



RAMAIAH
College of Law



SADHANA

Newsletter & Students' Magazine

Mar – Aug 2021

www.msrl.org

VISION

To evolve as an internationally acclaimed institution striving for excellence in interdisciplinary legal education while inculcating ethical values and promoting the advancement of justice.

MISSION

- To impart legal education on par with the highest global standards, promoting research, enhancing employability, encouraging entrepreneurship and contributing towards national development.
- To adopt unique, practical and innovative teaching pedagogies focusing on socially relevant and intellectually stimulating arenas so as to ensure the scholars emerge as professionally competent to face the challenges of a competitive world.
- To imbibe a holistic approach towards legal education encompassing research, community outreach and service and the commitment to values and socially responsible behaviour in society.

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DIRECTOR (ACADEMICS) SPEAKS

Ramaiah College of Law, established in 1995, has been striving to reach heights in quality Legal Education. It focuses on developing advocacy skills in students besides enabling them to be thorough with the intricacies of Law, thereby equipping them for the legal profession and in the various avenues open to law graduates. While knowledge in a subject is acquired through the years, we emphasize on inculcating in our students social, moral, religious and ethical values which are paramount to attaining professionalism.

We offer an intensive integrated Five Year Law Course: B.A., LL.B; B.B.A., LL.B; & B.Com, LL.B. and a Two Years LL.M programme with specialization in Business and Trade Laws. We have introduced Certificate Courses in Human Rights Law, Right to Information & Law and Medicine. We train our students for an overall personality development. We conduct Moot Courts within the class in the respective subjects and organize National Moot Court Competitions. We have a lively Literary and Debating Society, Sports club, an Electoral literacy club and an Eco-club. We have a Centre for IPR & we have opened three more Centres of learning in the academic year 2020-2021, viz

- Centre for Human Rights, International Humanitarian Law and Refugee Law.
- Centre for Women & Child Welfare Policy.
- Centre for Legal Aid & Alternative Dispute Studies.
- We proposing to start a Center for Labour & Industrial policies and a Centre for Criminal Law & Criminal Justice Administration.

The Legal Aid Cell is committed to inculcating in students a sense of social responsibility besides trying to provide a solace to the needy.

We are proud to have an eminent team of committed faculty and renowned Professors and Judges as Visiting Faculty besides a highly dedicated and hard- working Administrative Staff.

We have now moved into our new five storied building exclusively for the Law faculty providing smart class rooms and all facilities and opportunities for the academic and professional growth of students so as to be on par with world-class Institutions.

It is with pride that I present this edition of the Newsletter while I appreciate the Faculty editors for their relentless efforts in bringing out the same.

I am certainly proud of our students and I take this opportunity to wish them an extremely bright career.

Prof. (Dr.) Rose Varghese [LL.M., M.Phil., Ph.D.]

Director (Academics)

[Former Vice - Chancellor, NUALS, Kochi]

INTERNATIONAL WOMEN'S DAY CELEBRATION

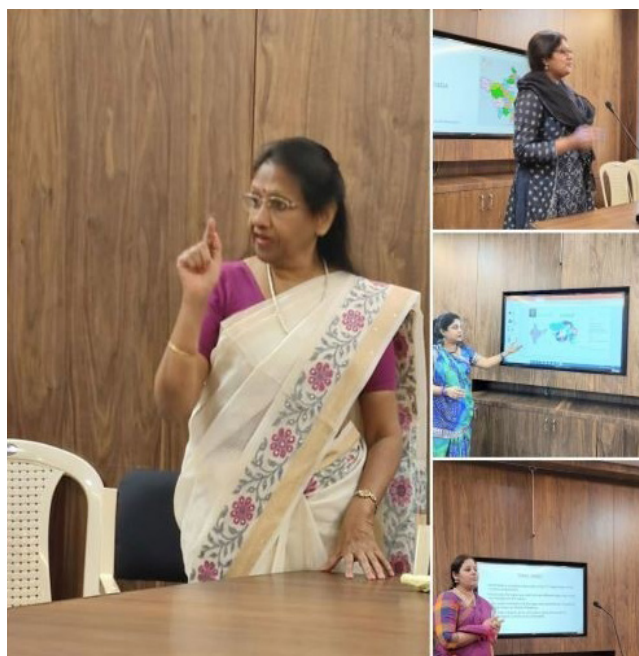
International Women's Day is a time to reflect on progress made, to call for change and to celebrate acts of courage and determination by ordinary women, who have played an extraordinary role in the history of their countries and community. The Centre for Women and Child Welfare Policy, RCL in collaboration with Centre for Human Rights, on the occasion of International Women's Day, organised an event to pay tribute to the glorified contribution of Women Legendries on March 8, 2021. The theme of the event was Status of Women in India. The layout of the event was that every faculty member would choose one state that they wish to present on the day of the occasion. Faculty members dressed in the best possible attire of their chosen states and UTs, followed by presentation on the status of women in the chosen state along with the contributions made by major women personalities towards the growth of the society. Nearly, 20 states and one Union Territory of India were presented.



Prof. (Dr.) Shyam Kishore, the then Principal In-charge, RCL with other Faculty Members

WORKSHOP ON SENSITISING THE USE OF MENSTRUAL CUP AND ITS HYGIENE

On March 9, 2021, IQAC in collaboration with the Centre for Women and Children Welfare Policy (CWCWP), at RCL, organized a workshop to "Sensitize about Menstrual Cups & its Hygiene", in order to celebrate International Women's Week. The resource person was Dr.Sujani B. K., (Obstetrician & Gynecologist), Head of Department at Ramaiah Medical College, Bengaluru. Dr.Sujani, addressed the concerned gathering about the variations in menstruation, while emphasizing on abnormalities such as Dysmenorrhea, Menorrhagia, etc., along with reasons and symptoms for the same. In the process, the audience were made aware about the use of menstrual cups, a sustainable alternative for women.



Prof. (Dr.) Rose Varghese Director (Academics) with other Faculty Members.



Dr. Sujani B.K. along with the participants and organisers of the workshop.

II EDITION OF RAMAIAH ROUND ROBIN

The Literary and Debating Society of RCL organized the II edition of Ramaiah Round Robin virtually on August 7- 8, 2021. It was an invitational tournament following the format of the British Parliamentary Debate. 16 teams were part of the event. This year's Ramaiah Round Robin was extremely diverse, with teams across Australia, North America, Africa, Europe, and Asia. The Champion of the tournament was Brendan Winters and Mark Rothery from Australian National University, with Mark Rothery bagging the Best Speaker Award. The Best Adjudicator of the tournament was awarded to Vansh Chadha and Angad Singh from Delhi Technical University.

ECONOMIC LITERACY MASTER CLASS

ASEAN Youth Organisation, India in collaboration with Ramaiah College of Law, School of Social Sciences, Ramaiah University of Applied Sciences and All India Association of Industries, organized the Economic Literacy Master Class on the topic "Role of IMF and World Bank in facilitating International Relations and balancing global economy in a post pandemic era" on June 11, 2021.

ASEAN YOUTH ORGANIZATION

IN ASSOCIATION WITH

RAMAIAH College of Law

KNOWLEDGE PARTNER

RAMAIAH UNIVERSITY OF APPLIED SCIENCES

AIN All India Association of Industries

ECOLOGUE

DEMYSTIFYING ECONOMICS

SESSION 3

ROLE OF IMF & WORLD BANK IN FACILITATING INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS & BALANCING GLOBAL ECONOMY IN A POST PANDEMIC ERA.

PARTHAPRATIM PAL

PROFESSOR OF ECONOMICS - IIM CALCUTTA

MANUJ BHARGAVA

INTERNATIONAL TRADE & ECONOMIC POLICY EXPERT

11 JUNE, 2021. 11:00 - 12:30 PM IST (GMT +5:30)
LIVE ON: zoom

TRAINING PROGRAMMES

TWO DAY WORKSHOP ON EMPIRICAL RESEARCH FOR SOCIAL SCIENCES

A Two Day workshop on Empirical Research for Social Sciences was organized by IQAC, RCL on 25th & 26th May 2021. Dr. Ganasoundari, Director, Rehoboth Academic Services, discussed about the usage of SPSS. The workshop was to provide hands-on- experience to the participants in analysis of data using Statistical package for social sciences (SPSS) along with the understanding the research design, selecting the adequate sampling techniques and data analysis.

TRAINING FOR NON-TEACHING STAFF ON POSH-2013

Internal Complaints Committee (ICC) in association with Internal Quality Assurance Cell (IQAC), RCL conducted an "Awareness programme: POSH, 2013" (Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal) Act, 2013) for the non-teaching staff of all institutions under GEF on March 27, 2021. The speaker for the session was Dr. Manjunath G. Additional Labour Commissioner, (Industrial Relations/ Child Labour) Government of Karnataka and Presided by Sri. B.S Ramaprasad, Chief Executive, GEF(Engg & G.S). The speaker elucidated on how POSH came into existence, statistics of cases and recent crimes against women.

PERSONALITY DEVELOPMENT AND PROFESSIONALISM AT WORKPLACE

RCL organised a session on Personality Development and Professionalism at Workplace by Prof. (Dr.) Rose Varghese, Director (Academics), RCL for the administrative staff of RCL on March 18, 2021. The session revolved around maintaining professionalism at workplace, workplace ethics, misconduct and how being professional can forge successful interpersonal relationships at the institution, thereby contributing towards institution building and its success.



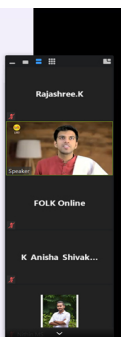
Prof.(Dr.)Rose Varghese addressing the staff members of RCL.

WEBINAR

The College in association with Youth Empowerment wing of ISCKON organized the Youth Empowerment Programme on May 25 -26, 2021. Sri. Vallabha Chaitanya Dasa and Sri. Vishnu Ravi addressed the students on the topic 'The Art of Mind Control'. The main purpose of the programme was to acquaint students with some of the techniques that can be helpful in coping with the academic stress especially in the pandemic, considering that a large amount of time is spent on screen. A brief introduction was given about the organization (ISCKON) and its activities to inspire the students to be considerate about the society. There were other simple exercises that were conducted which helped the students to know themselves better.

Agenda

- Need for controlling the mind
- Understanding the mechanism of the mind
- Methods of mind management



Art Of Mind Control

A Personality Enrichment Workshop

Sri. Vallabha Chaitanya Dasa delivering a lecture

GUEST LECTURES

SPECIAL LECTURE ON "E- CONSUMER UNDER CONSUMER PROTECTION ACT, 2019"

Internal Quality Assurance Cell, RCL organized the special lecture on "E-Consumer under Consumer Protection Act, 2019" on March 24, 2021. Prof. (Dr.) Ashok R. Patil, NLSIU Chair Professor Chief of Consumer Law and Practice (Ministry of Consumer affairs, Government of India) addressed the faculty members of GEF on Consumer Protection Act, 2019 with special reference to E- Consumer and the related rules under the rules and regulations of Consumer Protection Act, 2019. The session provided an overview of changes that was made in 2019 Act from the previous statute of 1986. Prof. Patil provided details regarding the procedures, composition along with the challenges in approaching the forums. It was also pointed out by Prof. Patil that around 93.6% of unsatisfied customers do not file a complaint. The lecture provided details on online dispute resolution, steps and how it has eased the process.

