, but the most frequently quoted definition is from *Our Common Future*, also known as the **Brundtland Report**¹¹:

“Sustainable development is development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs”.

It contains within it two key concepts:

- The concept of **needs**, in particular the essential needs of the world's poor, to which overriding priority should be given; and
- The idea of **limitations** imposed by the state of technology and social organization on the environment's ability to meet present and future needs.

*“Sustainable development” is the development that meets the needs of the present generation without compromising the ability of the future generation to meet their needs”.*¹²

As the world wrestles with the challenges created by growing populations, more balanced distribution of wealth and rising public demands, new solutions are essential to insuring that growth can be economically and environmentally sustainable. Development in today's context is at a critical

¹⁰ <http://www.iisd.org/sd/>

¹¹ <http://www.iisd.org/sd/>

¹² Our Common Future (1987)

juncture, with multiple crises (financial, food and energy) forcing us to re-assess the economic paradigm of our time and evaluate how to better address the unfulfilled promises that we are currently leaving to future generations in areas of employment, social progress, quality of life and respect for nature. The growing yields of mass industrial production, the information revolution and success in other spheres of social life such as medicine and education have considerably enhanced the standards of living. But the benefits have been clearest only in the developed countries. And short-term success often obscures long-term degradation of natural environment and extensive depletion of natural resources. Thus, ever-growing global interconnectedness and interdependence in the beginning of 21st Century irreversibly spread into the environmental issue area.

Development in concurrence with the needs and requirements of all concerned individuals including the environment has to be a key

part of the Worlds' economic policies. Development is still possible through the use of alternate sources of energy as shown in many Scandinavian countries. Short sightedness shown by decision makers who are influenced by people who derive benefits due to the exorbitant rates of conventional sources of energy must be avoided. Corruption plays a vital part. Sadly Humans by nature are attracted to money like ants to sugar. The preferable excuse of alternate sources being unreliable or expensive is no longer applicable.

Thus for good measure Countries have to adopt a strict policy towards alternative sources thus affording a chance to replenish natural resources which are on verge of exhaustion due to years of exploitation. Strict penalty is to be awarded to nations not in conformity with the said policy (if it ever comes into existence). Only if Countries act now can our planet and the future of the coming generations be safe and secure.

FIRST YEAR ASSOCIATE AT BIG LAW FIRM



What my family thinks I do



What my wife thinks I do



What society thinks I do



What the partners think I do



What I think I do



What I actually do

Transaction Tax vs. Direct Taxes Code vs. Goods and Services Tax vs. No Income Tax

Written By



Ms. Gehna Banga

Semester VI, BBA.LLB.(Hons.)

AAP's glorious start in the game of politics in India's Capital has forced the BIG GUN to structure its election manifesto document, Vision for 2025 so as to woo the wealthy taxpayers, a class of voters which seems to be favouring the AAP's fight against corruption, and the middle class which deserted it in 2009 General Elections.

India follows a progressive direct tax policy. The strategy is to abolish income tax, the main beneficiaries of which will be the wealthy and rich. The other is to completely overhaul the indirect tax regime and abolish sales tax, excise duties and service tax. An overhaul of the latter rather seems a little hypocritical and shows BJP's double standards with regard to indirect taxes. Congress's proposal of GST rollout had been aggressively resisted and criticized by most BJP ruled states, one of them being our very own 2014 Prime Ministerial candidate from BJP, Narendra Modi's Gujarat. It was particularly against including petroleum and liquor under GST purview for simple reasons that they yielded sales tax revenue of Rs.1,10,875 crores and Rs.80,000 crores in 2012-13.

If a GST tax regime was precluded for reasons that States did not want to part with

their sales tax revenue, how does a complete abolition of sales tax result in any different end? As per Arthakranti's proposal these taxes must be replaced by a transaction tax. It is expected to mob up the government revenue of Rs.40,000 crores alone. The proposal is not as simple as it seems. It seeks to propose that such tax policy should make legal provisions to restrict cash transactions upto a certain limit say Rs.2000 and criminalize any beyond that. Also even if such a limitation was not put, will it really help the common man? An income limit of Rs.2-5 lakhs per annum still brought within its purview just around 3-5% of the population and still contributed toward 14% of the government revenue. Will not the bank transaction tax bring every common man who though has an income below 2-5 lakh per annum makes transactions but as of now is not liable to file an income tax return?

Moreover if a transaction tax was imposed to what extent and on what criteria would it be decided that a certain percentage of the tax belongs to State revenue and the rest for Central? Also this requires a complete overhaul of most taxation provisions provided by our Constitution.

The main bone of contention during the GST impasse was the large amounts of revenue States were able to mob up through sales tax on liquor and petroleum, which they did not want to part away with.

