

The Student

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Swach Bharath



Swach Bharath program organized by Dr. L. Lakshmi, Asst. Professor, Faculty of Law, at Government School, Janawada on 23rd January 2015.

Agri Expo



Agri Expo Exhibition by Dr. L. Lakshmi, Asst. Professor, Faculty of Law, on 26th January 2015.

Introduction to WestLaw Law Software



Staff from Westlaw had explained about the Website WestLaw (A Legal Software) on 28th January 2015.

Students Achievements and Participations

Aysut Gehlot, K.S Kushal, Mannan Chabra, Manu Nair, Pravin Sankalp and Yajur Putta, the students of VIII Semester, have participated in Model United Nations, conducted by BITS Goa, from 6th to 8th Feb.

Mr. Shourya Banerjee and Shayak Das Gupta of VIII Semester has been acted as *Chair* and Vice-Chair respectively, a simulation of General Assembly (LEGAL) conducted by Indian Institute of Information Technology(IITMUN), Hyderabad from 19th to 23rd February 2015.

Mr. Shourya Banerjee, student of VIII Semester has been acted as *Chair* a simulation of the International Criminal Tribunal Yugoslavia by Mosaic International School, Hyderabad from 13th to 16th February 2015.

Mr. K. Manoj Reddy and Ms Kavya Velagala of VIII, secured 2nd position in the 1st Alternate Judgment Writing Competition organized by Indian Society College and Nani Palkewala Foundation with Cash Prize of 3000/-

Faculty Achievements and Participations

Dr. Veena, Assistant Professor, went as a Resource Person to the EDP organized by IDRBT and held a Session on “Legal Aspects of RFP and SLA’S” on 3rd Feb, 2015.

Dr. S.V. Damodar Reddy, Assistant Professor, attended 4 Days International Seminar on “Industrial Relations and Human Relations in Era of Globalization” organized by Acharya Nagarjuna University at University Campus, Guntur and presented a Paper on “Labour Welfare Social Security and Workers Participation in Management in the Indian Industries in the Era of Globalisation”, during Feb 5th to 8th Feb, 2015”

Dr. Madhuri Irene, Assistant Professor, attended 4 Days International Seminar on “Industrial Relations and Human Relations in Era of Globalisation” organized by Acharya Nagarjuna University at University Campus, Guntur and presented a Paper on “Women Leadership in Entrepreneur Segment – A Study on the Role of Working Women during Feb 5th to 8th Feb, 2015”

Dr. Veena, Assistant Professor, went as a Resource Person to the EDP organized by IDRBT and held a Session on 10th Feb, 2015.

Dr. Madhuri Irene, Assistant Professor, participated 2 Day National Seminar on “Structures of Subordination and violence against girl Child in India: Rhetoric and Reality organized by Centre for Study of Social Exclusion and Inclusive Policy”, organized by Andhra University, Visakhapatnam and presented a Paper titled “Denial of Right to Cry – A Cry Not Silence – an Analysis of Female Foeticide” during 25th and 26th February, 2015.

Dr. Veena, Assistant Professor, participated in IV Annual IP Workshop organized by National Law University, Delhi and Washington School of Law during period of 13th Feb to 16th Feb, 2015.

Dr. Veena, Assistant Professor, participated in International Arbitration and Dispute Resolution Indian and Australian Perspective conducted by ICADR on Feb 17th Feb, 2015.

My First Experience at Faculty of Law, IFHE

When I decided I wanted to go to Law school. I was fully prepared to be the next Denny Crane or Harvey Specter and WOW THE WORLD with my extremely good arguing skills and to be exceptional in court. Soon enough I learnt that that's just the tip of the iceberg. Law, as it turns out is about being THE PERSON. You got to be an all rounder at it. Starting from amazing research work to being the best with your words usually to win client's trust or the "IN THE CHAMBERS WORK" with the judge.

The journey began on 4th August, 2014, when I packed my bags and got out to chase my dream. I come from the lavish city called Bombay. Shifting from a city that never sleeps to a city where one would find nobody on the streets after nine in the night wasn't going to be an easy transition. I knew for a fact that overcoming barriers that included cultural differences to language barriers was never going to be an easy task. To add to my misery were the pathetic hostel rooms that were offered to the students. Using the bathrooms were such a hectic task.

At the very outset, I must admit that the whole idea of going to a Law School in another city did scare me, got me a bit nervous and did give me Goosebumps. However, after attending my first lecture and meeting my classmates did calm me down. After all, most of them were like me traveling from Punjab, Calcutta, Gujarat, etc. to Hyderabad. Each and everyone in my class were really helpful. Besides them, the teachers and the senior batches were helpful too. Not only with academics but with extra curricular like sports, modal united nation competitions, moot court competitions, etc. The first years were encouraged to participate in the Intra Moot Court competition which did give us, first years, a major boost in our confidence. After all, in a course that runs for half a decade, extra curricular like moot court competitions, modal united nations competitions and sports proves effective to not make 'JACK a dull boy'.