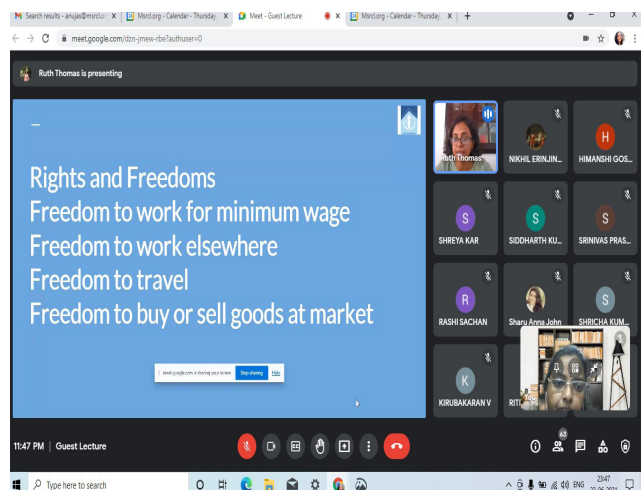


Prof.(Dr.) Ashok R. Patil addressing the faculty members

GUEST LECTURE ON BONDED LABOUR SYSTEM (ABOLITION) ACT 1976- IMPLEMENTATION & ADVOCACY - AN NGO PERSPECTIVE

RCL organized a guest lecture on the Bonded Labour System (Abolition) Act 1976 for the students of 8th Semester B.A., LL.B on June 24, 2021. The session was engaged by Adv. Ruth Thomas. The Speaker gave an erudite rendition of how the law works and the way

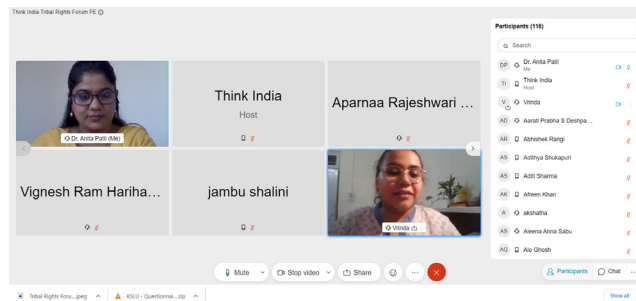
the enforcement machinery is designed to deal with the prohibition of the socio-cultural evil. The Speaker's insights of the issue through sharing her experiences from the field was a unique experience for the students and the speech was extraordinarily interesting with interconnections brought between bonded labour system and the trafficking of victims of bonded labour and how the rescue procedures happen. The speech gave an insight to the students as to how the Indian society had been trivializing the issue and emphasized upon as to how much fulfilling an experience it could be, working with an NGO espousing such social cause.



Adv. Ruth Thomas delivering the lecture on the Bonded Labour System (Abolition) Act 1976

SPECIAL LECTURE ON TRIBAL RIGHTS UNDER INDIAN CONSTITUTION

RCL organized the guest lecture on Tribal Rights under Indian Constitution by Ms. Vrinda Sharma, Member Think India Rights Forum and Executive Member of Project Eklavya on June 21, 2021. The session addressed on the human right with special reference to the tribal rights under Indian Constitution. The session highlighted the various constitutional provisions safeguarding the rights of the tribal people under educational & cultural, social, economic, political & service safeguards along with the provisions under Art 341, Art 342 and the 5th Schedule under the Indian Constitution. The current ongoing Eklavya project at Tribal Forum was mainly educating, empowering, safeguarding and sensitising about the rights of the tribal people.



Ms. Vrinda Sharma delivering a lecture on 'Trivial Right under Indian Constitution'

GUEST LECTURE SERIES ON CAREER PROSPECTS AND NEW TECHNOLOGICAL ADVANCEMENT IN BANKING LAW SECTOR

RCL organised the guest lecture series of 10 days on Banking Law specifically on the topic "Career Prospects and New Technological Advancement in Banking Law Sector" from July 27 to August 12, 2021. The Lecture was delivered by Dr. B. Gopalakrishnan, the Former President & Head of Law Department and handled the Legal Department of Axis Bank Ltd., Mumbai. The guest threw the light on the background, evolution of the banking system in India followed with the explanation about the basic concepts like banks, RBI as the regulatory body along with the Career prospects of this course. The importance of the legal - in - house Counsel of Banks and all the possible career prospects with respect to the Banking sector for the law graduates were discussed in detail. The various aspects of the Banking Regulation Act and the technical aspects of the Powers, Duties of the Director of the Banking Company, Negotiable Instruments Act and the RBI as a regulator were discussed. At the end of the last three days of the sessions, the speaker focused about the cyber frauds related to the banking system, new technology being invented and implemented into the banking system.



Dr. B. Gopalakrishnan delivering the lecture on Banking Law

STUDENTS' CLUBS & COMMITTEE ACTIVITIES

CONSTITUTIONAL LAW CLUB

The Club held a deliberation session on the contentious Anti-Defection Law (Schedule X of the Constitution) on May 3, 2021. Dr. Om Prakash, Associate Professor, Principal In-charge, RCL, enlightened the attendees of the intricacies of the law. The session saw an active participation of the students in discussion on the problems presented by this law.

- A guest talk by Hon'ble Shri. Justice Engalaguppe Seetharamaiah Indires, Judge, High Court of Karnataka, on 'Cooperative and Competitive Federalism' May 22, 2021.
- A guest talk on 'Responsible AI for the Indian Justice System' by Mr. Ameen Jauhar, Senior Resident Fellow at the Vidhi Centre for Legal Policy) and Ms. Vaidehi Misra (Senior Fellow at the Vidhi Centre for Legal Policy) on May 27, 2021.
- A Dialectic on the 'Role of judiciary in times of national crisis'. Speakers were Mr. Abhijit B, Asst. Prof of Law, RCL and Mr. Vignesh Ram Hariharan, Asst. Prof of Law, RCL on July 1, 2021
- A guest talk on 'The issue of citizenship and equity in the context of government technology' by Dr Sarayu Natarajan, Founder of Aapti institute on July 2 2021.

Other activities:

- Reels and videos on instagram on constitutional law to spread awareness among students of RCL. <https://www.instagram.com/rclconstitutionclub/>
- A series of content shared on Club's Instagram account on fundamental duties. <https://www.instagram.com/rclconstitutionclub/>

INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY RIGHTS CELL

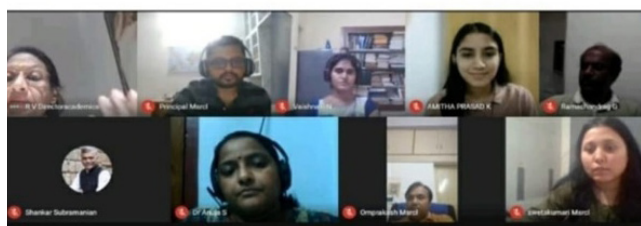
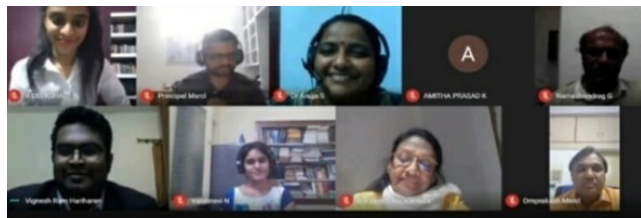
A study into the feasibility of applying for Geographical Indication tag for Mysore Pak (Commissioned by Visvesvaraya Trade Promotion Centre, Department of Industries and Commerce, Government of Karnataka) was submitted in the month of March, 2021. This report is based on the research done on the subject matter of analysing the feasibility of Geographical Indication tag for Mysore Pak and the trend of food stuffs that got GI including how the officials have accepted or rejected the geographical indication tag for food stuffs. This report also analysed historical origin, uniqueness, special characteristics, geographical area of the authentic Mysore Pak.

CENTRE FOR LEGAL AID AND ALTERNATIVE DISPUTE REDRESSAL (CLAAS)

- Shreya Kar, IV year B.A., LL.B., Rahila Iftekhar, IV year B.A., LL.B., S. Sirisha, IV year B.A., LL.B., Vaishnavi Naik, IV year B.A., LL.B., has participated in 6th NLIU-Justice R.K. Tankha Memorial International Arbitration Moot organised by the Moot Court Association, National Law Institute University, Bhopal from March 5-7, 2021.
- Amitha Prasad, IV year B.A., LL.B., Sudarshan B. K., IV year B.A., LL.B., Swarnavo Mukerjee, III year B.A., LL.B., Vybhavashree Rao, III year B.B.A., LL.B., participated in the Negotiation Segment of the VII NLS Negotiation, Mediation and Client Counselling Competition organised by National Law School of India from April 28 to May 2, 2021.
- Sholanki Bhowmik, II year B.A., LL.B., Rajendra Rushi, III year B.A., LL.B., and Afreen Khan, II year B.A., LL.B. participated in International Mediation Competition organised by His Highness The Maharajas Government Law College, Ernakulam in association with Lex Erudites from August 13 to 15, 2021.
- Sudarshan B. K, IV year B.A., LL.B., Harshitha Reddy V., II year, BA. LLB and Kubra Noor, IV year B.A., LL.B. participated in RACHNA 1st Virtual National Negotiation Mediation Competition organised by SVKM's NMIMS School of Law, Navi Mumbai from August 27 to 29, 2021.

LITERARY AND DEBATING SOCIETY

• Sahaaya Hasta: A COVID-19 Fundraiser Conventional Intra-Ramaiah Debate Tournament was held on May 23 -24, 2021. The objective of the tournament was to raise funds for those who could not sustain the second wave of the COVID-19 pandemic in India. The tournament saw the participation of 16 teams from Ramaiah College of Law. ₹16,000 in total was raised from registration fees and from donors. The entire amount raised was donated to RMV Rotary Club, which has been working for Covid Relief since March 2020. Danika Joplin and Afreen Khan, II year of B.A., LL.B. were the winners of the tournament. Krina Kotecha, II B.B.A., LL.B. year and Vybhavshree, III year, B.B.A., LL.B. were the runners up. The 'Most Creative Team' award went to Sunaina and Vybhav, I year B.B.A., LL.B. The award for the 'Most Researched Team' was tied between Nishant and Pratham's team of I year B.A., LL.B. and B.Com., LL.B., respectively, and Anagha and Aditya's team, I year B.A., LL.B.



Valedictory Ceremony

• Sneha Verma, II Year B.A., LL.B. was a Grand Finals Panel Adjudicator at GCU Parliamentary Debate, 2020 organized by GCU, Pakistan from March 13-15, 2021.

• Sneha Verma, II Year B.A., LL.B. was adjudged as the Second-Best Adjudicator at Global ESL Round Robin organized from March 26- 28,2021.