An abolition of income tax may prevent money laundering and reduce the black money but will the proposal to remove sales as well as excise tax help the country generate enough revenue for its welfare schemes? What happens to the long and arduous legal battles that have been fought and are still continuing or are in process of being initiated on account of income tax demands being made by the I-T department?

As of 30th September, 2012, Rs.1 trillion amount of direct taxes demand was locked up in litigation. As of 3rd January, 2014, some of the high-profile income tax notices and disputes include Rs.5,357 crores to IBM, Rs.11,200 crores to Vodafone, Rs.5400 crore to Shell, Rs.2100 crore to Nokia and Rs.1,750 to Infosys. Such a move will not only woo the wealthy or high net worth individuals but also corporations. Is that the target, it has always been though for Narendra Modi and now the BJP, capitalizing on that strength.

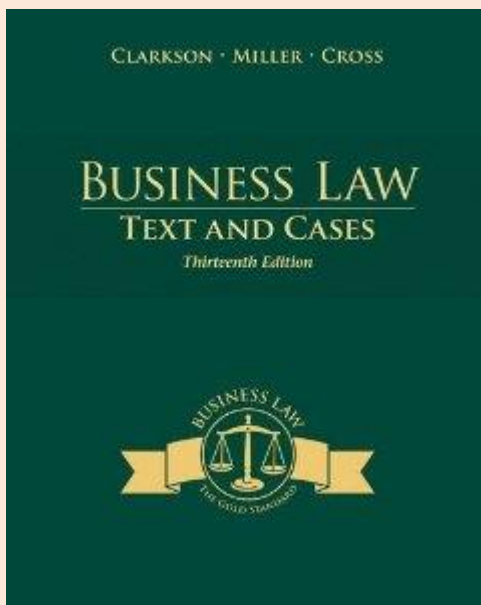
Taxation policies are of utmost importance and paramount for good governance, social welfare and economic growth of the country. Any wrong policy has far reaching consequences on investment, savings, consumption, inflation and other macroeconomic factors. Thus, such policies must be articulated with precision and without political motives.

“Always look for the fool in the deal. If you don’t find one, it’s you.”

—Mark Cuban

Books

Business Law: Text and Cases



**Authored By: Kenneth W. Clarson,
Roger LeRoy Miller,
Frank B. Cross**

Comprehensive, authoritative, and student-friendly, longtime market-leader BUSINESS LAW: TEXT AND CASES delivers an ideal blend of classic “black letter law” and cutting-edge coverage of contemporary issues and cases. BUSINESS LAW continues to set the standard for excellence. The text offers a strong student orientation, making the law accessible, interesting, and relevant. The cases, content, and features of the thirteenth edition have been thoroughly updated to represent the latest developments in business law. Cases range from precedent-setting landmarks to important recent decisions. Ethical, global, and corporate themes are integrated throughout. In addition, numerous critical-thinking exercises challenge students to apply knowledge to real-world issues. It is no wonder that BUSINESS LAW is used by more colleges and universities than any other business law text.

“Women and cats will do as they please, and men and dogs should relax and get used to the idea.”

— Robert A. Heinlein

Hon'ble Mr. Justice Harilal Jekisundas Kania



Harilal Jekisundas Kania was the first Chief Justice of India

Kania was born to a middle-class family at Surat. His grandfather had been a revenue officer in Gujarat with the British Government, and his father Jekisundas was a Sanskrit professor and later principal of Samaldas College in the princely state of Bhavnagar. His elder brother Hiralal Jekisundas was also a barrister whose son M. Hiralal became a Supreme Court judge in 1987. Kania took his BA from Samaldas College in 1910, followed by an LLB from Government Law College, Bombay in 1912 and an LLM from the same institution in 1913. He began to practise as a barrister at the Bombay High Court in 1915, subsequently marrying the daughter of Sir Chunilal Mehta, sometime member of the executive council of the Governor of Bombay.

For a time, Kania served as acting editor of the Indian Law Reports. Briefly serving as an acting judge on the Bombay High Court in 1930, he was appointed an additional judge on the same court in June 1931, serving until March 1933. Kania then returned to the bar

for three months until he was promoted to associate judge in June. Knighted in 1943 and by then the most senior associate judge at the High Court, Kania was intended to succeed Chief Justice Sir John Beaumont upon the latter's retirement; however, as Beaumont was biased against Indians, he passed Kania over in favour of the next in line, Sir John Stone. While Stone was personally against Kania being passed over, he accepted Beaumont's nomination. However, Kania served as acting chief justice from May-September 1944 and from June-October 1945. He was promoted to associate judge of the Federal Court, then headed by Sir Patrick Spens (later Lord Spens) on 20 June 1946. Spens retired on 14 August 1947, and Kania succeeded him as Chief Justice. After India became a republic on 26 January 1950, Kania was appointed the first Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of India. He died of a sudden heart attack on 6 November 1951, aged 61.