Written By



*Mr. Virgil Briganja
Semester II, BBA.LLB.(Hons.)*

After the end of my first semester, we had a winter break for roughly 4 weeks, and I decided, to create the best of the CV's, I had to do something that would make me different from the usual lot. And so, based on the advice and suggestions I got from my teachers and seniors, I decided to spend my Christmas vacations doing something productive, and hence, with some help from my mother's extensive contacts, I got an internship with a lawyer at the Bombay High Court. That internship was the best thing I could have ever asked for. It included research, court visits, meeting his clients and learning from his juniors. At such an early stage to gain such a close experience with the practical life of a lawyer was truly amazing.

To sum it all up in the end, I would conclude by saying, although a difficult time, but it was an amazing time so far at Law School. Learning new concepts, being exposed to the field I finally want to live and hopefully I turn out to be of great help to the society.

The Concept of Reservation: Where India Aheads?

“According to Indian Constitutional Article of 15(4) Nothing in this article in clause(2) of article 29 shall prevent the state making any special provision for the advancement of any socially and educationally backward or classes of citizens for the scheduled caste and schedule tribe.”

Socially Backward classes is a wider term and it consist reserved as well as the economically, educationally irrespective of any caste, gender, religion, age and opportunities .India is a vast

land with respect to Language, Religion, Gender, Caste and various types of communities and political leaders they tried to differentiate based on reservations. Today many people are deprived of the opportunities with respect to many professional degrees entrance exam, government entrance exam irrespective having good *CGPA and Better Skills many poor people are not able to afford fees, they are facing lack of opportunities they are deprived of development .

They are deprived of upliftment in society, self development and upliftment of their family. Govt. of India can limit with a simple plan of talented and poor student if his Father’s income is not more than 1 lakh rupees per annum wants to Pursue Professional Courses like Engineering, Medical or BBA-LLB(Hons) with a reputed or National colleges or Universities .This cannot be cheated based on income because the details has already available in Aadhar Card and it covers a huge proportion of Indian Families. I request government just needs to implement since present central government is working in favors of Development as main objective.

Today Upto 50% reservation is maintained only for the Women and few backward castes which covers only very few proportion for the society. I believe Government of India should pass Act and provisions for economically backward and socially which is wider term and covers every backward caste and women. In order to bring equality education enlightens the

Written By



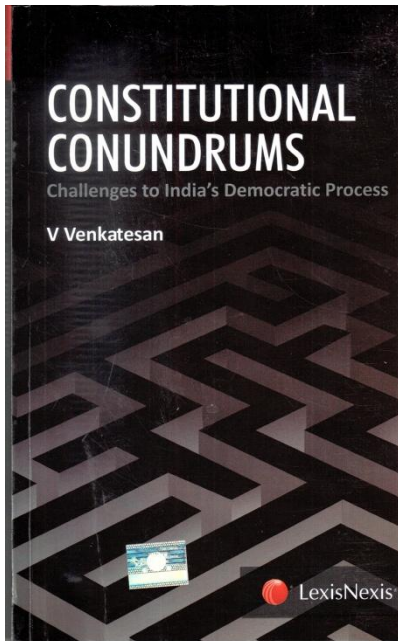
*Mr. Abhinandan Pandey
Semester IV, BBA.LLB.(Hons.)*

society, Financially Weaker sections are lagging behind they are not a part of any reserved category s they are deprived of opportunities.

I want to make it clear I am not against the reservation of SCS, STS, OBC and Women. I am just enlightening and just concerned about the economically and educationally terms to be included in reservations along with SCS, STS, OBC and Women so that it becomes a part of perfect definition of Socially Backward Reservation and some more poor and talented, skilled Indians may get the privilege of education, livelihood, and become self independent with state's help and prosper in their life.

Constitutional Conundrums: Challenges to India's Democratic Process

Authored by: V. Venkatesan



This book is a fascinating account of the debates on some of the key Constitutional issues in India that engaged or failed to engage the attention of the popular media in the recent years. Together, these issues have a bearing on the past, present and future of India's democratic experiment, which we can ignore only to our peril. Conveniently divided into four parts, namely, powers and limitations of Parliament and the Executive, federal tensions, the scope and limits of judicial activism, and the role of the Election Commission in ensuring free and fair elections, the book offers fresh perspectives on some of the recent Constitutional questions that confronted our institutions, and the Constitutional functionaries.