• Afreen Khan of II Year B.A., LL.B. was a Gold Finals Panel Adjudicator at International Economic Open, London organized on April 11, 2021.

• Afreen Khan of II Year B.A., LL.B. was a Semi Finals Panel Adjudicator at Lubart Open, Ukraine hosted on May 1-2 ,2021.

• Afreen Khan of II Year B.A., LL.B. was a Gold Finals Panel Adjudicator at Theology Open, Amsterdam hosted on May 9, 2021.

• Afreen Khan of II Year B.A., LL.B. was an Open Finals Chair Adjudicator and Sneha Verma of II Year B.A., LL.B. was a Novice Finals Chair Adjudicator as well as 6th Best Adjudicator at Pretoria Parley Invitational Debate hosted by Pretoria University, South Africa from May 15-17, 2021.

• Afreen Khan, II Year B.A., LL.B. was a Silver Finals Panel Adjudicator at Australasian Women and Gender Minorities Open, hosted from May 21-23, 2021.

• Afreen Khan of II Year B.A., LL.B. was Open Finals Panel Adjudicator at North American Women and Gender Minorities Open, hosted on June 5-6, 2021.

• Sneha Verma of II Year B.A., LL.B. was adjudged as the Ninth Best Adjudicator and Open Semi Finals Chair Adjudicator at Dr. Rajendra Prasad Memorial Parliamentary Debate 2021 hosted by Department of Law, University of Calcutta from June 11-13, 2021.

• Sneha Verma of II Year B.A., LL.B. was Invited Adjudicator at Worlds University Debating Championship held from July 7-14, 2021.

• Sneha Verma of II Year B.A., LL.B. was Open Grand Finals Chair Adjudicator at ANU Spring 2021 hosted by Australian National University from June 18-20, 2021.

• Afreen Khan of II Year B.A., LL.B. was Octo-Finals Chair Adjudicator at Oxford Worlds School Debating Championship hosted from July16-19, 2021.

• Sneha Verma of II Year B.A., LL.B., was adjudged as the Third Best Adjudicator at the Kinnaird College Debating Championship Online 2020 organized by Kinnaird College of Women, Lahore from November 20-23, 2020.

- Krina H Kotecha of II Year B.B.A., LL.B was reserved Breaking Adjudicator at Visyas Intervarsity hosted on July 17-18, 2021.

- Gunav Menon, Dexter Colaso of I Year B.A., LL.B., and Sanjana Rudra of II Year B.A., LL.B. were Novice finals winner; Afreen Khan and Danika Joplin of II Year B.A., LL.B. were Quarter Finalists at Daulat Ram College Parliamentary Debate organized by Daulat Ram College, New Delhi from July 23-25, 2021.

- Sneha Verma of II Year B.A., LL.B. was Grand Finals Panel Adjudicator at the Interschool Debate hosted by Wolce, Malaysia from July 31 - August 1, 2021.

- Sneha Verma of II Year B.A., LL.B. was Grand Finals Panel Adjudicator at the Novice Debate Open hosted by Wolce, Malaysia from August 7- 8 ,2021.

- Danika Joplin of II Year B.A., LL.B. was Best Adjudicator and Grand Finals Chair at Euphoria Novice Open hosted on August 15-16, 2021.

- Sneha Verma of II Year B.A., LL.B. was Breaking Adjudicator at the Interschool Debate hosted by, Philippines on August 20, 2021.

- Sneha Verma of II Year B.A., LL.B. was Runners-up and 4th Best Open Speaker at Clash od Middle Earth hosted from August 20-22, 2021.

- Afreen Khan of II Year B.A., LL.B. was Grand and Novice Finals Panel Adjudicator at the Intervarsity Debating Association Open (KIDA), Korea hosted on August 21-22, 2021.

- Sneha Verma of II Year B.A., LL.B. was Grand Finals Panel Adjudicator and Afreen Khan of II Year B.A., LL.B. was Quarter-Finals Panel Adjudicator at the Taylor's Debate Open hosted by Taylor University, Malaysia from August 28 –August 30, 2021.

MOOT COURT COMMITTEE

The Moot Court Committee organised the RCL Intra Moot Court Competition for National Moots, 2021 on June 19-20, 2021 for the purpose of selecting participants who shall be permitted to represent the College in National Moot Court Competitions in the

current academic year. The virtual event witnessed the wholehearted participation of 52 teams from the college. The then Principal Dr. V. Shyam Kishore inaugurated the competition in the presence of Twenty-eight eminent persons including academicians and lawyers from the various parts of the country including the members of our alumni took part in the event as judges and made it an enjoyable learning experience for our students.



Intra Moot Court Competition for National Moots, 2021

- In the month of April, student coordinators were selected to the Moot Court Committee through an interview process. In the Month of May, Orientation Classes were organized to introduce the newly joined students to the activities of the Ramaiah Moot Court Committee. For the same, briefing sessions including demo rounds were conducted for the First-Year students on International Moot Competitions, National Moot Court Competitions as well as on Trial Advocacy Competitions.

- A team comprising of Afreen Khan, Monisha Sen and Sreya Basubagge of II BA., LL.B. the Runners-Up Position in the INLR and Ruggle Par 1st International Online Moot Court Competition 2021 organised jointly by Indian National Law Review and Ruggle Partners, Zurich. The event was conducted virtually on June 26-27, 2021.



Runner-up in Intra Moot Court Competition for National Moots, 2021

- The team comprising of Jishnu J. Narayan, Adeesha Todthillaya M. and Dilip Kumar D. B. won the award for "Best Memorials" in the 1st SJCL NATIONAL MOOT COURT COMPETITION, 2021 organised by St. Joseph's College of Law, Bengaluru and finished the competition as semi-finalists. The event was conducted virtually on July 17-18, 2021.

BEST MEMORIALS AWARD



SEMI-FINALISTS

NATIONAL CADET CORPS

Camp attended by the cadets

Cpl Jayaprakash G successfully completed the Virtual Camp organised by Ek Bharat Shreshth Bharat (EBSB) - Saptah Phase X from March 15 - 20, 2021

Cadets Representation

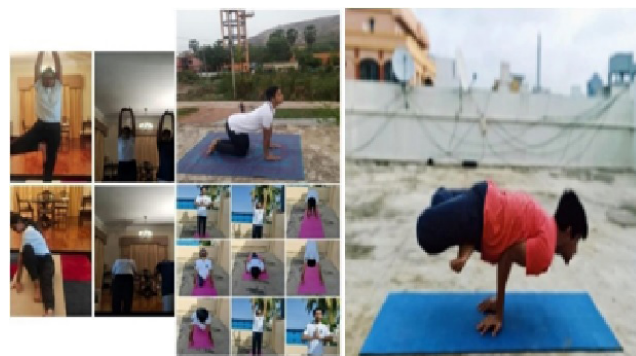
HELP Session

Heartfulness Education is an institution working on meditation, relaxation, yoga and spirituality. Five cadets from the second year and three cadets from third-year got an opportunity to attend the 20-Session Certificate Course titled 'HELP' (HEARTFULNESS - EXPERIENCE OF LIFE'S POTENTIAL) from March 8 to April 5, 2021. All the cadets successfully completed the Course and received the course completion certificate.

International Day of Yoga 2021

The cadets of RCL along with their family members and CTO P Vaishnavi Narayeni, took part in Yoga practice to commemorate the 7th edition of International Day of Yoga on June 21, 2021. The cadets presented the importance of yogasanas and shared the advantages of doing them. The cadets also created a video that showed the importance of the asanas in day-to-day life.

Link: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=mW-bz6hHPL8>



Cadets Performing Yoga

Webinar on KargilDiwas

Twelve cadets along with CTO P Vaishnavi Narayeni participated in the Webinar on KargilDiwas organized by 8 KAR BN NCC, Bengaluru Gp 'B', on July 26, 2021. Cadet Nishant Kumar Pathak recited a poem in the webinar.

NCC Digital Forum

Ministry of Defence, on behalf of PMO, has set up an NCC

Digital Forum for NCC cadets to share their experiences, opinions and suggestions on training, SSCD, Adventure activities and issues related to National Security, National Integration and Nation Building. The cadets of RCL made active contributions to the same. The articles of Cdt. Abhilash C, Cpl. Jayaprakash G, Cdt. Shashikanth, Cdt. Afreen Khan, Cdt. Malika Garg, Cdt. ThanmaiKasetty: Cdt. V Sanjana were published in the NCC Digital Forum Platform.

Khel Mahotsav

Two cadets of the NCC Unit RCL participated in Khel Mahotsav organized by Surana College on June 5, 2021. Cadet Shashikanth went to the finals in the Call of Duty, and Cadet Nishant Kumar Pathak secured second position in Mini Militia.

One Day National Conference on NCC as an Elective Course

Twelve cadets of second and third years and CTO P Vaishnavi Narayeni participated in the 'One Day National Conference on NCC as an Elective Course: The Potential Impact and Benefits.' The speakers addressed about the benefits that could be availed as an NCC Cadet who aims to join the defence services or civil life.

5Km Virtual Run Activity

8 Kar Bn NCC, Bengaluru Gp 'B' in collaboration with Decathlon Brigade Road organized a 5km virtual run on the occasion of 75th Independence Day. The cadets of RCL enthusiastically participated in the virtual run to showcase solidarity. The cadets recorded their activity on GPS Apps like Strava, Garmin, fit band etc., and uploaded on the NCC group and AFS

RashtraGaan

The cadets along with CTO P Vaishnavi Narayeni sang the National Anthem, recorded it and uploaded the same on the platform provided by the NCC on the occasion of Independence Day. All the participants received the E-Certificates for the same.

ACTIVITIES ORGANISED BY NCC

Fit India Movement

The 50 days Fit India Movement started on March 10, 2021. All the cadets from the second year and third year participated in this activity. The cadets shared the distance, calories burnt and timing of their workout in the form of a picture every day.

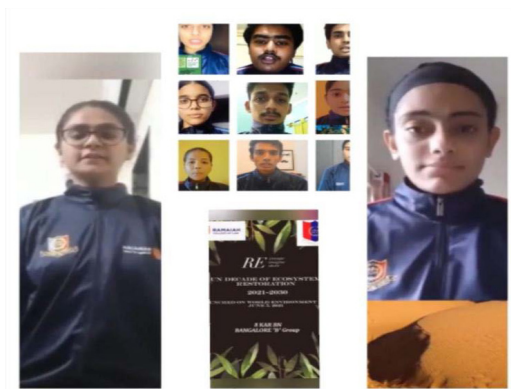
MythBusters on COVID-19 Vaccination

The cadets of NCC Unit, RCL, engaged in a Question & Answer Session with Dr. M Bharath Kumar and Dr. Alapati Naga Yasaswini to create awareness and clear the myths about COVID-19 vaccines.

Link: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=b5k1CSIWNJQ>

World Environment Day

Every year June 5 is celebrated as World Environment Day. This year the theme that the United Nations announced is Ecosystem Restoration. The cadets made an awareness video concerning environmental issues based on the theme "Ecosystem Restoration".