“A dream doesn't become reality through magic; it takes sweat, determination and hard work.”

— Colin Powell

Hon'ble Mr. Justice Chockalingam Nagappan



Hon'ble Thiru Justice C. NAGAPPAN hails from Karur. He was born on 4th October, 1951 and had his school education at Karur.

He did his Pre-University Course in St. Joseph's College, Trichy and completed his B.Sc. Degree in Chemistry at Madura College, Madurai. He studied Law Course in Madras Law College and secured Third Rank in the Final University Examination in April, 1974. He did his M.L. Course in Criminal Law and secured First Rank in 1977.

He practiced as Junior Advocate under Sri K.PARASARAN, Former Attorney General of India. He was a Part-Time Professor in

Madras Law College for 7 years. He was directly recruited as District and Sessions Judge in 1987 and worked as District and Sessions Judge at Cuddalore, Salem and Coimbatore. Thereafter, he worked as the Special Officer, Vigilance Cell, Madras High Court. He was elevated as a Judge of The Madras High Court on 27.9.2000 and appointed as a permanent Judge on 20.09.2002. He was then further elevated as the Chief Justice of the Orissa High Court and sworn in on 27.02 2013. He was appointed as a Judge of The Supreme Court of India and sworn in on 19.09.2013.

“Your reputation is more important than your paycheck, and your integrity is worth more than your career.”

— Ryan Freitas

Maxims

Coup d'etat:-A violent or illegal change in government.

Hacredes heredes: legal heir.

Heabedcum at tenedum: "To have and to hold.

Donation mortis causa: A personel gifted property by a person on the point of death.

Creditor qui permittit rem venire pignus:

The creditor allows property to be sold out for giving up the pledge.

Collected by Mr. Abhinandan Pandey

Semester II, BBA.LLB.(Hons.)

How to Write a Law Essay

Edited by Hayley K., Flickety, Andy Zhang, Sondra C and 18 Others

Law essays can be tricky to begin with, as they often require a great deal of research on an ever-changing and unfamiliar topic. Here are some tips to help you create a good law essay.

Steps

1. **Begin by reading the question carefully.** Underline any keywords you notice.
2. **Read through your main textbook on this particular topic.** Note any resources they have used in their writing (you can often do this by looking at the footnotes) and make a note of these. You can take notes on what you find relevant to your essay as you go along or you can just store the information in your head for now - different things work for different people!
3. **Work through your list of additional resources, doing the same as you did for your original textbook.** This will probably result in a very long list. Make life easier on yourself and opt to read the most recent sources on your list first, as these will have the most up-to-date information. In addition, the most recent articles will also have discussed, argued for and against and
4. **reached conclusions on the listed prior articles listed, so this will ease your reading burden!** From the most recent arguments, you should be able to deduce which are the most important older articles to follow up. You may also find articles you did not catch earlier that are gems of knowledge.
5. **Start writing your essay.** Use a plan that helps you tease apart the different elements of the question, to ensure that you cover everything. Bring in new information that you haven't covered in the course or that isn't in the main textbook if possible. Definitely develop your own original thoughts as well, backing these up with precedents and other authors' discussions. Professors like to read essays that step out of the run-of-the-mill and display innovative thinking and initiative.
5. **Be broad in your thinking.** Don't necessarily limit yourself to law. Think of related subjects such as politics, economics, psychology etc., that may have extra insights into the subject-matter on which you're writing that will give you a special angle that other students may not have considered (or are too disorganised to obtain!).

6. **Shorten it!** Law essays tend to be long - too long, in fact, as many students often overshoot the word limit! Try to be as concise as possible (use “plain English” and not “legalese”) and only use as many words on an argument as it needs. Write it once and then go through it with the red pen. This is actually much easier on a printed copy than on the screen, so print first and edit with brevity in mind. Remember, a good lawyer will make their points succinctly and will not need repetition to hammer a good point.
7. **Proof read through the essay before you print off the final copy.**
8. **Submit your essay - on time, within word length and with all appropriate supporting documentation attached.** If your professor expects a declaration of originality/no plagiarism, include this as well. Sometimes this is a nice touch even if it is not required as it shows that you care enough to write your own work.

Tips

- Whilst proof reading, double check your references. Make sure your citations for journal articles and cases are correct according to the way your university or college expects the citation. A great way to double check is to type your reference into a legal database and see what comes up.

- For legal journals, make sure you check your library’s website to see if they have copies of that journal. There’s nothing worse than going into the library on your day off only discover there’s nothing you want there!
- Make thorough use of electronic journals. Easier to obtain, easy to download and less to carry! They also allow for greater breadth of research.
- You can prioritise your reading list even more by opting to read authors you are familiar with first.