The book adopts a unique approach to unravel Indian democracy and Constitutional experiment by seeking to unearth hitherto undisclosed facts under the Right to Information Act. The questions posed to, and the answers obtained from the authorities, which constitute as many as 25 annexures to the book, are a huge contribution to the public discourse. The author's unique skills earned during his long journalistic career, combined with his legal acumen and scholarship help him to throw fresh light on some of the complex Constitutional questions, and make them comprehensible to the average reader. The author successfully separates facts from the factoids of some of the current legal controversies.


The book is published under the series, 'Cross Currents: Law & More', aimed to document the concerns of our times and to contribute to the contemporary public debate.

Law, Ethics and the Media

Authored by: Sebastian Paul

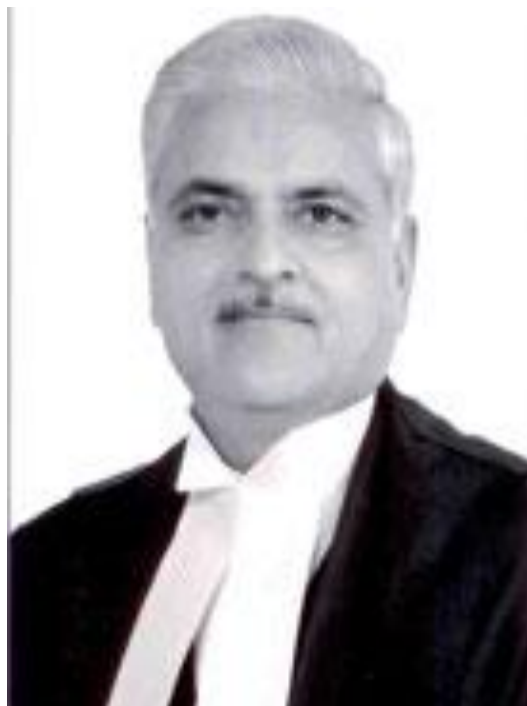
Sebastian Paul
LAW, ETHICS
and
THE MEDIA
Third Edition



 LexisNexis

Law, Ethics and the Media is an exposition on laws and ethical issues relating to the media with a critical analysis of the functioning of the Press Council of India as a unifying plank. The book examines the role of the Council along with judicial pronouncements that enlarged and at times restricted the freedom of the press. The author with his varied experience as a lawyer, legislator and journalist is treading the whole gamut with a historical perspective and futuristic vision. From the heroism attributed to James Augustus Hicky to the infamy attached with the Niira Radia tapes, the history of Indian journalism presents a kaleidoscopic diversity. Written in a lively and accessible style, this work captures the interplay between the press on one hand, and the legislature, judiciary, executive, society and the individual, on the other. In the age of convergence where social media and legacy media are competing for dominance over each other, this work will serve a useful purpose by upholding certain immutable principles which are common.

Hon'ble Mr. Justice Anil R. Dave



Born on 19.11.1951. He did B.Com., LL.M., A.C.A.(Chartered Accountant). Was Recipient of National Scholarship for LL.M., Studies. Enrolled as an Advocate on 25.07.1976 and was Solicitor to the Govt. of Gujarat and Additional Govt. Pleader, Gujarat High Court from April, 1986 to August, 1994 for conducting its matters arising under labour laws and service matters. Appeared before the High Court for several statutory bodies like Gujarat Public Service Commission, GEER and for several District Panchayats.

Was part-time Lecturer in Sir L.A. Shah Law College from 1976 to September, 1995. Also taught LL.M., students. Elevated to the Bench of Gujarat High Court as Additional Judge on 18.09.1995 and confirmed as Permanent Judge on 18.06.1997.

Appointed as Chief Justice of Andhra Pradesh High Court and assumed charge on 07.01.2008.

Was Patron and Chairman of the Advisory Council of International Centre for Alternative Dispute Resolution (ICADR), Regional Centre, Hyderabad.

Was Chancellor of NALSAR University of Law, Hyderabad. Assumed the office of Chief Justice of Bombay High Court on 11.02.2010. Elevated as Judge of the Supreme Court of India on 30.04.2010.

Hon'ble Mr. Justice Sudhansu Jyoti Mukhopadhaya



Mr. Justice Sudhansu Jyoti Mukhopadhaya born on 15th March, 1950, is the son of Late Sarojendu Mukherjee who was himself a leading practitioner specially in Service law in Patna High Court. He passed B.Sc. examination in 1971 from Magadh University. He obtained his LL.B Degree in 1979 from Patna University. Enrolled as an Advocate on 18th May 1979 and practised at Patna and Ranchi Bench of Patna High Court in Constitutional, Service, Civil and Criminal matters. He was designated as Senior Advocate in February, 1993.