World Environment Day

Observance of Kargil Vijay Diwas

The NCC Unit, RCL, observed the Kargil Vijay Diwas on July 26, 2021. Cadet Sashikanth A briefed the audience on the events that transpired in the course of the conflict and the importance of commemorating 26 July annually. Cadet Afreen Khan recited a poem during the session. The session concluded with the cadets and CTO P Vaishnavi Narayeni taking a pledge.

Sadhbhavana Diwas

The NCC Unit, RCL, observed the Sadhbhavana Diwas on August 20, 2021 to eschew violence and promote goodwill among the people. The cadets and CTO P Vaishnavi Narayeni took the pledge to protect the peace and harmony of our Nation.

Link - https://youtu.be/y_CzxavJTOo

ONGOING ACTIVITIES

The Kargil Series

The Kargil Series is an ongoing series where the cadets explain our martyrs' brave and heroic deeds.

The Kargil Series: Part 1 | Grd Yogendra Singh Yadav, PVC - <https://youtu.be/G76og7TznRA> (officially released on August 7, 2021)

The Kargil Series: Part 2 | Capt Manoj Kumar Pandey, PVC <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=rYOPj4eQYal&t=20s> (officially released on September 3, 2021)

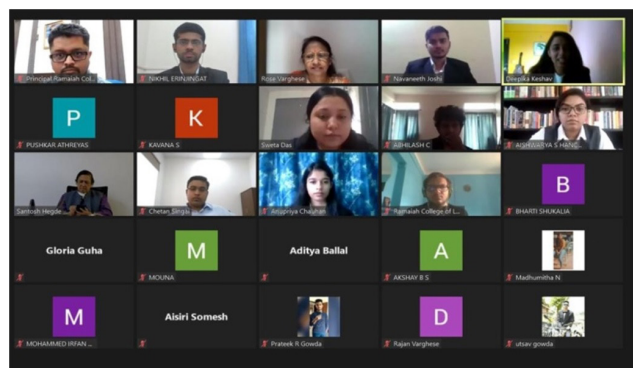
Fit India Freedom Run 2.0

Fit India Mission encourages people to become part of Fit India Movement by inculcating at least 30-60 minutes of physical activities in their day to day lives. The mission of the Movement is to bring about behavioral changes and move towards a more physically active lifestyle. It is an ongoing activity that started from August 2021.

ELECTORAL LITERACY CLUB

The Electoral Literacy Club of RCL hosted a special lecture on the topic 'Bureaucracy in Electoral Transparency' by Dr. N. Santosh Hegde (Former Supreme Court Judge) on July 10, 2021. The lecture was presided over by Prof (Dr.) Rose Varghese, Director (Academics) RCL, in the gracious presence of Prof (Dr.) Shyam Kishore, the then Principal, RCL. The lecture was also graced by the presence of Dr. Chetan Singai, Associate Professor, Ramaiah University of Applied Science. The speaker elucidated on the history of separation of power in the Indian Constitutional system. He traced back to the constituent assembly debates to

emphasize the need for separation of functions between the three organs of the State. He illustrated how education was deemed not to be a mandatory condition to be elected as a representative but was for executive administrators, to reflect on how the constitutionally envisaged roles of the political leaders and executive are different and require different kinds of competency. He also drew the attention of the participants to the need to developing and inculcating ethics and morality among younger generations for a better government system for the future. He opined that greed is often the root cause for evils of corruption and poor governance, and consequently becomes a roadblock for conducting free and fair elections.



Dr. N. Santosh Hegde delivering lecture on 'Bureaucracy in Electoral Transparency'

SPORTS

Anantha Shayana K, III year B.Com., LL.B., Anshuman Singh, III year B.Com., LL.B., and Anshuman Singh, IV year B.A., LL.B., participated in KSLU Intercollegiate Online Chess Men & Women Tournament 2020-21 held on July 31, 2021.

NATIONAL SERVICE SCHEME

- On the occasion of World Environmental Day, NSS Unit of RCL organized a talk on "Effects of Animal Agriculture on Environmental Degradation" on 5 June 2021. Mr. Nitesh Kumar, Volunteer at Bengaluru Brigade for Animal Liberation addressed the students about animal agriculture and the effects on the society.
- The Inter Collegiate Essay Competition was organized on the theme of 'Environmental Conversation' from 23

to 27 June, 2021 by the NSS Unit. The winner of this competition was Nikhil Erinjingat, IV year B.A.,LL.B., Ektaa Chatterjee, I year B.A.,LL.B. and Bidisha Ghoshal, II year B.A.,LL.B. bagged the second and third place respectively.

- The Inter Collegiate Poster Making competition was conducted on 24 June 2021 on the theme of 'Social Issues' by the NSS unit. The first prize was secured by Shikha Rani, IFIM Law School, Theju R and Nandhini B L, SJRCL bagged the second and third place respectively.



Poster Making Competition

- The Inter Collegiate Speech competition was scheduled on 27 & 28 June, 2021 by the NSS unit. The winner of the event was Sadat M, MSRIM secured the first prize, Archita Nambiar, BMS College of Law and Vaibhav Rao, SDM Law College bagged the second and third place respectively.

- NSS student volunteers created awareness videos on the themes of Child welfare and Status of Transgender in the month of July and the same was uploaded on the college social media platforms.

- NSS unit organized "Plantation and Bird feeding drive" from 21 to 27 June 2021. The main aim of this drive was to create awareness amongst people about the importance of restoration of ecosystem, which was basically focused on plants and birds.



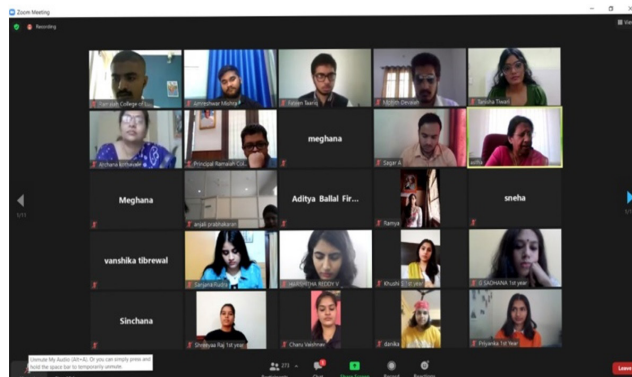
Plantation and Bird Feeding drive.

- The participants were given certificates as a token of appreciation to continue the good work.

CELEBRATIONS

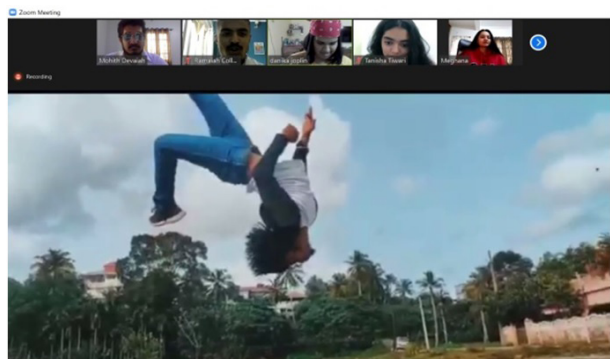
Fresher's day

As a part of welcoming the Fresh Batch of B.A., LL.B., B.B.A., LL.B., B.Com., LL.B., the college organized the virtual Fresher's Day- " on June 25, 2021. The event was inaugurated by Prof. Dr. Rose Varghese - Director (Academics) & Prof. (Dr.) V Shyam Kishore, the then Principal In- charge. Activities such as singing, dancing, fashion show, games etc., were part of the event. Skanda BN was declared as the Fresher of the year; Zara Cherian & Sunaina S Rao were declared as First Runner up &

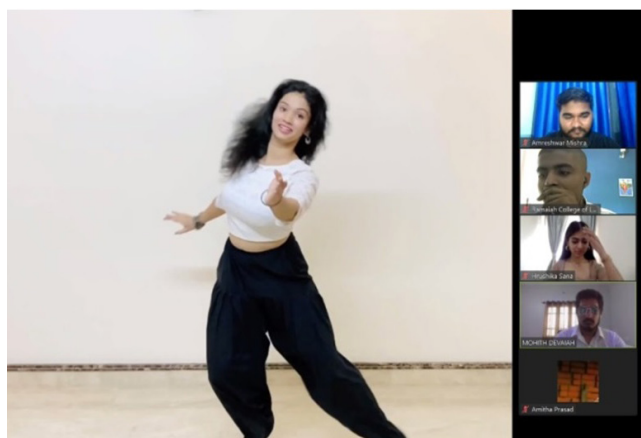


The virtual celebration of Fresher's Day

Second Runner up respectively. Best dressed for the virtual fashion show was Mr. QaiedMehtab, Best Movie Character of the event was Ms. Noorafshan Aftab and the Winner of the game "Silent Killer" was Mr. Joshua Sam Varghese.



Dance performance by Alex Jaymon, II year B.Com.,LL.B



Performance by Poorvi Hegde , II year BBA.,LL.B

FACULTY ACHIEVEMENTS & ENGAGEMENTS

Ms. Akhila Rani, Assistant Professor (Law)

- Completed an International Annual Summer School certification course on "Understanding Competition Law: Perspective from Asian Countries" , from July 26-August 1, 2021
- Completed the FDP on "Environmental Law and Sustainable Development" organized by VIT School of Law, Chennai, from March 26- April 1,2021

- Completed the FDP on "Intellectual Property Rights and Innovation Management" organized by School of Law, Sathyabhama Institute of Science and Technology, from July 26 to July 31,2021

Dr. Anuja S. Associate Professor (Law)

- Member- Board of Studies-Central University of Thiruvavur, Tamil Nadu
- Peer Reviewer - Chanakya National Law University, Patna-Centre for Innovation, Research and Facilitation in Intellectual Property for Humanity and Development (CIRF in IPHD)- Chanakya Law Review, Vol-1, Issue-1, 2021.
- Invited as a resource person to talk on "code on social security and draft rules on social security: an overview" at V.V. Giri National Labour Institute, Noida, New Delhi on August 10, 2021.
- Invited as a Chair Person to National Conference on Trafficking in Person: Theory to Practice, organized by Karnataka State Law University in association with Vidhya Vikas Institute of Legal Studies, Mysore on July 30, 2021.
- Invited as a panelist - Two day National Webinar : "A poignant declension from creator to commodity" women in domestic ecosystem and need of democracy in domestic relations, organized by Government Law College, Trivandrum (IQAC) on July 15,2021.
- Resource person to talk on Social Security Code 2020-An Overview at VV Giri National Labour Institute Noida, New Delhi, July 27, 2021.
- Resource person to talk on Awareness Building on Laws regarding Labour and Employment in India: Special Focus to New Labour Codes at VV Giri National Labour Institute Noida, New Delhi on June 30, 2021.
- Invited for a special Guest Lecture to talk on the topic "Labour Reforms: Emerging Issues & Challenges during

Post COVID 19 Scenario at VV Giri National Labour Institute Noida, New Delhi & University of Kerala, Kerala, June 26,2021.