Warnings

- Make sure you read the instructions carefully. You don’t want to write a wonderful essay but then lose marks because you went over the word count or used the wrong formatting.
- If you are really stuck on the word count, you can move some of your argument into your footnotes. But be warned: lecturers are quickly growing wise to this practice and you could find your mark dropping if you rely on this method too often. In fact, some law departments have grown so wise to this practice that they now demand footnotes are included in the word count! Double check the instructions to make sure your law department is not one of these crafty few.

(Source: <http://www.wikihow.com/Write-a-Law-Essay>)

‘If you really want to do something, you’ll find a way. If you don’t, you’ll find an excuse.’

— Jim Rohn

News

Indian Graduates Trained to Serve Corporates

NOIDA: With growing need to provide education to weaker sections of the society, educationists say students aiming at Corporates must also realise their social responsibilities and collectively work toward it.

“Indian graduates are trained to serve Corporates but not the weaker sections of society including women, children, disabled, SC and ST. Educational Institutions especially the Law Schools have to do justice to the needs of other India,” said N.R.Madhava Menon, Founder Director.

Source: [Economic Times](#)

*Collected by Mr. Abhishek Gupta
Semester VI, BBA.LLB.(Hons.)*

The Apex court held that solitary confinement of a death convict and other prisoners is unconstitutional

Fifteen death-row prisoners, whose mercy petitions were rejected by President Pranab Mukherjee, received commutation to life imprisonment with the Supreme Court on Tuesday ruling that inordinate delays ranging from seven to 11 years in the disposal of their pleas, as well as psychiatric conditions developed during incarceration, are grounds for clemency.

Supreme Court dismisses review petition on Section 377

NEW DELHI: The Supreme Court on Tuesday dismissed the petitions filed by Centre and rights activists seeking review of its verdict declaring gay sex an offence punishable up to life imprisonment.

A bench of justices H.L.Dattu and S.J.Mukhopadhaya dismissed the review petitions on re-looking the earlier verdict.

Seeking stay on the operation of the judgment, gay rights activists, including NGO Naz Foundation, said thousands from

the LGBT community became open about their sexual identity during the past four years after the high court decriminalised gay sex and they are now facing the threat of being prosecuted.

Medical Negligence

LONDON: In what is the highest ever compensation awarded in a case of medical negligence in Britain, the National Health Service has been ordered to pay almost £24 million to a 10-year-old girl who has been left with catastrophic brain damage after a mix-up in an operating theatre.

Students of CNLU Patna, NLIU Bhopal, Nirma University and Allahabad University had filed a Public Interest Litigation on a hunger death that had occurred in a village in Uttar Pradesh.

The students' PIL was well received by the Hon'ble Chief Justice of the Allahabad High Court.

The PIL was filed by Anuj Tiwari of Chanakya National Law University, and Kaustubh Rai of National Law Institute University, along with Pranav Singh Rathore (Nirma University) and Diksha Dwivedi (Allahabad University).

A Division Bench of Allahabad High Court of Hon'ble Justice Shri D.Y. Chandrachud and Hon'ble Justice Shri Dilip Gupta directed the State Government to reply to the petition and file a report as to the cause of the death of Late Chameli Devi, a 75 year old landless Dalit woman of a village in the Allahabad District. The State was also directed to give reasons for the failure of the Public Distribution System (PDS) and also the discrepancy in the allotment of BPL card to the village. The same is to be done within three weeks of the judgement.

*Collected by Mr. Sourya Banerjee
Semester VI, BBA.LLB.(Hons.)*

Competitions**Moot Court Competition**

Ms. Pooja Kandukuri, Mr. Sourya Banerjee and Ms. Siri Reddy took part in the 10th K.K. Luthra Memorial Criminal Law Moot, 2014, which saw 54 teams including one team each from UK, USA and Sri Lanka from 17th to 19th January 2014.

Docimus 2014

Mr. Aditya Reddy and Ms. Neha Suresh participated in the Docimus 2014, Youth Cultural Fest – Osmania University on 6th January 2014.

Competitions Ahead**3rd RGNUL National Moot Court Competition 2014**

Date: 28 – 30 March 2014

Last Date: 18th February 2014

GNUL's Essay Competition 2014

Centre for Foreign Policy and Security Studies Organizing GNLU Essay Competition on Indian Foreign Policy - An Emerging Global Power: Myth v. Reality 2014-2025 Vision Based on Critical Assessment.

Submission Deadline: 25 February, 2014

The 1st KSOL National Law Quiz Competition – Konundrum 2014

Date: 25th – 26th February 2014

Last Date: 20th February 2014.

On-Desk Registration: 24th February 2014.

Victoria Iuris – National Level Law Fest

Date: 6th – 9th March, 2014

Registration Last date: 20th February, 2014

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