Appointed as a Permanent Judge of the Patna High Court on 8th November, 1994. As a Judge, decided several important civil and Constitutional cases including deciding the vires of Bihar Panchayat Raj Act, 1993, wherein held that the limit of reservation of 50% as upheld by the Supreme Court of India, is equally applicable, so far as article 243D and/ or Panchayat Raj Act is concerned. Also held in the said judgment that reservation for the seat of "Mukhiya" or "Pramukh" or "Adhyakhh", reservation of solitary post amounts to 100% reservation which is not permissible. The permissible limit being 50%, therefore no reservation can be made for Mukhiya/Pramukh/ Adhyakhh. By notification dated 14th November, 2000 became the Judge of the Jharkhand High Court w.e.f. 15th November 2000. Functioned as Acting Chief Justice of Jharkhand High Court from 26.8.2004 to 1.3.2005, 8.9.2005 to 3.12.2005 and 10.6.2006 to 28.8.2006. Transferred to Madras High Court on 31.08.2006. Functioned as Acting Chief Justice of Madras High Court from 09.05.2008 to 18.05.2008. Mr. Justice Sudhansu Jyoti Mukhopadhaya assumed charge as the Chief Justice of High Court of Gujarat on 09.12.2009. Elevated as Judge, Supreme Court of India on 13th September 2011.

Maxims

Mentiri est contra mentem ire: To lie is to act against the mind.

Merito beneficium legis amittit, qui legem ipsam subvertere intendit: He justly loses the benefit of the law who seeks to infringe the law.

Minatur innocentibus qui parcit nocentibus: He threatens the innocent who spares the guilty.

Nemo plus juris transferre ad alium potest quam ipse habet: No one can transfer to another a larger right than he himself has.

Nemo potest contra recordum verificare per patriam: No one can verify by the country, that is, through a jury, against the record.

Nemo potest esse tenens et dominus: No one can at the same time be a tenant and a landlord (of the same tenement).

Pro hac vice: For this occasion.

Pro rata: In proportion.

Pro tanto: So far, to that extent.

Quod non habet principium non habet finem: What has no beginning has no end.

Quod per me non possum, nec per alium: What I cannot do through myself, I cannot do through another.

Quod prius est verius est; et quod prius est tempore potius est jure: What is first is more true; and what is prior in time is stronger in law.

Rex nunquama moritur: The King never dies.

Rex quod injustum est facere non potest: The King cannot do what is unjust.

Salus populi est suprema lex: The safety of the people is the supreme law.

Vi et armis: With the force and arms.

Via antiqua via est tuta: The old way is the safe way.

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Compromise with rape victim no ground for reducing penalty says SC: The Supreme Court of India ruled that the sentence awarded to the perpetrators of rape cannot be lowered even if a compromise is reached between the convict and the victim.

Demand for Money after three years into Marriage also comes under the ambit of Anti-Dowry Law: In a landmark judgment that could potentially have a far reaching impact on India's war against medieval dowry practices, the Supreme Court of India has ruled that demand for money even after three years into marriage can come under the ambit of the Dowry Prohibition Act. A three-judge bench consisting of Justices T.S. Thakur, Rohinton Nariman and Prafulla C. Pant, stated that any materialistic possession including money, property, or valuable security demanded by the husband or his family (anybody mentioned in Section 19 of the Dowry Prohibition Act) before, during or anytime after the marriage that could be reasonably linked to the death of a married woman must come under dowry. Justice Nariman said, "Time lags may differ from case to case. All that is necessary is that the demand for dowry should not be stale but should be the continuing cause for the death of the married woman under Section 304B of the IPC (dowry death)."

Supreme Court orders Special Benches to Fast track MP and MLA Poll Cases: Stating that it's "most undesirable" to see an MP or MLA continue even for a day if they had been elected through illegal means, the Supreme Court of India asked new special benches to be formed in a bid to solve poll related cases against MPs and MLAs.

Indian Govt is inclined towards enforcing a more stringent internet policy – Report: A lot is talked about Web censorship in countries like China and Iran in the Indian media. However, now it seems like given a chance, the Indian government itself will opt for a much stricter Internet policy to regulate what the citizens are browsing.

Qualified wife cannot sit idle and demand maintenance from husband says Court: A well qualified wife who is capable of earning must not remain idle and harass her husband by claiming maintenance, said a family court while rejecting a woman's plea for maintenance from her estranged husband. The court further added that a qualified and capable wife cannot take advantage of the laws even when she is wrong.

National Funding Rounds of the Manfred Lachs Space Law Moot Court Competition 2015 [April 25-27]

Register by April 1

<http://www.lawctopus.com/national-funding-rounds-of-the-manfred-lachs-space-law-moot-court-competition-2015/>

Call for Papers:

NUSRL Ranchi Book on New Companies Law

Submit by April 25.