- Resource person to talk on “ Social Security, Code 2020 -An Overview” at Mahatma Gandhi Labour Institute, Ahmedabad, June 12,2021.

- Resource person- Online Training Programme on Understanding New Labour Codes and Rules, organized by VV Giri National Labour Institute Noida, New Delhi on June 3, 2021.

- Resource person - National Seminar on New Labour Legislations-Implementation Challenges, organized by Yashwantrao Chhawan Law College. Pune, June 5, 2021

- Resource Person- International Conference & Bilateral Talk on Constitutionalism, International Law and Public Policy by Mitra Mandal Shankarrao Chawan Law College, Pune in collaboration with UPC(Lima), PERU on May 25, 2021.

- Invited as a resource person to talk on “Computation of Bonus-A Comparative Perspective”at VV Giri National Labour Institute Noida, New Delhi on March 31,2021.

- Invited as a resource person to talk on “Code on Industrial Relations,2020-Key Changes” at VV Giri National Labour Institute Noida, New Delhi on March 30,2021.

- Invited as a resource person to talk on “New Labour Regulations and Its effect on Labour Market” at VV Giri National Labour Institute Noida, New Delhi on March 26,2021.

- Invited as a resource person to talk on “Code on Industrial Relations,2020-Key Changes” VV Giri National Labour Institute Noida, New Delhi on March 22,2021.

- Invited as a resource person to talk on “Computation of Bonus-A Comparative Perspective’ VV Giri National Labour Institute Noida, New Delhi on March 19,2021.

- Invited as a resource person to talk on perspective of an Academician on the Industrial Relations Code at VV Giri National Labour Institute Noida, New Delhi on March 17,2021.

- Invited as a resource person to talk on “Rights of Women and Children-CEDAW & UNCRC” at Ramaiah Institute of Technology, Bengaluru on March 16,2021.

- Resource Person and Chaired a session-Three Days International Seminar on Reproductive Rights of Women: Issues and Concerns at Government Law College Thiruvananthapuram, Kerala on March 11,2021.

- Invited as a resource person for “Online Certificate Course on Labour Law Reforms in India-Practice & Challenges”at Government Law College Thiruvananthapuram, Kerala on March 8,2021.

- Invited as a resource person for Online Training Programme on Code on Wages 2019 & spoke on Computation of Bonus-A Comparative Perspective at VV Giri National Labour Institute Noida, New Delhi on March 2,2021.

Dr. Anita A. Patil, Associate Professor (Law)

- Invited as Judge for NLS Negotiation, Mediation and Client Counselling Competition at the VII NLS NMC organized by Alternative Dispute Resolution Board, National Law School of India University (NLSIU), Bangalore, India in association with the International Negotiation Competition (INC), Mediate Guru and Ex Curia International on April 29 -30 , 2021.

- Resource person on the session “Misleading Advertisements under Consumer Protection Act, 2019” for the National Webinar on “Misleading Advertisement” organised by Chair on Consumer Law & Practice, National Law School of India University, Bengaluru on March 15, 2021.

- Invited as Judge for the South Asian Round of the ‘Sixth Prof. N. R. Madhava Menon South Asian Mooting

Competition, Law Students' Conference & Colloquium, 2020-21' (via Virtual mode) organised by MILAT (Menon Institute of Legal Advocacy Training) in association with Lloyd Law College on "Rights and Liberties in Pandemic -Constitutional Challenges and Judicial Response in SAARC Countries" on March 19-21, 2021.

- Online Publication-Consumer Protection Act, 2019: Paradigm Shift from "Caveat Emptor to Caveat Venditor" in India published in Mar Gregorious College Law Review- A Socio-Legal Research E-Journal- Online Publication Volume 1-2021.

- Presented paper on "An Overview on Dispute Resolution through Mediation under Consumer Protection Act, 2019 in India" at the International Virtual Conference on the Future of Dispute Resolution in Infrastructure Sector organised by Adnani Institute of Infrastructure Management, Ahmedabad on February 13,2021

- Member of National Business Chamber for Women, Women's Indian Chamber of Commerce & Industry, (WICCI) Karnataka Chapter from May 2021

- External examiner for Viva-Voce for LL.B on Professional Ethics, PIL, Moot Court & Internship, Dissertation conducted by The School of Law, Christ (Deemed to be University), Bangalore from April 21-28, 2021

Ms. Archana S Kothavale, Assistant Professor (Management)

- Participated in National webinar on "Recent trends in business research and publishing research papers in Refereed journals"- by Prof. Rajendra Nargundkar on July 24, 2021.

- Attended webinar on "Role of IMF and World Bank in facilitating International relations and balancing global economy in a post pandemic era- organized by Ramaiah University & RCL on June 11 ,2021.

- Attended webinar on "Achieving business excellence" organized by KES's IEMS B-school on June 7, 2021.

- Attended two day workshop on "Unlock your subconscious intelligence" organized by Pratibha Institute of Business management,Pune on June 5-6, 2021.

- Attended FDP on "Developing skills on case writing & Case based research" organized by Ramaiah Institute of Management on March 25, 2021

Ms. Gayathri S, Assistant Professor (Law)

- Participated in the International Seminar on Future of Crime Scene Investigation organized by Department of Life Sciences, Kristu Jayanti College, Bangalore on March 26, 2021.

- Participated and Successfully completed with Grade "A" in the "SIX DAYS FACULTY DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM ON INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY RIGHTS & INNOVATION MANAGEMENT" Organized by School of Law, Sathyabama Institute of Science and Technology (Deemed to be university) In Association with Institution's Innovation Council & Eshwars | House of Corporate & IPR Laws held on July 26, 2021 to July 31, 2021.

- Participated Virtual Faculty Development Program on Environmental Law and Sustainable Development held from March, 26 - April 1,2021 at VIT School of Law, VIT, Chennai.

Dr. Omprakash, Associate Professor (Law), Principal in-charge

- Invited as a judge in the Quarter Final Round of the National Constitutional Law Moot Competition organized by KLE Society's Law College from August 13 to 15,2021.

- Completed 7 days National Level Online FDP on "Professional Development for teachers" organized

by Karnataka State Law University and RV Institute of Legal Studies on July 12 to 18, 2021.

- Presented a paper titled "Media and Human trafficking at the National Conference on 'Combating Trafficking in Person: Theory to Practice' organized by Karnataka State Law University in association with Vidya Vikas Institute of Legal Studies on July 30, 2021.
- Completed the National FDP on 'Importance of Jurisprudence in teaching Laws' organized by the FDP committee and IQAC, School of Law, Glagotas University, Greater Noida held from July 25 - 31, 2021.

Ms. P. Vaishnavi Narayani, Assistant Professor (Law)

- Participated in One Day National Conference on 'NCC as an Elective Course: The Potential Impact and Benefits' organized by NCC Unit, St. Claret College, Bangalore in association with 8 KAR BN, Bangalore 'B' Group, on July 12, 2021.
- Attended the lecture on Multilingual Treaties as a part of Exploring the Ecosystem of International Law organized by Centre for the Study of United Nations & Jindal Society of International Law on August 8, 2021.

Ms. Parvathi Balachandran, Assistant Professor (Sr. Scale), Law

- Co-authored a paper titled: "Access to Medicines and Human Rights- A Critical Review of International Trade Related IP Barriers and its Operation During COVID-19", published in the International Journal of Law and Legal Jurisprudence Studies ISSN: 2348-8212.

Ms. Rajashree K, Assistant Professor Sr. Scale (Law)

- Published a chapter titled 'India-EU Relations and the National Education Policy 2020: Internationalization at Home' in the book titled 'Contours of India-EU Engagement: Multiplicity of Experiences, Manipal Universal Press, Manipal Academy of Higher Education.

- Presented a paper titled 'Pathways for using Law School Legal aid clinics to create access to justice to the Marginalized Communities' at the 3 day International Conference organized by Shillong Law College between July 1 - 3, 2021.

- Invited as a judge in the preliminary round of the National Constitutional Law Moot court competition organised by KLE Law College, Bangalore between August 13-15, 2021.

Ms. Ramya V, Assistant Professor (Sociology)

- Completed the Seven days Faculty Development Programme on "Research Methodology in Social Sciences" organised by the Bunts Sangha's S.M. Shetty College of Science, Commerce & Management Studies from April 21 - 29, 2021.

Dr. Roopa T.S. Assistant Professor (Management), Coordinator (Administration)

- Published an article titled "Impact of COVID - 19 on NPAs in India" in: Wesleyan Journal of Research International Research Journal, ISSN : 0975 - 1386, Volume No. 14 No. 1 (XXIV), 2021.

Ms. Sangeetha Murali S. Assistant Professor (Law)

- Presented a paper on "Exclusion of Medical Methods from Patent Eligibility and Access to Healthcare Innovations: A Comprehensive Study on India, Brazil, and South Africa" at the Third IP & Innovation Researchers of Asia Conference held from March 24-27, 2021 by WIPO Academy, WTO and others.
- Resource person for the session on "Protection of Intellectual Property in Semiconductors, Integrated Circuits and Designs in India" at the National Webinar on IPR Conducted by RYMEC, Ballari, Karnataka on April 26- 30, 2021.
- Completed the Faculty development Programme on IPR Curriculum Development and Pedagogy for Teaching Changing Dimensions of Intellectual Property Rights in

the Era of Globalisationorganised by IIT-IPR Chair and Center for IPR at Maharashtra national law University, Nagpur, June 01- 07, 2021.

Ms. Somalatha Moly T S, Assistant Professor (Law)

- Completed the One Week (Online) FDP on IPR and Academic Integrity (3rd edition) held from August 2-7, 2021, organised by DPIIT IPR Chair & Centre for Research in IP, Maharashtra National Law University, Mumbai.
- Completed the seven-day Annual International Summer School on 'Understanding Competition Law (edition 3): Perspectives from Asian Countries' from July 26 –August 1, 2021 organised by the School of Legal Studies, Cochin University of Science and Technology.
- Attended the Virtual International Round table on Achieving global food security through instrumentalities of Plant variety and other related disciplines (Patent, Trade Secret, ABS & Regulatory framework)

- Organized by DPIIT, MCI chair on Intellectual Property Right and Centre for Intellectual Property Research and Advocacy (CIPRA) -National Law School of India University, Bangalore on March 5 to 6, 2021.

- Attended a guest talk by Hon'ble Shri Justice E S Indires on 'Cooperative and Competitive Federalism' organized by the RCL Constitutional Law Club on May 22, 2021.
- Acted as a judge of the final round of Parliamentary Debate Competition held as part of the two-day Vidhi Kiran Law Fest held on April 10, 2021 organised by G.J Advani Law College Bandra (West) Mumbai.
- Acted as a judge in the CUSAT Internal Moot- 2021 organised by the School of Legal Studies, Cochin University of Science and Technology on August 14, 2021.

STUDENT ACCOMPLISHMENT

It was a proud moment for RCL when our team comprising of Aishwarya V Ravindranath and Deeksha R emerged as the WINNERS of the eighth edition of the prestigious KIIT NATIONAL MOOT COURT COMPETITION, 2021 organised by KIIT Deemed to be University, Bhubaneswar. Deeksha R was adjudged as the "Best Student Advocate" of the Competition. The event was conducted virtually on July 17 -18 , 2021.



Ms. Deeksha R, III yr BBA.,LL.B,RCL



Ms. Aishwarya V Ravindranath, IV yr BA.,LL.B,RCL



The Team won the moot competition

The team from RCL comprising of Anchal Dungarwal, Martina Fathinathan Mani, and Krina H. Kotecha of II Year BBA., LL.B. won the Dr. MVVS. Murthi 2nd National Virtual Moot Court Competition. The moot court competition which was based on Intellectual Property Law and Arbitration Law conducted by Gitam School of Law.

The two preliminary rounds were held on August 27, 2021. The team then qualified for the quarter-finals and semifinals which were held on August, 28, 2021. Finally, the team appeared for finals on August 29, 2021 and won the competition against the team representing Symbiosis Law School, Pune.

The team also won the Best Memo and Martina Fathinathan Mani won the best speaker. The team totally won a cash prize of Rs.70, 000.

The news was reported in The Hindu, Visakhapatnam edition on August 30, 2021.

Bengaluru team wins moot court competition

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT
VISAKHAPATNAM

The three-day Dr. M.V.V.S. Murthi National Virtual Moot Court Competition on Intellectual Property & Arbitration Law, conducted by GITAM School of Law in association with GITAM Moot & Advocacy Committee, concluded here on Sunday and the winners were declared, here on Monday.

The first prize was won by the team comprising Krina H.Kotecha, Martina Fathinathan Mani and Anchal of Ramaiah College of Law, Bengaluru, and the runners up was bagged by Prabal Pratap Rajawat, Gauri Atul Kolte and Siddhant Vilas Gawhale of Symbiosis Law School, Pune.

While the winners took home a prize money of ₹50,000, the runners up were given ₹25,000.



Ms. Samridhi Jain, 1st year law student, recently featured in a Bar and Bench article which spoke about the less explored avenues by law students.

Her thoughts and Experience

I absolutely enjoy writing. It is something that connects me with myself and my thoughts.

During the lockdown, I was looking to explore various avenues and I hopped onto writing for a podcast based in the US which was in the personal growth niche- something I personally enjoy reading and researching about. I worked with them for more than 5 months and realized there was so much potential in writing.

I took up a few courses and started onboarding small clients and wrote various types of content for them. Now I work with clients & agencies in India, US, UK & Australia for their websites, blogs, articles, e-books, etc.

I absolutely enjoy breaking down hard concepts to digestible designs. LinkedIn has played a crucial role in my journey and I'm forever grateful for the opportunities I've had. I'm so happy that I can share this story with my college mates and I hope this inspires someone to do something they enjoy doing.

<https://www.barandbench.com/amp/story/columns/law-students-avenues-less-explored-freelance-gigs>

Ms. Afreen Khan was a breaking judge and judged till the Double Octo-finals at the WORLD UNIVERSITIES DEBATING CHAMPIONSHIP (WUDC) 2021 held on July 7 – 14 , 2021.

WUDC is the most prestigious debate tournament in the world. It follows a British Parliamentary format of debating and sees participation from over 300 colleges worldwide. Ms. Afreen Khan is the first student of our college who has made it this far at the WUDC.



Ms.Afreen Khan II B.A., LL.B.

STUDENTS' PUBLICATION / BLOGS / ACCOMPLISHMENTS

(Between March to August 2021)

- Ms. Sameera M., IV B.A., LL.B published an article titled 'Kathe' in Abhjna Darpana (GEF Newsletter), March, 2021.
- Ms. Praveen Kadarmandalgi, IV B.A.,LL.B. published an article titled "Nature of government contracts, tenders and maintenance of writ petition against them under Article 32 of Indian Constitution" in bnwjournal.com, May 2021.
- Ms. Sudarshan B.K., IV B.A.,LL.B.published an article titled "Renewed Focus on MAC Clauses and the Test of Materiality" in Global Thoughts and Opinions, August 2021.
- Ms. Shreya Kalantri, II BBA.,LL.B published an articles titled "Takeover of unlisted companies in India" and article titled "KYC for Foreign Portfolio Investors" in I pleaders Blog. 2021.
- Ms. Vaishnavi Kakumani, I B.A.,LL.B. B .Sec. published an articles titled "Sociological Analysis Of Reservation Policy", "Sociological study of restitution of conjugal rights" and "Prohibition to sell alcohol" in Socio Legal Corp. July 2021.
- Mr. Adesh Sri Dattu, I B.A. LL.B, B Sec- Blog :- Validity of Clog on Redemption, Jus corpus, 2021.

International Day of Yoga on June 21, 2021



LEGALIA

STUDENTS' MAGAZINE



PATENTS AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

INTRODUCTION

Patent is a kind of an Intellectual Property right granted to the creator of an invention. To be considered as an invention that is eligible to be patented, the invention must qualify the basic patentability criteria that is laid down in the respective national patent laws. In India, the patentability criteria are novelty, inventive step and being capable of industrial application. Once the invention in question clears these basic criteria, it is considered to be eligible for patent protection, provided it does not fall under Section 3 of the Patents Act, 1970 in India that deals with non-patentable inventions. As a matter of fact, conferring patent rights to eligible inventions results in major economic development of a country. This article briefly addresses the reasons and means leading to such economic development via grant of patents, especially under the Patents Act, 1970.

HISTORY OF PATENT LAW IN INDIA

The first statute governing patent laws in India was enacted in 1856. This Act was repealed by the 1857 Act. Subsequently, Act XV of 1859 was enacted by the British Crown in India. This Act found its basis on the British Patent law of 1852. The Indian Patent and Designs Act was enacted in 1911 as a comprehensive and a consolidating statute. Post the Indian Independence, the Patents Act, 1970 was enacted after considering the Ayyangar Report. It came into force in the year 1972.

INDIAN SCENARIO POST THE TRIPS AGREEMENT

India became a signatory to the TRIPS Agreement introduced by the World Trade Organisation in the year 1994. Due to this, Indian Patent laws had to be amended to be in compliance with the TRIPS agreement. Before India became a signatory to the TRIPS Agreement, only process patents were granted for inventions relating to medicines, food and chemicals. After India became a signatory to the TRIPS agreement, it passed the Patent (Amendment) Act, 2005 among other patent law amendments, which led to grant of product patents under the Indian Patent law. Patent rights were also extended to chemicals, microorganisms and food under the ambit of product patents. The number of Indian patent applications has increased after this amendment.

During the transition period of 1994-2005, India came up with the 'mail-box system' through the Patents (Amendment) Act, 1999 which retrospectively came into effect from January 5th, 1995 where the patent applications that were filed during this transition period in the field of drugs, medicines and agro-chemicals were stored till the amended patent regime was formed and these patent applications were given the priority date of their respective dates of filing.

REASONS FOR ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

Intellectual Property directly has its nexus with the research and developmental aspects of a country's economy. Pharmaceutical industry in India is one of the largest in the world because production of generic drugs takes place at cheaper rates and these are further exported to different countries as the production cost is relatively lower in India.

One of the rationales behind the grant of patents to an inventor is that man should own what he creates or brings into being". By granting patent rights to an invention, four aspects of our society are significantly benefited, namely- the inventor, the government, consumers and the society at large. The inventor (patentee) acquires monopoly rights to deal with his invention in certain ways that the respective national patent regimes permits him to and can also sue for infringement of his patent. He can grant voluntary licenses to third parties for manufacture of more units of the said invention. He can also transfer certain rights conferred by the patent via transmission or assignment or licensing. By licensing it to other individuals by entering into a licensing agreement, the licensee will acquire certain rights to manufacture more units of the said invention. This will thereby result in creation of employment opportunities to more

individuals in the manufacturing unit/s. The inventor can thereby recover his research and development expenses and investment monies.

The government, on the other hand, has the power to make use of certain inventions without the permission of the patentee for usage in the public health sector in the medical field, and can export such inventions and use it for its own purposes. The government can also direct the patentee to enter into a compulsory licensing agreement with a third party in case of non-use or insufficient use of the invention, thereby the reasonable requirements of the public are not being met.

Patent protection must therefore be available in large markets, so that research-based private industry can exploit the possibility, thereby keeping ahead of the competition to make the profits it needs to finance research projects. Therefore, society at large is benefitted by the grant of patent to an invention as other inventors and scientists in the said fields are bound to get encouraged and motivated to come up with more advanced inventions and acquire patent rights on such inventions.

As a result of grant of patents, advancement in scientific and technological sectors takes place at a faster rate. Greater the number of patentees, greater will be the employment index as a result of licensing agreements for manufacture of more units of the said inventions. Greater employment index will therefore result in the rise of GDP of a country in terms of its economic growth. Therefore, the economic advantages of the patent regime are acquired from its important role in promotion of inventions and investments for the same, sharing of knowledge, fiscal growth and effective use of means available.

CONCLUSION

It is therefore safe to conclude that Intellectual Property rights play a significant role in increasing the economic index of a country. Especially, the patent regime, since it directly impacts the scientific and technological development including the pharmaceutical industries and the engineering industry. Awareness and sensitization programs explaining the benefits and advantages of IPRs must be organized at university and corporate levels to increase the number of inventions and the overall development of a country. This would thereby pave the way for maximum protection and commercial exploitation of protected inventions. This will finally increase the pace of economic growth of a country.

- Apoorva B. N. V year B.A.,LL.B.

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THE TASTE OF VICTORY AND A PLATHORA OF LEARNING

My team mates and I feel humble winning the Dr. MVVS. Murthi 2nd National Virtual Moot Court Competition. The moot court competition on Intellectual Property Law and Arbitration Law conducted by Gitam School of Law.

We are in our 2nd Year and we didn't know anything about Intellectual Property Rights. The subject was completely alien to us but we just wanted to widen our horizons so we decided to go for this moot. Little did we know that we would WIN OUR VERY FIRST MOOT and other accolades!!

I realized so many things while we were preparing for the moot. I would like to share a couple with y'all.

1. Never be afraid to ask for help. August was an extremely busy month, not only did we have a moot but also assignments, presentations and internals. It was so hectic and we just didn't know how could we do all this. The only thing we knew was we had to keep working and researching and most importantly talk to as many people as possible. We spoke to our seniors and teachers and they guided us and encouraged us which gave us hope that we could do this. Asking for help is the only way to go forward. A lot of the people who we asked were busy at the time and couldn't help us but that didn't stop us from asking for help from others. If you don't know something, you've to ask people without being ashamed! At the end of the day, all of us are learning – and that's why Judges, Lawyers, Advocates are often referred to as "Learned Counsel".
2. Set a target and try to stick by it. This especially helps when you have too many things on your plate. Plan when to do your assignments. Talk to your teachers and finish your presentations early or ask them for exemption if you are not able to do it before the deadline, they'll understand. (PS – Don't take them for granted though. I completed all my assignments and presentations way before the deadline so that I could solely focus on the moot).
3. Believe in your teammates. Talk to them. They will be the only ones who'll be able to relate to your problem and they will help you. Even when I didn't believe in myself, I believed in them! They are absolute gems.
4. Please relax! "Breathe." "Drink Water." "We got this." – These are few things that I always told them before the practice or before the rounds and honesty it did calm us!
5. We all have our own pace. You don't have to constantly compare yourself with others. It is really unhealthy. You got this.
6. With hard work and consistency you can achieve anything that you want.
7. Lastly, be grateful to everyone who has helped you and supported you.

We also won the Best Memo and of course, MARTINA FATHINATHAN MANI won the best speaker.

- **Anchal Dungarwal**, II year BBA.,LL.B.

MAHANAY AREA SCHOOL DISTRICT V B.L

Popularly known as “The Cheerleading Case”, this case is yet another example of the Supreme Court notwithstanding anything wrong and serving justice to its people. In this case a school student named Brandi Levy (popularly known as B.L.) was kicked off her cheerleading squad for sharing a profanity laden social media post when she was aged just 14.

In the above mentioned case a Mahanoy area high school student named B.L., failed to make the school's varsity cheerleading squad. While visiting a local convenience store over the weekend, she posted two images on Snapchat, a social media application for smartphones that allows users to share temporary images with selected friends. Her post expressed frustration with the school and the school's cheerleading squad, and one contained vulgar language and gestures. While in another post, she questioned another girl's selection to the cheerleading squad. This post was screenshotted by a friend and shown to another pupil, who was the daughter of one of the cheerleading coaches. When school officials learnt of the posts, they suspended her from the junior varsity cheerleading squad for the upcoming year. After unsuccessfully seeking to reverse the punishment, and seeing all her efforts going down the drain, she and her parents sought relief in federal court arguing inter alia that punishing B.L. for her first speech violated the First Amendment. When Miss Levy's case reached the Court of Appeal last year, the court in Philadelphia ruled in her favour, and granted an injunction ordering the school to reinstate her to the cheerleading team. Relying on *Tinker v. Des Moines Independent Community School Dist.*, 393 U.S. 503, the Court found that B.L.'s punishment violated the first amendment because her Snapchat posts had not caused substantial disruption at the school. The third Circuit affirmed the judgement, but the panel majority reasoned that *tinker* did not apply because schools had no special licence to regulate student speech occurring off-campus. After losing the case here, the school district decided to take its case to the Supreme Court instead.

The school argued that staff commonly take action against pupils' first speech and actions that happen off-campus, and that this power is important for tackling bullying, racism and harassment that occurs on social media outside of school hours. However, the American Civil Liberties Union, which represented Miss Levy and her parents, argued that students needed to be protected from censorship and monitoring. Following the arguments of both the parties, the Supreme Court in an 8-1 ruling, concluded that the respondent's right to freedom of expression, protected under the First Amendment of the US Constitution, had been violated since the social media posts did not cause substantial disruption at the school. The Court also observed that the post appeared outside of school hours from a location outside the school. She did not identify the school in her post or target any member of the school community with vulgar or abusive language. B.L. also transmitted her speech through a personal cell phone, to an audience consisting of a private circle or Snapchat friends. Thus, the decision of the school authorities to suspend Ms. Levy off the cheerleading squad for a year is highly inappropriate. Justice Stephen Breyer wrote in the majority opinion and highlighted the fact that the vulgarity in BL's post encompassed a message, an expression of an irritation with, and criticism of, the school and the cheerleading communities.

Following the decision of the Supreme Court, Miss Levy said in a statement that “Young people need to have the ability to express themselves without worrying about being punished when they get to school.” She also said that she could never have imagined that one simple snap would turn into a Supreme Court case, in the blink of an eye.

This case highly affected the free speech rights of roughly 50 million American school students in the internet and social media era. Many schools and educators have argued that the ability to curb bullying threats, cheating and harassment that are frequently occurring online should not be limited to school grounds. However, Justice Breyer made it clear that schools have less power over off-campus speech than on-campus speech. This case was also welcomed by the school district, calling it “an important vindication of schools” authority to protect students and staff and to fulfil school’s educational missions. This case was also supported by President Joe Biden’s administration, arguing that off-campus student speech deserves broad protection unless it threatens the school community or targets specific individuals, groups or school functions.

- Ruchi Agrawal, II BBA.,LL.B

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VIRSA SINGH V STATE OF PUNJAB, AIR 1958 SC 465

FACTS OF THE CASE

The appellant was allegedly guilty of the murder of one Khem Singh. The appellant, Virsa Singh, formed an unlawful assembly together with five other individuals and assaulted one Khem Singh with a spear. There was only one injury on his person, which was a result of a spear thrust. The incident occurred at about 8 p.m. on 13th July, 1955 and Khem Singh died at about 5 p.m. the following day. The doctor said that the injury was sufficient in the ordinary course of nature to cause death.

MEDICAL REPORT

The injury was a punctured wound 2 times transverse in direction on the left side of the abdominal wall in the lower part of the iliac region just above the inguinal canal. His abdomen was ruptured as a consequence of injury and three coils of intestine came out of the wound that resulted in his death, which was around two and a half inches. The doctor confirmed, pertaining to the Post Mortem Report, that the injury was deep enough resulting in gushing out of digested food from the cuts and was sufficient in the ordinary course of nature to cause death.

ISSUES

1. Whether intention to cause a particular injury is necessary for an act to be murder under section 300 thirdly?
2. Whether it is important for a person to intend to cause such an injury to cause death?

SITUATION BEFORE 1958

The Courts were uncertain in the application of Section 300 thirdly. The Courts relied more on the nature and seriousness of the injury rather than the intention to cause such injury. In the case of Willie (William) Slaney v. The State of Madhya Pradesh, William was on terms of intimacy with the sister of deceased. The deceased, the brother did not like their intimacy. One evening, there was a heated exchange of words between the accused and the deceased. The accused gave one blow on the brother's head with a hockey stick which resulted in the fracture of his skull. He died in the hospital ten days later.

The doctor thought that the injury was only likely to cause death. In the opinion of Court, the appellant could hardly be presumed to have had this special knowledge that the blow was sufficient to cause death at the time he struck the blow. So the offence falls under the second part of Section 304 of IPC. While it has been made clear in Virsa Singh's case that such knowledge is not necessary.

In another case of ChamruBudhwa v. State of Madhya Pradesh, the Appellant along with his father Budhwa and his brother Damru was charged with having committed the murder of one Tiharu who was a cousin of Budhwa. The prosecution case was that, about the time of night meal on the 26th May, 1951 there was an exchange of abuse between the deceased and the

three accused.

The three accused went over to the courtyard of the deceased with lathis in their hands. Damru threw a lathi towards the deceased and the deceased shouted out that he was struck and advanced a step or two towards the accused. The Appellant dealt a blow on the head of the deceased with the lathi in his hand. As a result of the blow the deceased fell down and bled from the injury on the head. After he fell down Budhwa dealt a blow to the deceased and all the three accused ran into their house.

The Courts came to the conclusion that the Appellant was guilty of the offence under Section 302 IPC. As per the doctor, the injury inflicted on the head was sufficient in the ordinary course of nature to cause death.

The Supreme Court was of the view that it appears that the crime was committed without premeditation in a sudden fight in the heat of passion upon a sudden quarrel thus bringing the case within Exception 4 thereto with the result that the offence committed was culpable homicide not amounting to murder.

It could be concluded safely, that earlier the Courts first searched the intention to kill and in its absence the act can be murder only if that injury would be sufficient in the ordinary course of nature to cause death.

JUDGEMENT

The appellant was convicted by the first court under Section 302 IPC and his conviction was upheld by the High Court. The appeal was made to the Supreme Court by the appellant and the same was dismissed and he was convicted under Section 302 of the IPC, 1860.

The court gave a four-point test which prosecution must observe and prove in order to bring the case under this section:

- Firstly, it must establish, quite objectively, that a bodily injury is present;
- Secondly, the nature of the injury must be proved. These are purely objective investigations.
- Thirdly, it must be proved that there was an intention to inflict that particular bodily injury, that is to say, that it was not accidental or unintentional, or that some other kind of injury was intended. Once these three elements are proved to be present, the enquiry proceeds further.
- Fourthly, it must be proved that the injury of the type just described made up of the three elements set out above is sufficient to cause death in the ordinary course of nature. This part of the enquiry is purely objective and inferential and has nothing to do with the intention of the offender.

Once these four elements are established by the prosecution the offence is murder under Section 300, thirdly.

The Court held that the case is covered by third clause of Section 300. All the acts were deliberate acts which were pre-planned and they thus satisfied the subjective test involved in the clause. The reasonable explanation, that the prisoner did not intend to stab in the stomach with a degree of force sufficient to penetrate that far into the body, or to indicate that his act was a regrettable accident and that he intended otherwise, it would be perverse to conclude

that he did not intend to inflict the injury that he did. Once that intent is established and no other conclusion is reasonably possible in this case, and in any case it is a question of fact, the rest is a matter for objective determination from the medical and other evidence about the nature and seriousness of the injury. Supreme Court stated that it doesn't matter if there's intention or knowledge to cause death. But once, it is established that the intention to cause injury is proved. The rest is objective and the only question which will matter is whether injury inflicted was sufficient to death in the ordinary course of nature. Also the court observed that the accused can only escape his liability if it can be shown that the injury was accidental or unintentional.

No one has a licence to run around inflicting injuries that are sufficient to cause death in the ordinary course of nature and claim that they are not guilty of murder. If they inflict injuries of that kind, they must face the consequences; and they can only escape if it can be shown, or reasonably deduced that the injury was accidental or otherwise unintentional. The question, so far as the intention is concerned, is not whether he intended to kill, or to inflict an injury of particular degree of seriousness, but where he intended or inflicted the injury in the question; and once the existence of the injury is proved the intention to cause it will be presumed unless the evidence or the circumstances warrant an opposite conclusion. But whether the intention is there or not is one of fact and not one of law. Whether the wound is serious or otherwise, and if serious, how serious, is a totally separate and distant question and has nothing to do with the question whether the prisoner intended to inflict the injury in question.

CONCLUSION

To understand Section 300 thirdly, it is imperative to know that this section indicates that it is not enough to establish that the injury identified to be existing is sufficient to cause death in the ordinary course of nature, but it must also be established or rather proved that the injury found to be existent was the same injury intended to be incurred. However, if his intention to inflict the injury is known and the injury sustained is sufficient in the ordinary course of nature to cause death, then the perpetrator is guilty of murder for culpable homicide.

Justice Vivian Bose's reflections on the four-point test have been known as 'locus classicus'. The test set out in the case of Virsa Singh for the scope of the clause "thirdly" is now embedded in our legal framework and has become an integral part of the system.

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SECTION 6 OF INDIAN EVIDENCE ACT 1872

INTRODUCTION

Criminals have been there before the establishment of proper law. In ancient times, the person who does wrongful act would get punished. The person who did the crime was brought in front of king to give what kind of punishment should be awarded for the act one has committed. In today's scenario it is similar as well, there is law of the land which every individual has to obey and follow the law. But there are people who get involved in wrongful acts or do the act themselves, then the law gives punishment according to offence the person has committed. The person who gets involved in wrongful act is called as criminal. A crime always creates fear and disharmony among people due to its nature. To find out the correct person who has done the crime, proof or evidence are collected which proves that this is the person who has done the crime. In any crime, evidence is the backbone which proves who is the actual offender, and helps in easy decision making by court of law.

MEANING

Evidence, generally means, available body of facts or information whether a belief is true or valid. Section 3 of Indian Evidence Act explains the term evidence as

- (1) Statements which are made before the court by the witnesses in relation to inquiry (Oral evidences)
- (2) Electronic records which are produced for inspection by court (Documentary evidence, which is used for inquiry)

SECTION 6 OF INDIAN EVIDENCE ACT 1872

Section 6 of the Indian Evidence Act deals with the relevancy of facts forming part of same transaction. This means facts should be relevant even though if it is not in issue, it should be connected with the issue.

Relevant facts are important to the case, as it forms the primary structure of investigation. But what people saw when the event took place or even before the event, those facts will also be relevant to the case. Even though the people who weren't involved in the act their statements are important since it has facts which are relevant to the case.

Here the word 'transaction' in Evidence Act means a group of facts together referred or known by one single legal name, a crime, contract or error or any subject to inquiry which may be the issue. The key elements of transaction are Continuity of action and community of purpose.

Illustrations

- a) If 'A' is accused of hurting 'X' by punching him, the people who were at the time of beating said something to 'A' or 'X' before or after, is a relevant fact. Here the main fact is hurt caused by 'A' by punching 'X'.
- b) If 'B' is accused of waging war against the state, and he has taken part in armed insurrection due to which the property is destroyed, troops are attacked. Occurrence of facts are relevant which becomes part of general transaction which 'B' may not be present in all situation.

c) Several goods were ordered by 'E' which were delivered to 'G'. Goods were delivered to several individuals successfully. Each delivery is a fact.

PRINCIPLE OF RES GASTAE

The word Res Gastae is a Latin word which means, "things done". This principle is an exception to hearsay evidence. This principle was given importance in court of law because it gives little room for misinterpretation or misunderstanding upon hearing by someone else. The word "Res" means everything which may form an object or rights and includes an object or subject matter. The word "Gastae" means it consists of circumstances, facts which comes out of main fact which exists or occur at same time to explain its character.

Important elements of this principle are;

- i) Words which explain either form or part of explaining physical act.
- ii) Statements which are evidence as to someone's state of mind

Things which are done including the words spoken in the course of transaction such facts must form part of same transaction which is subject to enquiry, manifestly evidence not to be excluded. This principle was first introduced by English system of administration of criminal justice.

CASE LAWS RELATING TO SECTION 6 OF IEA 1872

I. Sunil Kumar V State

Facts of the case- In this case, Haribir Singh was a bus driver who drives DTC bus for a living. The bus which he drives, Ram Milan was the conductor of the bus. Once at late night at 11 pm a car in which 4 people were travelling, was stopped in front of the bus in which Haribir Singh was there. Later, Sunil brother in law of Haribir got out of the car and threw brick on bus and all passengers panicked and ran away. The other persons who were sitting in the car came out and provoked Sunil to fire at Haribir, and Sunil pulled a 'katta' and started firing. Haribir called the police. The SI reached at the spot, seized the bullets, bricks and glass pieces. Haribir Singh was murdered by Sunil. Haribir was murdered as he was misbehaving with his wife which Sunil heard and therefore, Sunil murdered him for the same.

JUDGEMENT- In this case, the court decided that, from the above facts and incident which took place at the night, the accused was given liberty to walk off if not held for any other case. Here the accused has been not convicted due the defective investigation conducted by the officials. The statements from eye witnesses present in the scene and statements which were given by family members of Haribir Singh were different and there was no connection with facts stated by them and what the first witness Ram Milan said when the incident occurred. And here section 6 of IEA was considered and Court found out that there is no relevancy of facts or statements given by family members of Haribir and court further stated that, they cannot give judgement when facts are merely based on suspicion and dismissed the case.

II. Indru v state of Himachal Pradesh

Facts of the case- In this case, a minor girl named Mohini was playing after she finished her school, a man approached to Mohini and started to play with her and later he gave Mohini sweets and chocolates and took her to nearby field. After taking her to field he tore Mohini's salwar and skirt, put his hands insider her private parts, later he had sexual intercourse with her and left Mohini behind her house and ran away. Later, Mohini's mother heard her cries and got her inside her house. Hearing both mother and daughter cry neighbors came to the house, it was found out the man who raped was Indru. An FIR was registered against him, and Mohini was sent for medical examination, doctor found out that her private parts were injured but did not find smegma traces of Indru in her. Later Indru was arrested and his clothes which he wore that day was also confiscated.

JUDGEMENT- The court held that, in this case the victim is of minor age and cannot explain what has happened to her as she does not know what happened to her so she won't be called in witness box. Here, the court has to rely on the statements which Mohini said her parents Kamla and Dila Ram and statements given by the neighbors and persons who saw Indru taking Mohini to a field where he raped her. Based upon the investigation the blood stains on Indru's shirt were same as found in Mohini's salwar and skirt. Court further stated that, since section 6 and 8 of IEA comes in picture as the facts were given by the persons who are not related to the case but their statement is relevant as section 6 of IEA states. So, the court based on these facts as Indru has committed a heinous crime of rape the court convicted Indru under sections 366, 376 of IPC and 313 of Cr.P.C. and he was also fined of Rs. 1000.

III. Dhal Singh Dewangan v State of Chhattisgarh

Facts of the case- In this case, Dhal Singh stays with his family in a village in Chhattisgarh with his wife Thaneshwari, mother Kejabai and 5 daughters in a single storey building with 4 rooms in it. One day, after returning from marriage same day at night Dhal took a sharp shaped object and started killing his daughters one by one and killed his wife also. While this was happening in the opposite building people could hear sounds of screaming of ladies. At first Kejabai saw her daughter in law in floor in pool of blood and didn't know what as she saw Dhal Singh killing his daughters. He murdered all his 5 daughters and his wife and fell unconscious in one room. A complaint was registered by people who were staying opposite to Dhal Singh's house.

JUDGEMENT- In this case the Court held that, after referring to the facts given by Kejabai and other public witnesses, and the investigation also found the blood stains from Dhal Singh's shirt, the Court decided that the statement given by other PW's are relevant to the case even though they are not involved in the case directly. Section 6 of IEA is applicable in this case, as Kejabai was in state of shock when she was enquired for the first time by officials, then later she said that she saw his son murdering his daughters and wife. Court also further stated that, even though Kejabai's statement was not clear as she was in shock it was considered even though Dhal Singh didn't have any criminal record and the amount of brutality present in the act, he continues to be a threat to the society and cannot be sent for rehabilitation or for reforming, so the Court punished Dhal Singh under section 302 and 306 of IPC.

ANALYSIS

In any criminal case, the evidence is considered as most important aspect as the Court needs evidence to give proper judgement and justice to the person. So for evidence, facts are very important which create evidence. Apart from the main facts the relevancy or facts which are given by the individuals are also very important since there is probability that the statements said by the person who involved, might tell his version where he might think that he is right in that situation which might mislead the investigation and delay the court's process of giving the judgement. This is not an original concept it takes inspiration from the doctrine of 'Res Gestae' which means things done. Here this doctrine was established by English administration of criminal justice. It is an exception to hearsay evidences when it is not admissible rule of Res Gestae is used. In India, this doctrine is present in Section 6 of Indian Evidence Act. Hearsay evidences mostly define the characteristic nature of the accused person said by someone who knows him. In certain situations, character of the person is not important than what exactly happens at crime scene, so this doctrine is helpful in collecting of important facts relating to case.

CONCLUSION

In conclusion, from the above references and statements, it is observed that section 6 of the Evidence Act is important. The main statements cannot be accepted said by both the victim and accused, the persons who are not involved their point of view and statements also play an important role as the truth can be found out in a smooth way, and it is considered as important part in collecting of evidence. The relevant facts or statement in this scenario is the persons who saw the incident or present in the crime scene. Those statements can contribute in making of evidence as it will be referred during the proceedings. Section 6 of IEA plays an important role collecting of other statements who are not directly involved in the case. This is mainly used to avoid cases to be closed from lack of evidence, as this helps in bringing in new facts and evidences which the court can rely upon while giving judgement.

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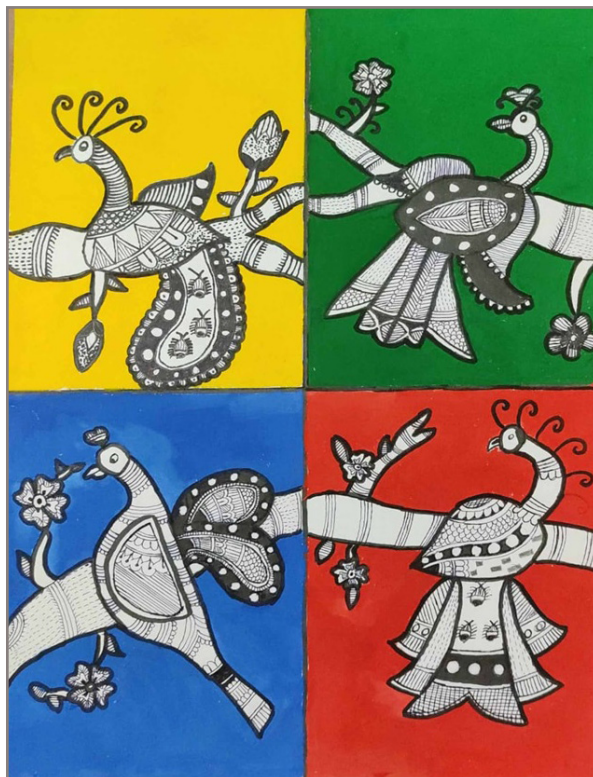
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“Live as if you were to die tomorrow. Learn as if you were to live forever.”

- Mahatma Gandhi

“Educating the mind without educating the heart is no education at all.”

- Aristotle

“Wisdom is not a product of schooling but of the lifelong attempt to acquire it.”

- Albert Einstein

“Anyone who stops learning is old, whether at twenty or eighty. Anyone who keeps learning stays young.”

- Henry Ford

“Education is no substitute for intelligence.”

- Frank Herbert

“Bodily exercise, when compulsory, does no harm to the body; but knowledge which is acquired under compulsion obtains no hold on the mind.”

- Plato, The Republic

“Liberty without Learning is always in peril and Learning without Liberty is always in vain.”

- John F. Kennedy

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